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BY AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS.

THE

Statutes at Large

AND

PROCLAMATIONS

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

FROM MARCH 1871 TO MARCH 1873,

AND

TREATIES AND POSTAL CONVENTIONS

Arranged in Chronological Order and carefully collated with
the Originals at Washington,

WITH

REFERENCES TO THE MATTER OF EACH ACT AND TO THE SUBSEQUENT
ACTS ON THE SAME SUBJECT.

EDITED BY

GEORGE P. SANGER,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

The rights and interest of the United States in the stereotype plates from which this work is printed are hereby recognized, acknowledged, and declared by the publishers, according to the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress, passed March 3, 1845.

VOL. XVII.

BOSTON:
LITTLE, BROWN, AND COMPANY.
1873.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In publishing the following Laws, the same plan has been adopted that was prescribed in the Joint Resolution of Congress of March 3, 1845 (Vol. V., p. 798), authorizing a subscription to the edition of all the Laws of the United States published by us. A close examination of this volume will disclose some apparent errors in the Laws as here printed; but as we procure a careful collation with the records at Washington by an experienced reader of the Department of State, and scrupulously follow the original, any seeming errors must be attributed to the Rolls, and not to us.

We intend to publish annually, and as soon after the close of each Session of Congress as is possible, the Acts of that Session, in a similar form and with a similar arrangement.

It will be seen by the following extracts from the Act of Congress, August 8, 1846 (Vol. IX., p. 76), and the Joint Resolutions of September 26, 1850 (Vol. IX., p. 564), and March 31, 1866 (Vol. XIV., p. 352), that our edition has been sanctioned by Congress, and is the OFFICIAL EDITION.

"And whereas said edition of the said Laws and Treaties of the United States has been carefully collated and compared with the original rolls in the archives of the Government, under the inspection and supervision of the Attorney-General of the United States, as duly certified by that officer: therefore, *Be it further enacted*, that said edition of the Laws and Treaties of the United States, published by Little & Brown, is hereby declared to be competent evidence of the several public and private acts of Congress, and of the several treaties therein contained, in all the courts of law and equity and maritime jurisdiction, and in all the tribunals and public offices of the United States and of the several States, without any further proof or authentication thereof." — APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of State be authorized and directed to contract with Little & Brown to furnish their annual Statutes at Large, printed in conformity with the plan adopted by Congress in eighteen hundred and forty-five, instead of the edition usually issued by his order, under the act of Congress of April twentieth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and which conforms to an edition of the laws now out of use." — APPROVED, September 26, 1850.

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to renew the contract of October thirty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty, between the Department of State and Little, Brown, and Company, of Boston, Massachusetts, for the annual publication of the Statutes at Large of the United States until otherwise ordered by Congress, in conformity with the joint resolutions approved respectively March third, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and September *thirtieth* [twenty-sixth], eighteen hundred and fifty." — APPROVED, March 31, 1866.

LITTLE, BROWN, AND COMPANY.

BOSTON, July, 1873.

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LIST

OF THE

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Minnesota. An act to create an additional land district in the State of Minnesota. May 21, 1872, ch. 180 138

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Fort Stanton. An act to reduce the limits of the military reservation at Fort Stanton, New Mexico. May 21, 1872, ch. 182 139

Wharf Property in New Orleans. An act relinquishing certain wharf property to the city of New Orleans. May 21, 1872, ch. 183 139

Dunstan River. An act to authorize the construction of a bridge over the tide-water of Dunstan river, in the State of Maine. May 21, 1872, ch. 184 139

Bark Florence. An act to grant an American register to the Hawaiian bark "Florence." May 21, 1872, ch. 185 139

Buffalo, N. Y. An act to authorize the city of Buffalo, New York, to construct a tunnel under Niagara river, and to erect and maintain an inlet pier therefrom, for the purpose of supplying the city of Buffalo with pure water. May 21, 1872, ch. 186 139

Denver. An act to enable the city of Denver to purchase certain lands in Colorado for a cemetery, May 21, 1872, ch. 187 140

Public Building at Fall River, Mass. An act authorizing the construction of a public building at Fall River, in the State of Massachusetts. May 21, 1872, ch. 188 140

Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company. An act to confirm the action of the Board of Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Washington, designating a depot site for the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, and for other purposes. May 21, 1872, ch. 189 140

Disabilities. An act to remove political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth article of the amendments of the Constitution of the United States. May 22, 1872, ch. 193 142

Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation. An act making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic service of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and for other purposes. May 22, 1872, ch. 194 142

Navy Appropriation. An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and for other purposes. May 23, 1872, ch. 195 145

Military Academy. An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three. May 23, 1872, ch. 196 154

United States Securities. An act defining and limiting the appropriation of certain moneys for the preparation, issue, and reissue of the securities of the United States, and for other purposes. May 23, 1872, ch. 197 156

Presidential Electors. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform time for holding elections for electors of President and Vice-President in all the States of the Union," approved January twenty-third, eighteen hundred and forty-five. May 23, 1872, ch. 198 157

Collection District of Du Luth, &c. An act to establish the collection district of Du Luth, and to create Saint Paul, in the collection district of Minnesota, a port of delivery. May 23, 1872, ch. 199 157

Northwestern Land District in Kansas. An act to create an additional land district in the State of Kansas. May 23, 1872, ch. 200 157

Courts at Toledo, O. An act to provide for holding the United States District Court in the city of Toledo. May 23, 1872, ch. 201 157

Federal Courts. An act to regulate criminal practice in the federal courts. May 23, 1872, ch. 202 158

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Land to Cheyenne for Reservoir, &c. An act to withdraw from settlement and sale a certain section of land in Wyoming Territory. May 23, 1872, ch. 204 158

Public Lands in Alabama. An act relating to certain lands in the State of Alabama. May 23, 1872, ch. 205 159

Pottawatomie and Shawnee Absentee Indians. An act to provide homes for the Pottawatomie and Absentee Shawnee Indians in the Indian Territory. May 23, 1872, ch. 206 159

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company. An act to authorize the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company to change their projected line of railway in the State of Michigan. May 23, 1872, ch. 207 160

Bridge across the Mississippi River at Fort Madison, Iowa. An act to authorize the construction of a bridge, and to establish the same as a post-road. May 25, 1872, ch. 213 160

Internal Revenue. An act to provide for the abatement or repayment of taxes on distilled spirits in bond, destroyed by casualty. May 27, 1872, ch. 218 162

Gift of Land to the United States. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to accept the peninsula in Lake Erie, opposite the harbor of Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. May 27, 1872, ch. 219 162

Dakota Southern Railroad Company. An act in relation to the Dakota Southern Railroad Company. May 27, 1872, ch. 220 162

Schooner La Pette. An act to change the name of the schooner La Pette to La Petite. May 27, 1872, ch. 221 163

Retired Navy Officers Restored. An act for the relief of certain officers of the navy. May 28, 1872, ch. 226 163

Lazarus L. Reamey. An act to restore Lazarus L. Reamey to the navy of the United States as a midshipman. May 28, 1872, ch. 227 164

Trusses. An act to provide for furnishing trusses to disabled soldiers. May 28, 1872, ch. 228 . 164

Wilkes's United States Exploring Expedition. An act to provide for the completion of three volumes of Wilkes's United States Exploring Expedition. May 28, 1872, ch. 229 . . 164

Indian Appropriation. An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and for other purposes. May 29, 1872, ch. 233 165

Albert W. Gray. An act for the relief of Albert W. Gray. May 29, 1872, ch. 234 191

Washington Gas-Light Company. An act to increase the capital stock and to extend the works of the Washington Gas-Light Company. May 29, 1872, ch. 235 192

Apportionment of Representatives in Congress. An act supplemental to an act entitled "An act for the apportionment of representatives to Congress among the several States according to the ninth census." May 30, 1872, ch. 239 192

Professors of Mathematics. An act fixing the rank of professors of mathematics in the United States Navy. May 31, 1872, ch. 240 192

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Bridge across the Arkansas River. An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas River at Little Rock, Arkansas. May 31, 1872, ch. 242 193

Public Building at Utica, N. Y. An act to provide for a building for the use of the post-office, United States circuit and district courts, and internal revenue offices, at Utica, New York. May 31, 1872, ch. 243 194

Railroad National Bank of Lowell. An act to change the location of the Railroad National Bank of Lowell, Massachusetts, to the city of Boston, Massachusetts. May 31, 1872, ch. 244 194

J. W. Parish and Company. An act conferring upon the court of claims power to hear and determine the claim of J. W. Parish and Company for damages for the alleged violation of their contract with the United States for the delivery of ice. May 31, 1872, ch. 245 . 195

John Potts. An act for the relief of John Potts, chief clerk of the war department. May 31, 1872, ch. 246 195

Elections in Louisiana. An act to prescribe the time for holding the election for electors of President and Vice-President in the State of Louisiana. June 1, 1872, ch. 253 195

Defaced or Destroyed Bonds. An act to provide for the issue of bonds in lieu of destroyed or defaced bonds of the United States. June 1, 1872, ch. 254 196

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Post-Office Appropriation. An act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-three. June 1, 1872, ch. 256 199

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Dakota Grand Trunk Railway Company. An act granting the right of way to the Dakota Grand Trunk Railway Company. June 1, 1872, ch. 258 202

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Centennial International Exhibition. An act relative to the Centennial International Exhibition to be held in the city of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six. June 1, 1872, ch. 259 203

Jail in the District of Columbia. An act in relation to the construction of a new jail for the District of Columbia. June 1, 1872, ch. 260 211

Utah, Idaho, and Montana Railroad Company. An act granting [a] right of way to the Utah, Idaho, and Montana Railroad Company. June 1, 1872, ch. 261 212

Reservation to Me-shin-go-me-sia. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make partition of the reservation to Me-shin-go-me-sia, a Miami Indian, June 1, 1872, ch. 262 213

Shoshone and Bannock Indians. An act to authorize the President of the United States to negotiate with the chiefs and head-men of the Shoshone and Bannock tribes of Indians for the relinquishment of a portion of their reservation in Wyoming Territory. June 1, 1872, ch. 263 214

Quartermaster's Department of the Army. An act to authorize the appointment of certain officers in the quartermaster's department. June 3, 1872, ch. 279 214

Ferry-Boats. An act relative to the entry and clearance of ferry-boats and of bonded cars passing from one State to another through foreign contiguous territory. June 4, 1872, ch. 280 214

Bridges across the Mississippi River. An act further regulating the construction of bridges across the Mississippi River. June 4, 1872, ch. 281 215

Western Judicial District of North Carolina. An act to establish a western judicial district of North Carolina. June 4, 1872, ch. 282 215

Agricultural Colleges. An act amendatory of an act entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agricultural and mechanical arts," passed July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and acts amendatory thereto. June 4, 1872, ch. 283 217

Federal Courts in Georgia. An act to take away the circuit court jurisdiction of the district court of the United States for the northern district of Georgia, to create a circuit court in said district, and for other purposes. June 4, 1872, ch. 284 218

International Ocean Telegraph Company. An act supplementary to an act entitled "An act to aid in the construction of telegraph lines, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," approved July twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six. June 4, 1872, ch. 285 219

Army. An act to enable the President to appoint a paymaster-general of the army. June 4, 1872, ch. 286 219

Public Buildings and Grounds. An act relating to inventories and accounts of the property of the United States, in public buildings and grounds. June 4, 1872, ch. 287 220

Davenport and St. Paul Railroad Company. An act granting to the Davenport and St. Paul Railroad Company the right of way. June 4, 1872, ch. 288 220

Public Schools in Washington, D. C. An act directing the conveyance of certain lots of ground, with the improvements thereon, for the use of the public schools of the city of Washington. June 4, 1872, ch. 289 221

Public Schools in Washington, D. C. An act amending an act entitled "An act directing the conveyance of a lot of ground for the use of the public schools of the city of Washington." June 4, 1872, ch. 290 221

Bridge across the Missouri River. An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river, opposite to or within the corporate limits of Nebraska City, Nebraska. June 4, 1872, ch. 291 222

Bridge across the Missouri River. An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Brownville, Nebraska. June 4, 1872, ch. 292 223

Great Southern Railway Company. An act granting the right of way through the public lands for the construction of a railroad and telegraph in Florida. June 4, 1872, ch. 293 224

Bartholomew Cousin. An act to extend the provisions of an act entitled " An act for the relief of certain purchasers of lands from the legal representatives of Bartholomew Cousin," approved February eighteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one. June 4, 1872, ch. 294 225

Brig Delphine. An act to authorize the issue of an American register to the brig Delphine. June 4, 1872, ch. 295 225

Marine Hospital, &c., at San Francisco. An act to provide for the sale of the marine hospital and grounds at San Francisco. June 4, 1872, ch. 296 225

Fort Walla-Walla Military Reservation. An act to correct an error in the act approved February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one. June 5, 1872, ch. 305 226

Navy. An act in regard to the commencement of increased pay to promoted officers in the navy. June 5, 1873, ch. 306 226

Navy. An act to fix the pay of certain rear-admirals on the retired list of the navy. June 5, 1872, ch. 307 226

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Flathead, &c., Indians. An act to provide for the removal of the Flathead and other Indians from the Bitter Root Valley, in the Territory of Montana. June 5, 1872, ch. 308 . . . 226

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Osage Indian Reservation An act to confirm to the Great and Little Osage Indians a reservation in the Indian territory. June 5, 1872, ch. 310 228

General Don Carlos Buell. An act to provide for the restoration of the records of the proceedings of the court of inquiry concerning the operations of the army under the command of General Don Carlos Buell, in Kentucky and Tennessee. June 5, 1872, ch. 311 . . 229

George A. Stevens. An act for the relief of George A. Stevens, of the United States navy. June 5, 1872, ch. 312 230

Pensions. An act making a transfer of a pension appropriation from one fund to another. June 5, 1872, ch. 313 230

Customs Duties and internal Revenue Taxes. An act to reduce duties on imports and to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes. June 6, 1872, ch. 315 230

Army. An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and for other purposes. June 6, 1872, ch. 316 258

Army and Navy Officers. An act to continue the act to authorize the settlement of the accounts of officers of the army and navy. June 7, 1872, ch. 321 262

Shipping Commissioners. An act to authorize the appointment of shipping commissioners by the several circuit courts of the United States, to superintend the shipping and discharge of seamen engaged in merchant ships belonging to the United States, and for the further protection of seamen. June 7, 1872, ch. 322 262

Jacksonville and St. Augustine Railroad Company. An act granting the right of way through the public lands to the Jacksonville and Saint Augustine Railroad Company. June 7, 1872, ch. 323 280

Public Buildings at Little Rock, Arkansas. An act to provide for a building for the use of the federal courts, post-office, internal revenue, and other civil offices, in the city of Little Rock, Arkansas. June 7, 1872, ch. 324 280

Lands in Dakota Territory. An act to quiet the title to certain lands in Dakota Territory. June 7, 1872, ch. 325 281

Public Buildings in Harrisburgh, Pa. An act relating to a site for public buildings in Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania, and Sacramento, California. June 7, 1872, ch. 326 281

First National Bank of Annapolis. An act authorizing the First National Bank of Annapolis to change its location and name. June 7, 1872, ch. 327 281

Consul at Santarem, Brazil. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States," approved August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six. June 8, 1872, ch. 332 282

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Circuit Courts. An act to provide for holding a circuit court of the United States in and for the western district of Missouri. June 8, 1872, ch. 334 282

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Bankruptcy. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States." June 8, 1872, ch. 339 334

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Kansas. An act concerning the circuit and district courts of the United States for the District of Kansas. June 8, 1872, ch. 341 334

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Banks. An act for the better security of bank reserves and to facilitate bank clearing-house exchanges. June 8, 1872, ch. 346 336

Compensation of certain Surveyors of Customs. An act to amend section five of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year eighteen hundred and forty-one," approved March three, eighteen hundred and forty-one, and to authorize the proper construction thereof. June 8, 1872, ch. 347 336

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Homesteads. An act relative to homestead settlers burned out in the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. June 8, 1872, ch. 349 337

Nebraska. An act fixing the salaries of the United States Attorney and United States Marshal for the District of Nebraska. June 8, 1872, ch. 350 337

Nelson H. Davis. An act to authorize an appointment in the Inspector-General's department. June 8, 1872, ch. 351 338

Medical, &c., History of the War. An act for the completion and publication of the medical and surgical history of the rebellion. June 8, 1872, ch. 352 338

Artificial limbs. An act to amend an act entitled "An act supplementary to an act to provide for furnishing artificial limbs to disabled soldiers," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy. June 8, 1872, ch. 353 338

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Brig "Balear." An act to grant an American register to the British brig "Balear." June 8, 1872, ch. 355 339

Ninth Census. An act to reimburse United States Marshals for moneys necessarily expended by them in taking the ninth census in excess of the compensation allowed them under the law in force before the passage of this act. June 8, 1872, ch. 356 339

Chippewa Lands. An act to perfect certain land titles therein described. June 8, 1872, ch. 357 340

Public Lands in Minnesota. An act in relation to settlers on certain Indian reservations in the State of Minnesota. June 8, 1872, ch. 358 340

Pensacola, &c., R. R. Co. An act granting the right of way through the public lands to the Pensacola and Louisville Railroad Company of Alabama. June 8, 1872, ch. 359 . . . 340

Cannon, &c. An act donating condemned cannon and cannon-balls to certain organizations for monumental purposes. June 8, 1871, ch. 360 341

Extra Surgeons, &c. An act for the relief of the State of Connecticut and other States. June 8, 1872, ch. 361 341

Philadelphia. An act authorizing the construction of a public building at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for the use of the post-office and United States courts in said city. June 8, 1872, ch. 362 342

Orange, &c., R. R. Co. An act to authorize the Orange, Alexandria, and Manassas Railroad Company to run trains and transport freight and passengers within the District of Columbia. June 8, 1872, ch. 363 342

New Mexico, &c., Railway. An act to authorize the building of the New Mexico and Gulf Railway, and for other purposes. June 8, 1872, ch. 364 343

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New York, &c., R. R. Co. An act authorizing the Secretary of War to release twenty-five acres of the lands of the United States at Plattsburgh, New York, to the New York and Canada Railroad Company, and for other purposes. June 8, 1872, ch. 367 345

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Ottawa, &c., Reservation. An act for the restoration to market of certain lands in Michigan. June 10, 1872, ch. 424 381

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Post-Roads. An act to establish certain post-roads. June 10, 1872, ch. 427 382

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General John A. Rawlins. An act appropriating ten thousand dollars for a statue of General John A. Rawlins. June 10, 1872, ch. 429 388

Indians. An act for the relief of certain Indians in the central superintendency. June 10, 1872, ch. 430 388

International Exposition at Vienna. An act to authorize the President of the United States to appoint one or more Commissioners to represent the government of the United States at the International Exposition of Agriculture, Industry, and Fine Arts, to be held at Vienna in eighteen hundred and seventy-three. June 10, 1872, ch. 431 389

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Shipping-commissioners. Written Agreement with Seamen. An act to amend section twelve of an act entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of shipping-commissioners," &c. approved June seven, eighteen hundred and seventy-two. January 15, 1873, ch. 35 . . 410

Clerks and Marshals, &c., of United States Courts. An act to prevent certain officers of the United States and Territories from practising as attorneys or solicitors in courts of the United States in certain cases. January 16, 1873, ch. 36 411

Delegates in Congress, not to receive Pay for certain Services. An act to amend an act entitled "An act relating to members of Congress, heads of departments, and other officers of the government," approved June eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four. January 16, 1873, ch. 37 411

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Custom-house, &c., at Evansville, Indiana. An act to authorize the erection of a public building at Evansville, Indiana. January 16, 1873, ch. 38 411

Gaugers and Measurers. An act to fix the compensation of gaugers and measurers at the port of Boston. January 17, 1873, ch. 39 411

National Banks in the District of Columbia. An act to authorize the examination of certain banks. January 20, 1873, ch. 43 412

Loomis Aerial Telegraph Company. An act to incorporate the Loomis Aerial Telegraph Company. January 21, 1873, ch. 45 412

Washington City and Point Lookout R. R. Co. An act to authorize the Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company to extend a railroad into and within the District of Columbia. January 22, 1873, ch. 46 413

The Yacht Ellie. An act to change the name of the pleasure-yacht Ellie, of Boston, Massachusetts. January 22, 1873, ch. 47 416

Legislative Assemblies of Territories, &c. An act regulating the compensation of the members and officers of the legislative assemblies of the several Territories of the United States, and limiting the duration of the sessions of the said assemblies. January 23, 1873, ch. 48 416

Post-Routes. An act establishing post-routes in the State of Maine. January 23, 1873, ch. 49 416

Agricultural Colleges. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend the fifth section of an act entitled 'An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts,' approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so as to extend the time within which the provisions of said act shall be accepted and such colleges established," approved July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-six. January 23, 1873, ch. 50 416

National Home for disabled Volunteer Soldiers, &c. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate a national military and naval asylum for the relief of the totally disabled officers and men of the volunteer forces of the United States," approved March twenty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and for other purposes. January 23, 1873, ch. 51 . 417

Miami Indian Lands in Kansas. An act authorizing the removal of restrictions upon the alienation of certain Miami Indian lands in the State of Kansas. January 23, 1873, ch. 52 417

First National Bank of Newnan. An act authorizing the First National Bank of Newnan to change its location and name. January 23, 1873, ch. 53 417

Snag-boat. An act authorizing the Secretary of War to contract for the construction of a light-draught snag-boat to ply on the Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas rivers. January 23, 1873, ch. 54 418

Admiral and Vice-Admiral. An act to abolish the grades of admiral and vice-admiral in the navy of the United States. January 24, 1873, ch. 62 418

Penitentiaries in Territories. An act transferring the control of certain territorial penitentiaries to the several Territories in which the same are located. January 24, 1873, ch. 63 418

Supreme Court of the United States. An act to fix the time for holding the annual session of the Supreme Court of the United States, and for other purposes. January 24, 1873, ch. 64 419

Post-office, &c., at Nashville, Tennessee. An act to provide for the erection of a public building at Nashville, Tennessee. January 24, 1873, ch. 65 419

Ontario County, New York. An act to pay the county of Ontario, in the State of New York, the sum of eighteen thousand dollars. January 24, 1873, ch. 66 419

Bark Jewess. An act to give to the bark Jewess an American register. January 24, 1873, ch. 67 420

Light-house Reservation at Fort Gratiot. An act to provide for the sale of a part of the light-house reservation at Fort Gratiot, Port Huron, in the State of Michigan. January 24, 1873, ch. 68 420

Frederick E. Upton. An act to authorize the President to appoint Frederick E. Upton, of Bath, Maine, a master in the navy of the United States. January 27, 1873, ch. 70 . . 420

Marine Hospital at San Francisco. An act making an appropriation for the erection of a marine hospital at San Francisco. January 28, 1873, ch. 72 420

Franking Privilege. An act to abolish the franking privilege. January 31, 1873, ch. 82 . . 421

Lands in Iowa confirmed to certain Railroad Companies. An act to quiet the title to certain lands in the State of Iowa. January 31, 1873, ch. 83 421

District of Columbia. An act to aid in maintaining the fire department in the District of Columbia. January 31, 1873, ch. 84 422

Engineer Soldiers. An act to regulate the employment of engineer soldiers on extra duty. February 1, 1873, ch. 88 422

Mixed Claims Commission. New York Post-office, &c. An act making an appropriation to defray the expenses of the American and British claims commission, and for other purposes. February 5, 1873, ch. 105 422

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Circuit Court of the United States. An act to provide for the holding of additional terms of the Circuit Court of the United States for the southern District of New York. February 7, 1873, ch. 120 422

Arkansas, Kansas, and Louisiana Elections Investigation. An act making an appropriation to defray the expenses of the investigations in regard to elections in Kansas, Louisiana, and Arkansas. February 8, 1873, ch. 122 423

Eight Steam Vessels of War. An act to authorize the construction of eight steam vessels of war, and for other purposes. February 10, 1873, ch. 126 423

Mints, Assay-offices, and Coinage. An act revising and amending the laws relating to the mints, assay-offices, and coinage of the United States. February 12, 1873, ch. 131 424

Court-house, &c., at Atlanta. An act for a public building at Atlanta, Georgia. February 12, 1873, ch. 132 436

Judiciary Square, Washington, D. C. An act to provide for the removal of the wooden buildings on Judiciary Square. February 12, 1873, ch. 133 436

Bankruptcy Act, not to apply to certain Corporations. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven. February 13, 1873, ch. 135 . . . 436

Boundary Line, &c. An act to provide for the appointment of a commission to complete the boundary line between the Territory of the United States and the possessions of Great Britain not completed under the act of August eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, to carry into effect the first article of the treaty of fifteenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six. February 14, 1873, ch. 136 437

Discriminating Duties on Goods, &c., in French Vessels. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund the differential duty on articles actually on ship-board in French vessels destined for the United States on the fifth of November, eighteen hundred and seventy-two. February 14, 1873, ch. 137 437

Indian Appropriation. An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and for other purposes. February 14, 1873, ch. 138 437

Dakota Territory. An act to readjust the western boundary of Dakota Territory. February 17, 1873, ch. 147 464

Gift Enterprises in District of Columbia. An act prohibiting gift enterprises in the District of Columbia. February 17, 1873, ch. 148 464

Public Lands. An act to confirm certain entries of lands therein named. February 17, 1873, ch. 149 464

Government Building in Covington, Kentucky. An act for the erection of a public building for the use of the United States, in Covington, Kentucky. February 17, 1873, ch. 150 . . . 465

Mines of Iron and Coal in Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. An act in relation to mineral lands. February 18, 1873, ch. 159 465

Land District in Arizona Territory. An act creating an additional land district in the Territory of Arizona. February 18, 1873, ch. 160 465

Banks organized under State Laws. An act to provide for obtaining information of the condition of banks organized under State laws. February 19, 1873, ch. 166 466

New York Indian Lands in Kansas. An act to provide for the sale of certain New York Indian lands in Kansas. February 19, 1873, ch. 167 466

First National Bank of Watkins. An act authorizing the First National Bank of Watkins, New York, to change its location and name. February 19, 1873, ch. 168 467

Military Reservation at Camp Mohave, Arizona Territory. An act to provide for the payment for certain property taken by the government for the extension of the military reservation at Camp Mohave, in the Territory of Arizona. February 19, 1873, ch. 169 467

Excise Taxes upon certain Alcohol. An act to remit the excise taxes upon alcohol used by universities and colleges for scientific purposes. February 21, 1873, ch. 173 468

L. R. Chester. An act authorizing the nomination and appointment to the retired list of the navy of certain volunteers on the active list of the navy who are disabled in consequence of wounds received during the late war. February 21, 1873, ch. 174 468

Fortifications and Works of Defence Appropriation. An act making appropriations for the construction, preservation, and repairs of certain fortifications and other works of defense for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four. February 21, 1873, ch. 175 468

Public Building at Memphis, Tennessee. An act authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause plans and estimates to be made and a suitable site provided for a public building at Memphis, Tennessee. February 21, 1873, ch. 176 469

Public Building at Lincoln, Nebraska. An act to authorize the construction of a fire-proof building at Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska. February 21, 1873, ch. 177 470

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Court-house, &c., at Grand Rapids, Michigan. An act for the construction of a court-house, post-office, and other government offices at Grand Rapids, Michigan. February 21, 1873, ch. 178 470

Post-office Building at Dover, Delaware. An act to provide for the erection of a post-office building at Dover, in the State of Delaware. February 21, 1873, ch. 179 471

Consular and Diplomatic Expenses Appropriation. An act making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic service of the government for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and for other purposes. February 22, 1873, ch. 184 . . . 471

Penitentiaries in Washington Territory. An act amendatory of an act "setting aside certain proceeds of internal revenue for the erection of penitentiaries in the Territories of Nebraska, Washington, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Arizona, and Dakota," approved January twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven. February 22, 1873, ch. 185 . . . 475

Custom-house Property at Plymouth, North Carolina. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the custom-house property at Plymouth, North Carolina. February 22, 1873, ch. 186 475

Settlers on Sioux Indian Reservation. An act for the relief of settlers on the late Sioux Indian reservation, in the State of Minnesota. February 24, 1873, ch. 188 475

Collection District of the Teche. An act to define the limits of the collection district of the Teche, in the State of Louisiana, and for other purposes. February 25, 1873, ch. 198 475

S. P. Jocelyn. An act for the relief of S. P. Jocelyn. February 25, 1873, ch. 199 476

Circuit Courts in Missouri. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for holding a circuit court of the United States in the western district of Missouri," approved June eight, eighteen hundred and seventy-two. February 25, 1873, ch. 200 476

Convention with Venezuela. An act to enforce the stipulations of the convention with Venezuela of April twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and the payment of adjudicated claims. February 25, 1873, ch. 201 477

The Propeller Oliver Cromwell. An act to grant an American register to the propeller Oliver Cromwell. February 25, 1873, ch. 202 477

Northern Pacific Railroad Company. An act to authorize the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Saint Louis river. February 27, 1873, ch. 207 477

Kansas Senatorial Election Investigation. An act to provide for the expenses of the investigation of the recent senatorial election in Kansas. February 27, 1873, ch. 208 479

*Military Academy Appropriation.** An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year, ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four. February 28, 1873, ch. 210 479

Military Reservation at Fort Ripley, Minnesota. An act to provide for the disposition of that portion of the military reservation at Fort Ripley, Minnesota, which lies east of the Mississippi river. February 28, 1873, ch. 211 481

Treaty with Great Britain. Fish and Fish Oil. Merchandise in Transit. An act to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed in the city of Washington, the eighth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, relating to the fisheries. March 1, 1873, ch. 213 482

Time for first Expenditure on certain mining Claims extended. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States." March 1, 1873, ch. 214 483

Circuit and District Courts of the United States in Kentucky. An act to change and fix the time of holding the spring terms of the United States circuit and district courts in the cities of Covington and Paducah, in the State of Kentucky. March 1, 1873, ch. 215 . . . 484

Frank M. Ashton. An act authorizing the President to appoint Frank M. Ashton a second assistant engineer in the navy of the United States. March 1, 1873, ch. 216 484

Department of the Interior. An act to transfer the control of certain powers and duties in relation to the Territories to the Department of the Interior. March 1, 1873, ch. 217 . . 484

Kansas Senatorial Election Investigation. An act to provide for the expenses of the investigation of alleged frauds in the recent senatorial election in Kansas. March 1, 1873, ch. 218 . 484

Circuit and District Courts of the United States in Alabama. An act relating to the circuit and district courts of the United States for the middle and northern districts of Alabama. March 3, 1873, ch. 223 484

Subsistence Supplies. An act to provide for the better care and protection of subsistence supplies. March 3, 1873, ch. 224 485

Port of Chester, Pa. An act to abolish the office of surveyor at the port of Chester, in Pennsylvania, and for other purposes. March 3, 1873, ch. 225 485

Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Expenses Appropriation. An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and for other purposes. March 3, 1873, ch. 226 485

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Civil Expenses Appropriation. An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year, ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and for other purposes. March 3, 1873, ch. 227 510

Deficiency Appropriation. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and for other purposes. March 3, 1873, ch. 228 530

Army Appropriation. An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four. March 3, 1873, ch. 229 . . 543

Navy Appropriation. An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and for other purposes. March 3, 1873, ch. 230 547

Post-office Appropriation. An act making appropriations for the service of the Post-office Department for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four. March 3, 1873, ch. 231 556

Customs Duties. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to reduce duties on imports and to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," approved June sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for other purposes. March 3, 1873, ch. 232 559

Rivers and Harbors Appropriations. An act making appropriations for the repair, preservation, and completion of certain public works on rivers and harbors and for other purposes. March 3, 1873, ch. 233 560

Pensions. An act to revise, consolidate, and amend the laws relating to pensions. March 3, 1873, ch. 234 566

Exemptions under the Bankrupt Act. An act to declare the true intent and meaning of the act approved June eight, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, amendatory of the general bankrupt law. March 3, 1873, ch. 235 577

Commissioners of Claims. An act to extend for four years the act establishing the board of commissioners of claims, and the acts relating thereto. March 3, 1873, ch. 236 . . . 577

Assistant Adjutant-General. An act to amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine. March 3, 1873, ch. 237 578

Annual Report of Attorney-General. Distribution of Laws and Reports. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish the Department of Justice, and for other purposes." March 3, 1873, ch. 238 578

Representatives in Congress from California. An act fixing the time for the election of representatives from the State of California to the forty-fourth Congress. March 3, 1873, ch. 239 578

Unlading of Steamships at Night. An act to authorize the unlading of steamships at night. March 3, 1873, ch. 240 579

Revision of the Laws, &c. An act to provide for the preparation and presentation to Congress of the revision of the laws of the United States, consolidating the laws relating to the post-roads, and a code relating to military offenses, and the revision of treaties with the Indian tribes now in force. March 3, 1873, ch. 241 579

Wyoming Territory. An act to provide for the apportionment of the Territory of Wyoming for legislative purposes. March 3, 1873, ch. 242 580

Extra Pay to Seamen discharged in foreign Ports. An act to amend the law requiring consular officers to collect three months' extra pay for seamen in certain cases. March 3, 1873, ch. 243 580

Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures under Revenue Laws. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to prevent smuggling and for other purposes," approved July eighteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six. March 3, 1873, ch. 244 580

Testimony before Commissioners under Letters rogatory. An act to regulate the taking of testimony in certain cases. March 3, 1873, ch. 245 581

Absalom Kirby. An act to restore Absalom Kirby as second assistant engineer in the navy. March 3, 1873, ch. 246 581

Japan. An act providing for the payment to the government of Japan the sum due on account of rents for lands and buildings occupied by the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States to Japan, and for other purposes. March 3, 1873, ch. 247 . 582

Duplicate Certificates of Discharge. An act authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish a duplicate certificate of discharge where the same has been lost. March 3, 1873, ch. 248 582

Military Prison. An act to provide for the establishment of a military prison, and for its government. March 3, 1873, ch. 249 582

Captain Alonzo J. Marsh. An act restoring Captain Alonzo J. Marsh to his position in the army, and that he be honorably mustered out of the service as of the date of the mustering out of his regiment. March 3, 1873, ch. 250 584

Port of Delivery at La Crosse, Wisconsin. An act to create a port of delivery at La Crosse in Wisconsin, and to provide for a surveyor of customs thereat. March 3, 1873, ch. 251 . 584

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Animals in Transit in Railroad Cars, &c. An act to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by railroad or other means of transportation within the United States. March 3, 1873, ch. 252 584

San Diego, Cal. An act to make San Diego, in the State of California, a port of entry. March 3, 1873, ch. 253 585

Fractional Parts of a Barrel. An act relating to the fractional parts of a barrel containing fermented liquors. March 3, 1873, ch. 254 586

Post-Roads. An act to establish certain post-roads. March 3, 1873, ch. 255 586

Agent and Counsel for the United States. An act to authorize the continued employment of an agent and counsel of the United States. March 3, 1873, ch. 256 598

Texas and Pacific Railroad Company. An act supplemental to an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and to aid in the construction of its road, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one. March 3, 1873, ch. 257 598

Obscene Literature, &c. An act for the suppression of trade in, and circulation of, obscene literature and articles of immoral use. March 3, 1873, ch. 258 598

Inspectors of Steam Vessels in Michigan. An act to establish a board of local inspectors of steam vessels for the customs district of Michigan, in the State of Michigan. March 3, 1873, ch. 259 600

"School Farm" Lands, &c., in South Carolina. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the redemption and sale of lands held by the United States under the several acts levying direct taxes, and for other purposes." March 3, 1873. ch. 260 600

Disposition of the Money paid by Great Britain to the United States. An act for the creation of a court for the adjudication and disposition of certain moneys received into the treasury under an award made by the tribunal of arbitration constituted by virtue of the first article of the treaty concluded at Washington, the eighth of May, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-one, between the United States of America and the Queen of Great Britain. March 3, 1873, ch. 261 601

Bounties and Pensions to colored Soldiers. An act to place colored persons who enlisted in the army on the same footing as other soldiers as to bounty and pension. March 3, 1873, ch. 262 601

Courts in Nebraska. An act fixing the time of holding the fall term of the United States district court for the district of Nebraska. March 3, 1873, ch. 263 601

Collection District of Southern Oregon. An act creating the collection district of Southern Oregon. March 3, 1873, ch. 264 601

Payment of Wages to Seamen in Foreign Countries. An act to provide for the payment in gold of certain wages to seamen in foreign countries. March 3, 1873, ch. 265 602

Pre-emptions and Homesteads. An act to authorize pre-emptors or settlers upon homesteads on the public land to alienate portions of their pre-emptions or homesteads for certain public purposes. March 3, 1873, ch. 266 602

Cemetery near the City of Mexico. An act to provide for the care and preservation of the cemetery near the city of Mexico, purchased in accordance with the act of September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty. March 3, 1873, ch. 267 602

Values of Foreign Coin in United States Money of Account. An act to establish the customhouse value of the sovereign or pound sterling of Great Britain, and to fix the par of exchange. March 3, 1873, ch. 268 602

National Banks. An act to require national banks to restore their capital when impaired, and to amend the national currency act. March 3, 1873, ch. 269 603

Military Academy. An act to confer upon the superintendent of the United States military academy the power to convene general courts-martial. March 3, 1873, ch. 270 604

Deputy Collectors, &c., to act as disbursing Agents. An act authorizing deputy collectors and other officers of the customs to act as disbursing agents in certain cases. March 3, 1873, ch. 271 604

Deposit of Public Moneys by Postmasters. An act to authorize certain postmasters to deposit public moneys in national banks. March 3, 1873, ch. 272 604

Deputy Collector of Customs at Saint Paul. An act to fix the compensation of the deputy collector of customs at Saint Paul. March 3, 1873, ch. 273 604

Homesteads. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on the public lands of the United States," and the amendments thereto. March 3, 1873, ch. 274 605

Connecticut, Payment to, for Chaplains, extra Surgeons, &c. An act for the relief of the State of Connecticut and other States. March 3, 1873, ch. 275 605

National Cemeteries. An act to authorize the interment of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines in the national cemeteries of the United States. March 3, 1873, ch. 276 605

Timber of Western Prairies. An act to encourage the growth of timber on western prairies. March 3, 1873, ch. 277 605

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Saw-mills on the Mississippi River. An act for the protection of owners of saw-mills on the Mississippi river. March 3, 1873, ch. 278 606

Coal Lands. An act to provide for the sale of the lands of the United States containing coal. March 3, 1873, ch. 279 607

Howard F. Moffat. An act for the relief of Howard F. Moffat. March 3, 1873, ch. 280 . . . 607

Bounties. An act to extend the time for filing claims for additional bounty under the act of July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty six. March 3, 1873, ch. 281 608

Distribution of Arms and Equipments. An act to authorize and direct the Secretary of War to distribute arms and military equipments under the act of April twenty-three, eighteen hundred and eight, and the acts amendatory thereof. March 3, 1873, ch. 282 608

Pre-emption Settlers. An act authorizing joint-entry by pre-emption settlers, and for other purposes. March 3, 1873, ch. 283 609

Burial-ground in Cumberland, Md. An act to sell a vacated soldiers' burial-ground near Cumberland, Maryland, to the Hebrew congregation of that city, to enlarge their graveyard. March 3, 1873, ch. 284 609

New York and Canada Railroad Company. An act to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the Secretary of War to release twenty-five acres of the lands of the United States at Plattsburg, New York, to the New York and Canada Railroad Company, and for other purposes," passed June eight, eighteen hundred and seventy-two. March 3, 1873, ch. 285 609

Bridge over the Genesee River, N. Y. An act to authorize the construction of a railroad and draw-bridge across the Genesee river in Monroe county, New York. March 3, 1873, ch. 286 610

Steamer "New England." An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to change the name of steamer "New England" to "City of Portland." March 3, 1873, ch. 287 . . 610

Post-office Property in Chicago. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of the old post-office property in Chicago March 3, 1873, ch. 288 610

Building for Post-office, &c., in Parkersburgh, West Va. An act to provide for a building suitable for a post-office, for the accommodation of the revenue officers, and the United States courts and their officers, in the city of Parkersburgh, West Virginia. March 3, 1873, ch. 289 611

National Bank of Springfield, Mo. An act to authorize the National Bank of Springfield, Missouri, to change its name. March 3, 1873, ch. 290 611

Utah Northern Railroad Company. An act granting the right of way through the public lands to the Utah Northern Railroad Company. March 3, 1873, ch. 291 612

Portland, Dalles, and Salt Lake Railroad Company. An act supplemental to an act entitled "An act granting the right of way through the public lands for the construction of a railroad from Great Salt Lake to Portland, Oregon," approved April twelfth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two. March 3, 1873, ch. 292 612

Walla-Walla and Columbia River Railroad Company. An act to amend an act entitled "An act granting the right of way to the Walla-Walla and Columbia River Railroad Company, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine. March 3, 1873, ch. 293 613

Suppression of Indian Hostilities in Montana. An act to enable the Secretary of War to pay the expenses incurred in suppressing the Indian hostilities in the Territory of Montana, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven. March 3, 1873, ch. 294 613

Public Building at Jersey City, New Jersey. An act to provide for the erection of a public building for post-office and other U. S. offices at Jersey City, New Jersey. March 3, 1873, ch. 295 613

Land for Forts and Military Posts in Texas. An act to provide for the purchase by the Secretary of War of lands for the United States in the State of Texas, for the sites of forts and military posts. March 3, 1873, ch. 296 614

Vincennes University. An act authorizing the award to the Vincennes University of certain vacant and abandoned lands in Knox county, Indiana. March 3, 1873, ch. 297 . . . 614

Arsenals. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the sale of certain public property," approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two. March 3, 1873, ch. 298 615

Major-General George H. Thomas. An act to aid in the erection of a monument to the memory of Major-General George H. Thomas. March 3, 1873, ch. 299 615

"Andrew Stewart" and "Sleepy Hollow." An act to change the name of schooner "Andrew Stewart" and steamer "Sleepy Hollow." March 3, 1873, ch. 300 615

Safes for registered Mails. An act authorizing the transfer of safes from the War Department to the Post-office Department for use in the transportation of registered mails. March 3, 1873, ch. 301 615

Bridge across the Mississippi River. An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Saint Louis, in the State of Missouri. March 3, 1873, ch. 302 . . 616

Condemned Ordnance, &c. An act authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver condemned ordnance to certain organizations for monumental purposes. March 3, 1873, ch. 303 . 617

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Purchase of Land at Omaha, Nebraska. An act to confirm the purchase by the executive department, on the eighth September, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, of a certain tract of land at Omaha, Nebraska. March 3, 1873, ch. 304 617

Chelsea, Mass. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey to the city of Chelsea, Massachusetts, certain land for the use of a street. March 3, 1873, ch. 305 618

Lands in Iowa. An act to authorize the President to ascertain the value of certain lands in the State of Iowa north of the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines river held by settlers under the pre-emption and homestead laws of the United States. March 3, 1873, ch. 306 618

Life-saving Stations. An act to provide for the establishment of life-saving stations on the coasts of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Virginia, and North Carolina. March 3, 1873, ch. 307 619

District of Columbia. An act to amend an act entitled "An act governing the colored schools of the District of Columbia." March 3, 1873, ch. 308 619

Wyoming County Soldiers' Monument Association. An act donating condemned cannon and cannon balls to the Wyoming County Soldiers' Monument Association. March 3, 1873, ch. 309 620

Cemetery-grounds on Fort Gratiot Military Reservation. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to survey, plat and sell the present cemetery grounds upon the Fort Gratiot military reservation in Michigan, and for other purposes. March 3, 1873, ch. 310 . . 620

Public Buildings in Pittsburgh, Pa. An act to purchase a site for a public building in Pittsburgh. March 3, 1873, ch. 311 621

Military Road. An act providing for the completion of the military road from Santa Fé to Taos, in the Territory of New Mexico. March 3, 1873, ch. 312 621

Carondelet versus the United States. An act to confer jurisdiction on the court of claims to hear and determine the suit of Carondelet versus the United States. March 3, 1873, ch. 313 621

Internal Revenue Laws. An act to place at the disposal of the commissioner of internal revenue certain copies of the new compilation of internal revenue laws. March 3, 1873, ch. 314 622

Kansas Valley National Bank of Topeka. An act authorizing the Kansas Valley National Bank of Topeka, in the State of Kansas, to change its name to the First National Bank of Topeka. March 3, 1873, ch. 315 622

Irrigation of the San Joaquin, Sacramento and Tulare Valleys. An act to provide for a board of commissioners to report a system of irrigation for the San Joaquin, Sacramento, and Tulare, in California. March 3, 1873, ch. 316 622

Indians at Camp McDermit. An act for the temporary relief of the Indians at Camp McDermit, in Humboldt County, Nevada. March 3, 1873, ch. 317 623

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PUBLIC ACTS OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

Passed at the First Session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Saturday, the fourth day of March, A. D. 1871, *and was adjourned without day on Thursday the twentieth day of April, A. D.* 1871.

Ulysses S. Grant, President. Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President and President of the Senate. Henry B. Anthony was elected President of the Senate *pro tempore* on the seventeenth day of April, A. D. 1871, and so acted until the end of the session. James G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHAP. I.—*An Act to amend "An Act to establish the Smithsonian Institution for the Increase and Diffusion of Knowledge among Men," approved August* 10, 1846.

March 20, 1871.

1846, ch. 178.
Vol. ix. p. 102.

The words "governor of the District of Columbia" substituted for "mayor of Washington."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That "An act to establish the Smithsonian Institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," approved August ten, eighteen hundred and forty-six, be, and the same is hereby, amended in section one of said act by striking out the words "the mayor of the city of Washington," and inserting in place thereof the words "the governor of the District of Columbia," and that said act be further amended in section three by striking out the words "the mayor of the city of Washington," and inserting in place thereof the words "the governor of the District of Columbia."

Approved, March 20, 1871.

CHAP. II.—*An Act relating to Moneys paid into the Courts of the United States.*

March 24, 1871.

Moneys paid into the courts of the United States, to be deposited, to the credit of such courts, with the treasurer, &c.;

may be delivered on security, by agreement of parties and sanction of court;

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all moneys in the registry of any court of the United States, or in the hands or under the control of any officer of such court, which were received in any cause pending or adjudicated in such court, shall, within thirty days after the passage of this act, be deposited with the treasurer, an assistant treasurer, or a designated depositary of the United States, in the name and to the credit of such court. And all such moneys which are hereafter paid into such courts or received by the officers thereof shall be forthwith deposited in like manner: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the delivery of any such money upon security, according to agreement of parties under the direction of the court.

not to be withdrawn except upon the written order of the judge.

Order to state what.

Sec. 2. That no money deposited as aforesaid shall be withdrawn except by order of the judge or judges of said courts respectively, in term or in vacation, to be signed by such judge or judges and to be entered and certified of record by the clerk, and every such order shall state the cause in or on account of which it is drawn.

Clerks of courts at each term to present an account of said moneys to the court, &c.

Sec. 3. That at each regular and stated session of said courts the clerks thereof shall present an account to said courts of all moneys remaining therein, or subject to the order thereof, stating in detail in what causes said moneys are deposited and in what causes payments have been made, which account and the vouchers thereof shall be filed in court.

The depositing of any money in violation of this act, or the retention or conversion thereof, to be embezzlement.
Penalty

Sec. 4. That if any clerk or other officer of a court of the United States shall deposit any money belonging in the registry of the court, in violation of this act, or shall retain or convert any such money to his own use, or to the use of any other person, he shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement, and, on conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars and not more than the amount embezzled, or by imprisonment for a term not less than one year nor more than ten years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

The knowingly receiving from the clerk, &c. such money, in violation of this act, to be embezzlement.
Penalty.

Sec. 5. That if any person shall knowingly receive from a clerk or other officer of a court of the United States, any money belonging in the registry of said court, as a deposit, loan, or otherwise, in violation of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement, and shall be punished as provided in the last preceding section.

Repeal of acts 1814, ch. 62, Vol. iii. p. 127, 1817, ch. 108, Vol. iii. p. 395.

Sec. 6. That the act entitled "An act directing the disposition of money paid into the courts of the United States," approved April eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fourteen, and the act supplementary thereto, approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventeen, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, March 24, 1871.

March 24, 1871.

CHAP. III. — *An Act relating to condemned Cannon for Cemetery at San Francisco.*

Condemned cannon, &c. for Cemetery Association of San Francisco.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to deliver to the Grand Army of the Republic Cemetery Association, of San Francisco, California, six pieces of condemned iron cannon and thirty cannon balls, to be used in the embellishment of the burial-grounds of said association.

Approved, March 24, 1871.

March 24, 1871.

CHAP. IV. — *An Act to authorize the Commissioners to revise the Statutes to print their Reports.*

Each commissioner to revise the statutes may have his work printed on his written order.
1871, ch. 115.
Vol. xvi. p. 517.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proviso in the act of March three, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, directing "that no printing shall hereafter be executed except on written order under the direction of heads of departments, or by the two houses of Congress, as authorized by law," shall not be construed to affect the printing required by the commissioners to revise the statutes, in the execution of their duties; but their reports, indexes, and other papers immediately incidental to their work, may be printed upon the written order of the commissioner by whom the same may have been prepared.

Approved, March 24, 1871.

March 24, 1871.

CHAP. V. — *An Act to further regulate the Publication of the Specifications and Drawings of the Patent-Office.*

Publication of specifications and drawings of the patent-office.
Vol. xvi. p. 590.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if, in the judgment of the joint committee on printing, the provisions of the joint resolution providing for publishing specifications and drawings of the patent-office, approved January eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, can be performed under the direction of the commissioner of patents more advantageously than in the manner provided in said joint resolution, it shall be so done, under such limitations and conditions as the joint committee on printing may from time to time prescribe.

Price of printed copies of specifications and drawings of patents when uncertified, &c.

Sec. 2. That the price of the printed copies of specifications and drawings of patents, when uncertified, shall be determined by the commissioner of patents, ten cents being hereby fixed as the minimum, and fifty cents as the maximum price of the same; certified copies to be sold at the price fixed by the patent act of eighteen hundred and seventy.

Approved, March 24, 1871.

March 27, 1871.

CHAP. VI. — *An Act authorizing the President to nominate R. H. Lamson a Lieutenant in the United States Navy.*

R. H. Lamson to be nominated a lieutenant in the navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized to nominate R. H. Lamson a lieutenant in the United States navy.

Approved, March 27, 1871.

March 30, 1871.

CHAP. VII. — *An Act to re-establish the Office of Surveyor at Eastport, Maine.*

Office of surveyor of Eastport, Me., re-established;

by what name to be known.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the office of surveyor at the port of Eastport, formerly existing by law and abolished by the Secretary of the Treasury, be, and is hereby, re-established and created, and shall hereafter exist, subject to the same laws and restrictions that appertained to the same before it was abolished; but it shall hereafter be known as the office of surveyor of Eastport and the district of Passamaquoddy bay.

Approved, March 30, 1871.

April 4, 1871.

1871, ch. 35, § 6.
Vol. xvi. p. 403.

CHAP. VIII. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to divide the State of Virginia into two judicial Districts."*

Clerk of court for eastern district of Virginia to transmit papers, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second clause of the sixth section of the act aforesaid, of which this act is an amendment, be amended as follows: "That the clerk of the circuit or district court of the eastern district of Virginia shall transmit the original papers and certified copies of all orders in any suit or proceeding which shall be removed for further proceedings from the eastern to the western district of Virginia, as authorized by the first clause of the said sixth section of the act aforesaid, to the clerk of the court to which such suit or proceeding shall be removed, together with a statement of all costs; and all further proceedings shall be had in the court to which the same shall be removed as if the said suit or proceeding had originally been commenced therein."

Further proceedings.

Approved, April 4, 1871.

April 4, 1871.

CHAP. IX. — *An Act authorizing the President to appoint Commissioners to examine and report upon the Sutro Tunnel in the State of Nevada.*

Commissioners to examine and report upon the Sutro tunnel in Nevada.

1866, ch. 244.
Vol. xiv. p. 242.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and requested to appoint a board of three commissioners, two of whom shall be officers of engineers of the army and one a mining or civil engineer, to examine and report upon the Sutro tunnel in the State of Nevada, authorized to be constructed by an act of Congress approved July twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, with special reference to the importance, feasibility, cost, and time required to

Report of commissioners to state what.

construct the same; the value of the bullion extracted from the mines on the Comstock lode; their present and probable future production; also the geological and practical value of said tunnel as an exploring work, and its general bearing upon our mining and other national interests in ascertaining the practicability of deep mining.

Approved, April 4, 1871.

April 15, 1871.

CHAP. XIV. — *An Act relating to the Harbor at Buffalo, New York.*

Contract for improvement of harbor at Buffalo may be extended by Secretary of War.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized, when in his judgment he thinks it will be for the interest of the United States, to extend or continue the contract for the improvement of the harbor at Buffalo, made and entered into upon the twentieth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Approved, April 15, 1871.

April 15, 1871.

CHAP. XV. — *An Act authorizing the Secretary of War to place at the Disposal of the Lyons Monument Association, of Missouri, certain condemned Cannon.*

Condemned cannon for the Lyon Monument Association of the State of Missouri.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place at the disposal of the Lyon Monument Association, of the State of Missouri, twelve condemned cannon, to be used for the purpose of erecting a monument in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, to the memory of the late Brigadier-General Nathaniel Lyon.

Approved, April 15, 1871.

April 19, 1871.

CHAP. XVI. — *An Act to authorize the Payment of duplicate Checks of disbursing Officers.*

Duplicate checks for pensions may be issued in place of original checks of not over $ 500 lost or destroyed.

Bonds of indemnity.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in place of original checks issued for pensions, when lost, stolen, or destroyed, disbursing officers and agents of the United States are hereby authorized, after the expiration of six months from the date of such checks, to issue duplicate checks, and the treasurer, assistant treasurers, and designated depositories of the United States are directed to pay such checks, drawn in pursuance of law by such officers or agents, upon notice and proof of the loss of the original check or checks, under such regulations in regard to their issue and payment, and upon the execution of such bonds, with sureties, to indemnify the United States, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided,* That this act shall not apply to any check exceeding in amount the sum of five hundred dollars.

Approved, April 19, 1871.

April 19, 1871.

CHAP. XVII. — *An Act to create a Port of Delivery at Potomac, Virginia, and for other Purposes.*

Portion of the Tappahannock collection district annexed to that of Alexandria.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the waters, shores, bays, harbors, creeks, and inlets on the south side of the river Potomac, comprehended between Boyd's Hole and Cockpit Point, now a part of the collection district of Tappahannock, Virginia, be, and the same are hereby, annexed to the collection district of Alexandria, Virginia.

Potomac made a port of delivery.

Sec. 2. That Potomac, in the State of Virginia, shall be, and is hereby, constituted and created a port of delivery within the collection district of Alexandria, and there shall be appointed, at a compensation not exceeding the rate of one thousand dollars per annum, a deputy collector of customs, to reside at said port, who shall perform such duties as may be conferred upon him, in pursuance of law, by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Deputy collector, salary, duties, &c.

Sec. 3. That all acts and parts of acts establishing at Dumfries, in the collection district of Tappahannock, Virginia, a port of delivery be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Port of delivery at Dumfries abolished.

Approved, April 19, 1871.

CHAP. XVIII. — *An Act for the Restoration of Commander George A. Stevens, United States Navy, to the active from the retired List.*

April 19, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint, George A. Stevens to the active list of the navy, with the rank of lieutenant-commander.

Commander George A. Stevens restored to the active list of the navy.

Approved, April 19, 1871.

CHAP. XIX. — *An Act to enable the Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Galveston Railroad Company to relocate a Portion of its Road.*

April 19, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Galveston Railroad Company, for the purpose of improving its route and accommodating the country, may relocate any portion of its road south of the town of Thayer, within the limits of its grant, as prescribed by the act of Congress entitled "An act for a grant of lands to the State of Kansas, in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of certain railroads and telegraphs in said State," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, but not thereby to change, enlarge, or diminish said land grant.

Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Galveston Railroad Company may relocate a portion of its road.

1863, ch. 98.
Vol. xii. p. 772.

Land grant not changed.

Approved, April 19, 1871.

CHAP. XXI. — *An Act making Appropriations to supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for the Service of the Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for additional Appropriations for the Service of the Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for other Purposes.*

April 20, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to carry into effect the provisions of an act entitled "An act granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, and the widows of deceased soldiers," approved February fourteen, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, there be, and is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment, during the remainder of the present fiscal year, of two clerks of class three, four clerks of class two, nineteen clerks of class one, and two assistant messengers in the pension office, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, eight thousand two hundred and sixty dollars; for office rent, furniture, and contingent expenses of said office for the same period, six thousand five hundred dollars; and for the payment, during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, of four clerks of class three, eight clerks of class two, forty-eight clerks of class one, and three assistant messengers in said office, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, seventy-seven thousand three hundred and sixty dollars; and for office rent, furniture, stationery, and contingent expenses of said office during the said year, seven thousand dollars: *Provided,* That nothing in any act contained shall be construed to alter or amend an act entitled "An act to define the duties of pension agents and prescribe the manner of paying pensions, and for other purposes," approved July eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy; but the provisions of said act are hereby declared to be in full force and effect, and applicable to the prosecution of claims to pension, and to the payment of pensions

Deficiency appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1871, and additional appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1872.

Payment of additional clerks in the pension office, &c. (to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior,) made necessary by act

1871, ch. 50.
Vol. xvi. p. 411.

Provisions of act

1870, ch. 225,
Vol. xvi. p. 193,
made applicable to the prosecution of claims to, and payments of, pensions.

Appropriation for detection, &c. of crimes may be used during the current fiscal year.
1871, ch. 114.
Vol. xvi. p. 497.

which may be allowed under any or all the various acts of Congress granting the same; and that so much of the appropriation provided for in the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, approved March three, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, "to be expended in the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States," as may, in the judgment of the Attorney-General, be necessary, may be used during the current fiscal year.

Certain books, records, &c. relating to transactions of or with the confederate states, or copies, may be used by the commissioners of claims under act
1871, ch. 116, § 2,
Vol. xvi. p. 524.

That all books, records, papers, and documents relative to transactions of or with the late so-called government of the confederate States, or the government of any State lately in insurrection, now in the possession, or which may at any time come into the possession, of the government of the United States, or of any department thereof, may be resorted to for information by the board of commissioners of claims created by act approved March three, eighteen hundred and seventy-one; and copies thereof, duly certified by the officer having custody of the same, shall be treated with the like force and effect as the original.

Rebuilding Catholic orphan asylum at Charleston, S. C.

For the rebuilding of the Catholic orphan asylum at Charleston, South Carolina, twelve thousand dollars, in consideration of the services rendered by the sisters of Our Lady of Mercy, of Charleston, South Carolina, to the sick and wounded Union officers and soldiers, while said city was under bombardment during the war.

Salary of additional assistant attorney-general.
1871, ch. 72.
Vol. xvi. p. 432.

Sec. 2. That there is hereby appropriated to pay the salary for the remainder of the present and for the next fiscal year, of the assistant attorney-general, authorized to be appointed by the act of the last session of Congress, six thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Sec. 3. The following stated sums are hereby appropriated for the purposes hereinafter expressed, viz.: —

Contingent expenses of the House of Representatives.

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for contingent expenses of the House of Representatives for the present fiscal year, the same to be added to the appropriation "for miscellaneous items," five thousand dollars.

Independent treasury at

To supply a deficiency in the appropriations for the service of the independent treasury, for the fiscal year, as follows: —

Baltimore;

For clerks and messengers in the office of the assistant treasurer at Baltimore, six thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

Cincinnati;

For clerks and messengers in the office of the depositary at Cincinnati, five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Chicago;

For clerks and messengers in the office of the depositary at Chicago, one thousand one hundred dollars.

Louisville;

For clerks and messengers in the office of the depositary at Louisville, eight hundred dollars.

New Orleans.

For salary of the assistant treasurer at New Orleans, to make his compensation four thousand five hundred dollars, as provided by existing laws, five hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses.
1846, ch. 90.
Vol. ix. p. 59.
No part for clerical services.

For contingent expenses under the act of August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be expended for clerical services.

Direct tax commissioners of South Carolina.

For salaries and expenses of the direct tax commissioners of South Carolina, and of their clerks, from July first, eighteen hundred and seventy, until the closing of their office, three thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

District of Columbia.

For the support of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two: —

Governor.

For salary of the governor of the District of Columbia, three thousand dollars.

Secretary.

For salary of the secretary of the District of Columbia, two thousand dollars.

For compensation of the members of the council of the District of Columbia, four thousand four hundred dollars.

Members of council.

For compensation of the board of public works of the District of Columbia, ten thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no person shall be entitled to draw a salary as a member of the board of public works who is paid a salary for the discharge of the duties of any other officer under the government of the United States; and said board shall be held to be an existing board for all the purposes specified in the "Act to provide a government for the District of Columbia," from and after the appointment and qualification of the members thereof.

Board of public works.

Certain members not to draw salaries as, &c.

Said board to be an existing board from, &c.

1871, ch. 62.

Vol. xvi. p. 419.

For the repair of the damages caused by fire upon the cadet barracks at West Point, ten thousand dollars.

Cadet barracks at West Point.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to purchase of Messrs. Little, Brown, and Company, two thousand copies of the sixteenth volume of the United States Statutes at Large, for distribution agreeably to the acts of Congress directing the distribution of the other volumes, seven thousand dollars.

United States Statutes at Large, volume xvi.

To pay William Hardin a balance due him under his contract for surveying the public lands in Nebraska, three thousand six hundred dollars.

William Hardin.

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for clothing for the marine corps for for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, fifteen thousand dollars.

Clothing for marine corps.

For payment to the reporters of the Senate and House for the Congressional Globe of the usual additional compensation for reporting the proceedings of the first session of the Forty-second Congress, five hundred dollars each, five thousand dollars.

Additional pay to reporters for Congressional Globe.

To enable the President to carry out the provisions of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, authorizing him to prescribe rules and regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service, and so forth, ten thousand dollars.

Civil service.

1871, ch. 114, § 9.

Vol. xvi. p. 514.

For expenses of the joint select committee on alleged outrages in the Southern States, the sum of thirty thousand dollars, and any unexpended balance of the appropriation for the select committee of the Senate on the same subject shall be carried to the above appropriation in addition thereto, said sums to be carried for this purpose to the contingent fund of the Senate, and to be expended upon vouchers of the chairman of said joint committee: *Provided*, That the sum of nine thousand seven hundred and thirty-five dollars and twenty-two cents, being an unexpended balance of an appropriation by act of March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, "for purchase of building known as the Club House, at Charleston, South Carolina, and the fitting up thereof for the use of the United States courts," and having been, by existing laws, covered into the treasury of the United States, be, and the same is hereby, reappropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and shall be expended in accordance with the provisions of the act making the original appropriation.

Joint select committee on alleged outrages in the Southern States.

Purchase of Club House at Charleston for court-house.

1869, ch. 122.

Vol. xv. p. 305.

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for folding documents and materials for the House of Representatives, twenty thousand dollars.

Folding documents.

Senate of the United States: For labor, three thousand dollars; for clerks to committees, pages, horses, and carryalls, fifteen thousand dollars.

Clerks to committees, &c.

For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor-general of Minnesota, employed upon work consequent upon the special appropriation for the survey of the public lands within the limits of the grant to the Northern Pacific railroad, per act of July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, nine thousand two hundred dollars, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Clerks in office of surveyor-general in Minnesota.

1870, ch. 292.

Vol. xvi. p. 305.

For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor-general of California, two thousand six hundred dollars, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

California.

To pay Dexter R. Crocker for carrying the mail from Canyonville, Dexter R. Crocker, for carrying the mail.

Oregon, to Yreka, California, from the twenty-fourth of April to the ninth of November, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, one thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars.

S. R. Harlow, expenses in arresting Mott.

For payment of S. R. Harlow, late marshal of the southern district of New York, for expenses incurred in arresting one Mott, in San Francisco, for violation of revenue law in said district, five hundred and fifty dollars, or so much thereof as may be due.

Secretary of Interior may promote clerks in census office.

No increase in whole number in bureau.

Certain clerkships to terminate.

Sec. 4. That in addition to the clerkships authorized by the act approved May five, eighteen hundred and sixty, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and empowered to promote from the clerks of class one employed in the census office, three to be clerks of class four, seven to be clerks of class three, and fifteen to be clerks of class two, and the sum of seven thousand six hundred dollars is hereby appropriated to pay the increased salary: *Provided*, That no increase in the total number of clerks employed in said bureau shall be deemed to be authorized hereby: *And provided further*, That the authority for such additional clerkships of the second, third, and fourth class shall terminate one year from date.

Scheldt dues; seventh and eighth instalments.
Vol. xiii. p. 649.

For the purpose of carrying out the stipulations of the treaty of July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Belgians, providing for the payment of interest in the matter of the capitalization of the Scheldt dues, being a deficiency in the appropriations for the payment of the seventh annual instalment due the government of Belgium under said treaty, April first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and the eighth annual instalment, due April first, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, twelve thousand dollars, in coin, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Custom-house at Saint Paul, Minnesota;

For the completion of the custom-house at Saint Paul, Minnesota, thirty-five thousand one hundred and sixty-three dollars and sixty-five cents, being the amount of a balance of an appropriation for that building now standing to its credit on the books of the treasury, but unavailable under existing laws.

at Astoria, Oregon.
1871, ch. 114.
Vol. xvi. p. 509.

That section two of "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for other purposes," approved March three, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, be, and hereby is, amended by striking out after the words "for custom-house, Astoria, Oregon," the word "completion," and inserting in place thereof "continuation of the construction."

Court-house and post office at Des Moines, Iowa;

For completion of the court-house and post-office building at Des Moines, Iowa, six thousand eight hundred and fifty-six dollars.

at Omaha, Nebraska.
1869, ch. 122.
Vol. xv. p. 307.

Sec. 5. That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, appropriated by act approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, for the purchase of site, and the erection thereon of a post-office and court-house building in Omaha, Nebraska, the same being unexpended, is hereby revived and reappropriated for said purpose.

Certain appropriations for public buildings, &c. made available.

Proviso.

Unused appropriation for salaries, &c. of special agent, and inspectors of steamboats, to be applied in same manner, until, &c.
1870, ch. 292.
Vol. xvi. p. 291.

Sec. 6. That any appropriations heretofore made for any public works, buildings, or grounds, for the year commencing July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, shall be available for the current year: *Provided*, That no expenditure beyond the several sums already appropriated shall be authorized by this section. And that the appropriation for the payment of the salary and travelling expenses of a special agent of the Treasury Department, and for the salaries of all supervising inspectors, local inspectors, and clerks employed in the administration of the steamboat inspection laws, made under section first of "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one," approved July fifteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, and still remaining unexpended, shall be applicable, as heretofore, to the payment of such salaries and expenses until sufficient revenue shall accrue therefor under the provisions of section sixty-six of "An act to provide for the better security of life on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and for other purposes," approved February twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and seventy-one; the amount paid under the provisions of this section to be reimbursed to the treasury out of the revenues received under the provisions of said act of February twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

1871, ch. 100, § 66. Vol. xvi. p. 450.

Amount to be reimbursed.

And the appropriation "for the survey of the boundary line between Idaho and Utah Territories," contained in the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for other purposes, approved March three, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, is hereby made subject to present use.

Boundary line between Idaho and Utah Territories.
1871, ch. 114. Vol. xvi. p. 502.

Sec. 7. That the sum of twenty thousand five hundred and twenty-three dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to pay the claim of Robert T. Kirkpatrick, provided for in joint resolution approved February fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Robert T. Kirkpatrick.
Vol. xvi. p. 702.

Sec. 8. That so much of the appropriation for paying the expenses of taking the ninth census of the United States contained in the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, as may be necessary, may be used during the current fiscal year; and the proviso in the eighth section of said act is amended by adding after the words "eight dollars per day" the words "exclusive of mileage."

Appropriation for ninth census may be used this year.
1871, ch. 114, § 8. Vol. xvi. p. 514.
Mileage.

Sec. 9. That the appropriation of thirty thousand three hundred and twenty-six dollars "for necessary expenses in the erection, furnishing machinery," and so forth, of the branch mint at Carson City, contained in the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for other purposes, approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, is hereby made subject to present use.

Branch mint at Carson City.
1871, ch. 114. Vol. xvi. p. 498.

Sec. 10. That the appropriation for building a pier at Lewes, Delaware, contained in sections twelve and thirteen of the act approved July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, continued until June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Pier at Lewes, Delaware.
1870, ch. 292, §§ 12, 13. Vol. xvi. p. 310.
See *Post*, p. 134.

Sec. 11. That there be added to the miscellaneous item of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives the sum of two thousand five hundred and sixty-three dollars and thirty cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of the balance remaining unpaid upon the accounts of witnesses who appeared before the sub-committee of the committee of elections of the House of Representatives, charged with the investigation, in the summer of eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, of the election in Louisiana in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. And for two thousand copies of Barclay's Digest, ordered by resolution of the House of July fourteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, two thousand dollars; also for pages in the House of Representatives, one thousand five hundred and forty-three dollars and fifty-nine cents. For the compensation of an assistant journal clerk in the House of Representatives for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, twenty-five hundred and ninety-two dollars. And for one thousand copies of the "Constitution of the United States, with the Rules of the Senate," compiled by Wm. J. McDonald, under a resolution of the Senate of March fourteen, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, one thousand dollars. For the payments of clerks of committees of the House, in accordance with the resolution of the House of the tenth instant, two thousand dollars.

Contingencies of the House of Representatives.
Committee of elections.

Barclay's Digest.

Pages

Assistant journal clerk

Constitution of the United States.

Clerks of committees.

Sec. 12. That the provisions of the eleventh section of the act approved

Pay of persons employed in the insurrectionary States in connection with the Treasury Department in 1867.

Appropriation.

July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for other purposes," be, and hereby are, extended so as to include such persons as were actually employed in the States lately in insurrection, in connection with the Treasury Department, as officers of the United States during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven in connection with the revenues of the government; and an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions of this section, not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Arapahoe, Cheyenne, Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians.

Vol. xv. pp. 581–599.

Sec. 13. That the following sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for subsistence, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, of the Arapahoe, Cheyenne, Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians who have been collected and located upon the reservation set apart for their use and occupation by the treaties made with them in eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, two hundred thousand dollars.

Survey of eastern boundary of Nevada by Isaac E. James may be approved.

Sec. 14. That the commissioner of the general land office is hereby authorized to approve the survey of the eastern boundary of Nevada, made by Isaac E. James, notwithstanding any departure from instructions which, in the opinion of said commissioner, does not materially impair the accuracy of the work.

Privileges of act 1870, ch. 255, Vol. xvi. pp. 256, 271, extended to Detroit.

Sec. 15. That the privileges of the act entitled "An act to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, be, and are hereby, extended to the port of Detroit, in the State of Michigan.

Bona-fide settlers under the homestead, &c. laws, although appointed register, &c. may perfect their title.

Sec. 16. That any bona-fide settler under the homestead or pre-emption laws of the United States who has filed the proper application to enter not to exceed one quarter-section of the public lands in any district land office, and who has been subsequently appointed a register or receiver, may perfect the title to the said land under the pre-emption laws by furnishing the proofs and making the payments required by law, to the satisfaction of the commissioner of the general land office.

Powers of certain commissioners of streets, &c. in Washington, D. C., transferred to the board of public works.

1870, ch. 137. Vol. xvi. p. 159.

Private property to be assessed.

1870, ch. 292, § 5. Vol. xvi. p. 309.

Provision as to Washington City canal.

Sec. 17. That from and after the passage of this act all powers conferred upon certain persons as commissioners by the act approved June twenty-first, eighteen hundred and seventy, for the improvement of M Street northwest, and by the act approved July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, for the improvement of the Washington City canal, shall be transferred to the board of public works of the District of Columbia; and the persons acting as commissioners under said acts are hereby directed to transfer to said board of public works all books, papers, and other property in their possession pertaining to the works under their charge; and private property shall be assessed for the improvement of M Street, and Seventh Street southwest, from B Street to the river, heretofore authorized by law, as provided in the act of February twenty-first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one. And in case said board shall, under said act of July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, decide to open said canal, they are hereby empowered to open both its branches, so as to connect with the government canal at the arsenal: *Provided*, That the cost of said work shall not exceed the amount already fixed by law for that purpose.

Pavement of Pennsylvania Avenue.

A like sum to be paid by the District of Columbia.

Washington and Georgetown R. R. Co. to do its part.

That the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of repairing and relaying, where necessary, the pavement on Pennsylvania Avenue from Fifteenth Street to the east side of Rock creek: *Provided*, That a like sum shall be expended for the same purpose by the proper authorities of the District of Columbia: *And provided further*, That the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company shall in like manner repair such portion thereof as they are by their charter required to do; the work to be done under the supervision of the board of public works for the District of Columbia.

Sec. 18. That to correct an error in the enrollment of the act approved

March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for other purposes, the same be amended as follows: In section two strike out all of the section from and including the word "provided," where it first occurs, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "And the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to invite, by public advertisement, plans and specifications for such dock, and to award to any person not in the naval service, whose plans may be adopted by the Navy Department, a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars. But no plan shall be adopted until it shall first receive the sanction of a board of not less than five experienced officers, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, a majority of whom shall be constructors and engineers, and one of whom shall be an experienced civil engineer; and it shall be the duty of said board to consider all the plans and specifications laid before it, whether the same were prepared in the Navy Department or by parties competing therewith, and the plans and specifications that shall be adopted shall be opened to the inspection of all persons who desire to become bidders, for at least ninety days before the awarding of said contract."

Plans and specifications for floating iron dock to be invited by the Secretary of the Navy.

1871, ch. 117, § 2. Vol. xvi. p. 534.

Payment for plans, &c.

Plans not to be adopted until, &c.

For three assistant observers at the Naval Observatory, in addition to the sum appropriated by the "Act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, five hundred dollars.

Assistant observers at naval observatory.

1871, ch. 117. Vol. xvi. p. 529.

Sec. 19. That so much of the proviso in the act making appropriations to supply deficiencies, and so forth, approved April twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, as limits the completion of the marine hospital building at Chicago, Illinois, to a sum not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars, is hereby repealed; and it shall be lawful for the proper authorities to expend the money already appropriated for continuing the work upon said building: *Provided*, That no part that no part thereof shall be expended until plans and specifications shall have been completed that will limit the cost of said building to a sum, including all moneys already expended, not exceeding three hundred and fifty-nine thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine dollars and thirty-four cents.

Marine hospital building at Chicago.

Repeal of proviso to act of 1870, ch. 56. Vol. xvi. p. 85.

No part to be expended until, &c.

Sec. 20. That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to sell, for the best price in cash that can be obtained, the marine hospital building in the city of San Francisco; and the proceeds of such sale, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be held and reserved as a fund for the erection of a pavilion hospital on some government reservation in or near said city, if Congress shall hereafter so determine.

Marine hospital building at San Francisco to be sold.

Proceeds how to be applied.

Sec. 21. That there be appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, twelve thousand dollars for the relief of destitute aged persons in the District of Columbia, such sum to be received and distributed by such officer or association of persons in the District of Columbia as the Secretary of War shall designate, and that a report of the distribution of the money hereby appropriated shall be made to Congress at its next session.

Destitute aged persons in the District of Columbia;

appropriation how to be distributed.

Sec. 22. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to furnish to the National Freedmen's Relief Association condemned clothing and bedding, if such there be on hand, not needed by the army, not exceeding five thousand dollars in value, for distribution among the destitute aged persons above mentioned.

Condemn clothing, &c. for National Freedmen's Relief Association.

Sec. 23. That the use of the buildings in Armory Square occupied by the quartermaster's department, if not needed for the public service, be granted, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, to the association above mentioned, for the purpose of enabling it still further to relieve the destitute persons above mentioned.

Use of buildings in Armory Square granted to, if, &c.

Sec. 24. That the provisions in the act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending

Building for custom-house,

&c. at Saint Louis.
1870, ch. 292.
Vol. xvi. p. 297.
See *Post* p. 44.

June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for other purposes," for the erection of a public building in the city of Saint Louis, Missouri, for the use of the custom-house and other civil offices of the government of the United States, shall be extended and made available for and during the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Salary of consul at Matamoras established.

Sec. 25. That the salary of the consul at Matamoras, Mexico, be established at two thousand dollars per annum for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and thereafter.

Deputy assistant treasurer in New York city.

That there be paid to the deputy assistant treasurer in the office of the assistant treasurer in the city of New York the sum of six hundred dollars, the same being a deficiency in his compensation for the present fiscal year.

Increased compensation to assistant marshals.

Sec. 26. That there be, and is hereby, appropriated, for increased compensation to assistant marshals in taking the census of eighteen hundred and seventy, the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Life-saving stations on the coast of New Jersey and Long Island.
1854, ch. 1.
Vol. x. p. 597.

Experienced surfmen.

Sec. 27. That for the purpose of more effectually securing life and property on the coast of New Jersey and Long Island for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, two hundred thousand dollars, to be expended in accordance with the provisions of the "Act for the better preservation of life and property from vessels shipwrecked on the coast of the United States," approved December fourteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to employ crews of experienced surfmen at such stations and for such periods as he may deem necessary and proper, and at such compensation as he may deem reasonable, not to exceed forty dollars per month for each person to be employed.

Act of 1871, ch. 116, § 2, Vol. xvi. p. 524, not to give jurisdiction over certain claims to the commissioners of claims.
Vol. xiv. pp. 360, 370.
Vol. xvi. p. 368.
Vol. xvi. p. 600.

That the jurisdiction conferred by the joint resolution of June eighteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, in regard to claims from the counties of Berkeley and Jefferson, in the State of West Virginia, and by the joint resolution of July twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, in regard to claims from the State of Tennessee, and by the joint resolution of December twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, as amended by *by* the act of March three, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, in regard to steamboats and other vessels, shall not be withdrawn or impaired by any construction of the law creating commissioners of claims to examine claims arising in States proclaimed to be in insurrection, and the jurisdiction upon all claims presented by loyal citizens from said State of Tennessee, and from said counties of Berkeley and Jefferson, to the proper department before the third of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, shall remain as before the passage of said act creating said commissioners of claims.

Covering steam-pipes in the Capitol.

For covering the steam-pipes in the Capitol with fire-proof non-conducting felting, eight thousand dollars.

Legislative assembly of Wyoming Territory.

Sec. 28. That there be, and is hereby, appropriated, to pay expenses of the legislative assembly of Wyoming Territory, convened October, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy, and for printing journals of said assembly, and incidental expenses of the office of secretary for the year eighteen hundred and seventy, the sum of four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Payment to John Thompson Mason for disbursement of lighthouse fund, &c.

Sec. 29. That three thousand dollars is appropriated, out of which such sum shall be paid to John Thompson Mason, late collector of the port of Baltimore, for services rendered in the disbursement of the lighthouse fund, and for services performed for lighthouse purposes outside the limits of his collection district, such sum as the Secretary of the Treasury may find legally due and owing to said party on an adjustment of his accounts by the Treasury Department.

Act providing for an additional meeting of Congress repealed.
1867, ch. 10.
Vol. xiv. p. 378.

Sec. 30. That the act approved January the twenty-second, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act to fix the times for the regular meetings of Congress," be, and the same is hereby, repealed after the adjournment of the present session of Congress.

Approved, April 20, 1871.

CHAP. XXII. — *An Act to enforce the Provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other Purposes.*

April 20, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage of any State, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any person within the jurisdiction of the United States to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution of the United States, shall, any such law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage of the State to the contrary notwithstanding, be liable to the party injured in any action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress; such proceeding to be prosecuted in the several district or circuit courts of the United States, with and subject to the same rights of appeal, review upon error, and other remedies provided in like cases in such courts, under the provisions of the act of the ninth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication"; and the other remedial laws of the United States which are in their nature applicable in such cases.

Any person under color of any law, &c. of any State, depriving another of any right, &c. secured by the Constitution of the United States, made liable to the party injured.

Proceedings to be in the courts of the United States.

1866, ch. 31. Vol. xiv. p. 27.

Sec. 2. That if two or more persons within any State or Territory of the United States shall conspire together to overthrow, or to put down, or to destroy by force the government of the United States, or to levy war against the United States, or to oppose by force the authority of the government of the United States, or by force, intimidation, or threat to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States, or by force to seize, take, or possess any property of the United States contrary to the authority thereof, or by force, intimidation, or threat to prevent any person from accepting or holding any office or trust or place of confidence under the United States, or from discharging the duties thereof, or by force, intimidation, or threat to induce any officer of the United States to leave any State, district, or place where his duties as such officer might lawfully be performed, or to injure him in his person or property on account of his lawful discharge of the duties of his office, or to injure his person while engaged in the lawful discharge of the duties of his office, or to injure his property so as to molest, interrupt, hinder, or impede him in the discharge of his official duty, or by force, intimidation, or threat to deter any party or witness in any court of the United States from attending such court, or from testifying in any matter pending in such court fully, freely, and truthfully, or to injure any such party or witness in his person or property on account of his having so attended or testified, or by force, intimidation, or threat to influence the verdict, presentment, or indictment, of any juror or grand juror in any court of the United States, or to injure such juror in his person or property on account of any verdict, presentment, or indictment lawfully assented to by him, or on account of his being or having been such juror, or shall conspire together, or go in disguise upon the public highway or upon the premises of another for the purpose, either directly or indirectly, of depriving any person or any class of persons of the equal protection of the laws, or of equal privileges or immunities under the laws, or for the purpose of preventing or hindering the constituted authorities of any State from giving or securing to all persons within such State the equal protection of the laws, or shall conspire together for the purpose of in any manner impeding, hindering, obstructing, or defeating the due course of justice in any State or Territory, with intent to deny to any citizen of the United States the due and equal protection of the laws, or to injure any person in his person or his property for lawfully enforcing the right of any person or class of persons to the equal protection of the laws, or by force, intimidation, or threat to prevent any citizen of the United States lawfully entitled to vote from giving his support or advocacy in a lawful

Penalty for conspiring by force to put down the government of the United States, &c.;

or to hinder the execution of any law of the United States;

or to seize any property of the United States;

or to prevent any person from holding office, &c. under the United States;

or to induce any officer to leave the State, &c.;

or to injure him in person or property while doing, or to prevent his doing, his duty;

or to prevent any party or witness from attending court or testifying therein;

or to injure him for so attending or testifying;

or to influence the conduct of any juror;

or to injure any juror on account of his acts, &c.

Penalty for conspiring or going in disguise upon the public highway, &c. to deprive any person or class of equal rights, &c. under the laws;

or to prevent the State authorities from protecting all in their equal rights.

Penalty for conspiring to obstruct, &c. the due course of justice, &c. in any State with intent to deny to any citizen his equal rights under the law;

or, by force, &c. to prevent any citizen entitled to vote from advocating in a lawful manner the election of any person, as, &c.

Courts.

Punishment.

Any conspirator doing, &c. any act in furtherance of the object of the conspiracy, and thereby injuring another, to be liable in damages therefor.

Proceedings to be in courts of the United States.

1866, ch. 31.
Vol. xiv. p. 27.

manner towards or in favor of the election of any lawfully qualified person as an elector of President or Vice-President of the United States, or as a member of the Congress of the United States, or to injure any such citizen in his person or property on account of such support or advocacy, each and every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high crime, and, upon conviction thereof in any district or circuit court of the United States or district or supreme court of any Territory of the United States having jurisdiction of similar offences, shall be punished by a fine not less than five hundred nor more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, as the court may determine, for a period of not less than six months nor more than six years, as the court may determine, or by both such fine and imprisonment as the court shall determine. And if any one or more persons engaged in any such conspiracy shall do, or cause to be done, any act in furtherance of the object of such conspiracy, whereby any person shall be injured in his person or property, or deprived of having and exercising any right or privilege of a citizen of the United States, the person so injured or deprived of such rights and privileges may have and maintain an action for the recovery of damages occasioned by such injury or deprivation of rights and privileges against any one or more of the persons engaged in such conspiracy, such action to be prosecuted in the proper district or circuit court of the United States, with and subject to the same rights of appeal, review upon error, and other remedies provided in like cases in such courts under the provisions of the act of April ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication."

What to be deemed a denial by any State to any class of its people of their equal protection under the laws.

Sec. 3. That in all cases where insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combinations, or conspiracies in any State shall so obstruct or hinder the execution of the laws thereof, and of the United States, as to deprive any portion or class of the people of such State of any of the rights, privileges, or immunities, or protection, named in the Constitution and secured by this act, and the constituted authorities of such State shall either be unable to protect, or shall, from any cause, fail in or refuse protection of the people in such rights, such facts shall be deemed a denial by such State of the equal protection of the laws to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the United States; and in all such cases, or whenever any such insurrection, violence, unlawful combination, or conspiracy shall oppose or obstruct the laws of the United States or the due execution thereof, or impede or obstruct the due course of justice under the same, it shall be lawful for the President, and it shall be his duty to take such measures, by the employment of the militia or the land and naval forces of the United States, or of either, or by other means, as he may deem necessary for the suppression of such insurrection, domestic violence, or combinations; and any person who shall be arrested under the provisions of this and the preceding section shall be delivered to the marshal of the proper district, to be dealt with according to law.

When the due execution of the laws, &c. is obstructed by violence, &c. the President shall do what he may deem necessary to suppress such violence, &c.

Persons arrested to be delivered to the marshal.

What unlawful combinations to be deemed a rebellion against the government of the United States.

Sec. 4. That whenever in any State or part of a State the unlawful combinations named in the preceding section of this act shall be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able, by violence, to either overthrow or set at defiance the constituted authorities of such State, and of the United States within such State, or when the constituted authorities are in complicity with, or shall connive at the unlawful purposes of, such powerful and armed combinations; and whenever, by reason of either or all of the causes aforesaid, the conviction of such offenders and the preservation of the public safety shall become in such district impracticable, in every such case such combinations shall be deemed a rebellion against the government of the United

States, and during the continuance of such rebellion, and within the limits of the district which shall be so under the sway thereof, such limits to be prescribed by proclamation, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, when in his judgment the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown: *Provided*, That all the provisions of the second section of an act entitled "An act relating to habeas corpus, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, which relate to the discharge of prisoners other than prisoners of war, and to the penalty for refusing to obey the order of the court, shall be in full force so far as the same are applicable to the provisions of this section: *Provided further*, That the President shall first have made proclamation, as now provided by law, commanding such insurgents to disperse: *And provided also*, That the provisions of this section shall not be in force after the end of the next regular session of Congress.

During such rebellion, and within certain limits, the President may suspend the writ of habeas corpus.

Provisions of act 1863, ch. 81, § 2, Vol. xii. p. 755, made applicable hereto.

Proclamation to be first made, &c.

Vol. i. p. 424.
Vol. xii. p. 282.
See pp 949-954.

This section not to be in force after, &c.

Sec. 5. That no person shall be a grand or petit juror in any court of the United States upon any inquiry, hearing, or trial of any suit, proceeding, or prosecution based upon or arising under the provisions of this act who shall, in the judgment of the court, be in complicity with any such combination or conspiracy; and every such juror shall, before entering upon any such inquiry, hearing, or trial, take and subscribe an oath in open court that he has never, directly or indirectly, counselled, advised, or voluntarily aided any such combination or conspiracy; and each and every person who shall take this oath, and shall therein swear falsely, shall be guilty of perjury, and shall be subject to the pains and penalties declared against that crime, and the first section of the act entitled "An act defining additional causes of challenge and prescribing an additional oath for grand and petit jurors in the United States courts," approved June seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, be, and the the same is hereby, repealed.

Certain persons not to be jurors in certain cases.

Jurors to take oath.

False swearing in taking this oath to be perjury.

Repeal of first section of act 1862, ch. 103. Vol. xii. p. 430.

Sec. 6. That any person or persons, having knowledge that any of the wrongs conspired to be done and mentioned in the second section of this act are about to be committed, and having power to prevent or aid in preventing the same, shall neglect or refuse so to do, and such wrongful act shall be committed, such person or persons shall be liable to the person injured, or his legal representatives, for all damages caused by any such wrongful act which such first-named person or persons by reasonable diligence could have prevented; and such damages may be recovered in an action on the case in the proper circuit court of the United States, and any number of persons guilty of such wrongful neglect or refusal may be joined as defendants in such action: *Provided*, That such action shall be commenced within one year after such cause of action shall have accrued; and if the death of any person shall be caused by any such wrongful act and neglect, the legal representatives of such deceased person shall have such action therefor, and may recover not exceeding five thousand dollars damages therein, for the benefit of the widow of such deceased person, if any there be, or if there be no widow, for the benefit of the next of kin of such deceased person.

Any person knowing that certain wrongs are about to be done, and having power to prevent, &c., neglects so to do, and any such wrong is done, is made liable for all damages caused thereby.

Suits therefor in courts of the United States.

Who may be joined as defendants.

Limitation.

If death is caused by such wrongful act, the legal representatives of deceased may maintain action, &c. and for whose benefit.

Sec. 7. That nothing herein contained shall be construed to supersede or repeal any former act or law except so far as the same may be repugnant thereto; and any offences heretofore committed against the tenor of any former act shall be prosecuted, and any proceeding already commenced for the prosecution thereof shall be continued and completed, the same as if this act had not been passed, except so far as the provisions of this act may go to sustain and validate such proceedings.

Former laws, &c. not repealed, &c.

Former offences to be prosecuted.

Approved, April 20, 1871.

April 20, 1871.

CHAP. XXIII. — *An Act for convening the next legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, and for other Purposes.*

Legislature of Territory of New Mexico may convene on, &c.

Election authorized.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the legislature of the Territory of New Mexico be, and it is hereby, authorized to convene on the first Monday of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-one; and that an election for the members of both branches of said legislature be authorized to be held on the day of the next general election, under the existing laws of said Territory.

Approved, April 20, 1871.

April 20, 1871.

CHAP. XXIV. — *An Act concerning the Compensation of the Collector of Customs for the District of Willamette, in the State of Oregon.*

Pay of collector of customs in Willamette collection district, Oregon.

1870, ch. 127, § 1.
Vol. xvi. p. 150.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section one of the act approved June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act to establish the collection district of Willamette, in the State of Oregon," shall be, and is hereby, amended as follows: Strike out all of said section after the words "to reside at Portland," and insert in lieu thereof, "and said collector shall be allowed a salary at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum, with the fees allowed by law, and a commission on all customs money collected and accounted for by him, such salary, fees, and commissions not to exceed at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum."

Approved, April 20, 1871.

April 20, 1871.

CHAP. XXV. — *An Act amending an Act to reduce internal Taxes, and for other Purposes, approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy.*

Bonded merchandise transported by carriers by rail, may be transferred from car to car when the gauges of connecting railroads differ, under, &c.

1870, ch. 255, § 32.
Vol. xvi. p. 271.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thirty-second section of said act is hereby amended by adding to the last clause thereof as follows: *Provided,* That in case of difference in width of gauges of connecting railroads, the goods may be immediately transferred from one car to another under the personal supervision of an inspector, and such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Approved, April 20, 1871.

April 20, 1871.

1862, ch. 102, § 1.
Vol. xii. p. 428.

CHAP. XXVI. — *An Act to amend the Act approved June sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An Act providing for the [S]election of Jurors to serve in the several Courts of the District of Columbia.*

Preamble.

1871, ch. 62.
Vol. xvi. p. 419.

Whereas, by the first section of said act, the list of jurors to serve in said courts is to be made by the register of Washington city, and the clerks of the city of Georgetown, and levy court of Washington county, and said officers are abolished by the act approved February twenty-first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, entitled "An act to provide a government for the District of Columbia": Therefore,

Supreme court of the District of Columbia to designate persons to make lists of jurors.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, until the legislative assembly shall otherwise provide, the supreme court of the District of Columbia may, by orders in general term from time to time, designate necessary officers or persons to make the lists of jurors for service in said court, instead of said abolished officers.

Justice of circuit court may order talesmen to be summoned.

Sec. 2. That the justice holding the special term usually called the circuit court, may order talesmen to be summoned by the marshal whenever the panel drawn for service in said court, for any reason, becomes defective.

Approved, April 20, 1871.

CHAP. XXVII. — *An Act to establish certain Post-Roads.*

April 20, 1871.

See *Post*, pp. 25, 30, 100, 382, 415, 586.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be, and are hereby, established as post-roads: —

Post-roads established in

INDIANA.

Indiana.

From Martinsville, via Oakfarm and Nashville, to Elkinsville.
From Franklin, via Bargersville and Cope, to Martinsville.
Approved, April 20, 1871.

CHAP. XXVIII. — *An Act to establish Post-Routes.*

April 20, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as post-routes, to wit: —

Post-routes established in

ARKANSAS.

Arkansas;

From Lamartine, in Columbia county, to Centerville, in Hempstead county.

From Mt. Ida, via Iron Sulphur Springs and Shipman Reeds', to Bluffton.

ILLINOIS.

Illinois;

From Saint Elmo, Fayette county, via Hickory Creek and Lester, to Patoka.

From Olney, via Onion Hill, Swanstown, Horton Hill, South Muddy, and Elliotstown, to Effingham.

From Omaha, via Southampton, Young's Station, and Rectorville, to Griswold.

INDIANA.

Indiana;

From Bono, via Saltilloville and Claysville, to Livonia.

IOWA.

Iowa;

From Sidney to Riverton.

KANSAS.

Kansas;

From New Chicago to Fredonia.

MICHIGAN.

Michigan;

From Amadore to Goodland.
From Northville to Milford.
From Lapeer to North Branch.
From Lapeer to Hadley.
From North Branch to Doyle's Mill.
From North Branch to Newbury, via Clifford.
From Milford to Holly.

MINNESOTA.

Minnesota,

From Rush City, via Stanchfield, to Princeton.
From Benson to Lac-qui-parle.
From Forest City, via Silvan Hill, Forest Prairie, to Cold Spring.
From Carver to Henderson.
From Rush City, via Anderson Post-Office, to Grantsburg, Wisconsin.
From Cambridge to Stark.
From Medalia to Golden Gate.
From St. Cloud, via Saint Wendall and Young's Corners, to Holding's Ford.

MONTANA.

Montana.

From Virginia City to Summit City.

Post-routes established in Missouri;

MISSOURI.

From Brookfield, via North Salem, Owasco, Kedsville, to Unionville.

From Osceola, via Humansville, to Bolivar.

Stoutland, via Hazel Green, Nebo, Pine Creek, and Competition, to Hartville.

Forsyth, Missouri, via Long Creek, to Berryville, Arkansas.

Marshfield, via Arno and Gainesville, to Batesville, Arkansas.

Plymouth to Dunkle's Store.

Richey to Washburne.

Richey, via Newtonia, to Huntsville.

Marshfield, via Miteomah, Elma, Ming's Springs, and Elk Creek, to Aurora.

Marionville, via Berryville, to Clarksville, Arkansas.

Marionville, via Flat Creek and Hazel Barrens, to Huntsville, Arkansas.

Ozark, via Goff Creek, to Galena.

Nebraska;

NEBRASKA.

From Wisner, via Fairfield and Santee City, to Niobrara.

From Hooper, via valleys of Logan and Omaha Creeks, to Covington.

Nevada;

NEVADA.

From Winnemucca to Camp Winfield Scott.

New Mexico;

NEW MEXICO.

From Mesilla to La Union.

From Cliffton to Dry Cimarron.

Ohio;

OHIO.

From Wilmington, via Cuba, to Blanchester.

Pennsylvania;

PENNSYLVANIA.

From Wampum, Lawrence county, to North Sewickly, Beaver county, and thence, via Wirtemburg and Chenango, to Wampum.

West Virginia.

WEST VIRGINIA.

From Princeton, via Jordan's Chapel, to county seat of Summer county.

From Red Sulphur Springs, via Salt Wells, to Princeton.

Approved, April 20, 1871.

April 20, 1871.

CHAP. XXIX. — *An Act authorizing the Secretary of War to place certain condemned Cannon at the Disposal of "The Pennsylvania Military Legion of the City of Philadelphia."*

Condemned cannon to the Pennsylvania Military Legion, &c. for monument in their cemetery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to place at the disposal of "The Pennsylvania Military Legion of the City of Philadelphia" twelve condemned cannon, to be used in the erection of a monument in their cemetery.

Approved, April 20, 1871.

CHAP. XXX. — *An Act to authorize the Secretary of War to give Wisewell Barracks to the Beulah Baptist Church.*

April 20, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to give to the Beulah Baptist Church of Washington the old building known as Wisewell Barracks, in which said church have heretofore worshipped; said building to be removed at the cost of said church, and to be used only for religious and educational purposes.

Wisewell Barracks given to the Beulah Baptist Church.

Building how to be removed, and for what used.

Approved, April 20, 1871.

CHAP. XXXI. — *An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to convey the United States Branch Mint at Dahlonega, Georgia, to the Trustees of the North Georgia Agricultural College for educational Purposes.*

April 20, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to convey to the trustees of the North Georgia Agricultural College, located in the town of Dahlonega, Georgia, the building known as the United States branch mint at Dahlonega, and the ten acres of land connected therewith, located on lot of land number nine hundred and forty-nine, in the twelfth district and first section of Lumpkin county; said conveyance to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury so soon as he is assured that said trustees have been properly incorporated by the laws of Georgia, and on the express condition that said building shall be used exclusively for educational purposes, and in conformity with the provisions of the act entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts."

Building and lands known as the United States, &c. mint at Dahlonega, Ga. to be conveyed to the North Georgia Agricultural College, when, &c.

1862, ch. 130. Vol. xii. p. 503.

Conditions of conveyance.

Approved, April 20, 1871.

CHAP. XXXII. — *An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to change the Name of the Ship "William F. Storer."*

April 20, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized to change the name of the ship "William F. Storer," of which Charles H. Marshall and Company, of the city of New York, are the agents and ship's husband, to that of "Hamilton Fish," and to grant said vessel a register in said name of "Hamilton Fish"; and that said vessel be, and hereby is, exempted from any additional tonnage dues in consequence of such change of name.

Name of the ship "William F. Storer" to be changed to that of "Hamilton Fish," &c.

No additional tonnage dues.

Approved, April 20, 1871.

CHAP. XXXIII. — *An Act to enable the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company to mortgage its Road.*

April 20, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, organized under act of Congress of July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, is hereby authorized to make and issue its bonds in such form and manner, for such sums, payable at such times, and bearing such rate of interest, and to dispose of them on such terms as its directors may deem advisable; and to secure said bonds, the said company may mortgage its road, equipment, lands, franchises, privileges, and other rights and property, subject to such terms, conditions, and limitations as its directors may prescribe. As proof and notice of the legal execution and effectual delivery of any mortgage hereafter made by said company, it shall be filed and recorded in the

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company may issue bonds secured by mortgage of its road, franchises, lands, &c.

1866, ch. 278. Vol. xiv. p. 292.

Proof of execution of mortgage.

Breach of conditions of organic act by corporation, how far to affect those claiming under the mortgage.

office of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That if the company shall hereafter suffer any breach of the conditions of the act above referred to, under which it is organized, the rights of those claiming under any mortgage made by the company to the lands granted to it by said act shall extend only to so much thereof as shall be coterminous with or appertain to that part of said road which shall have been constructed at the time of the foreclosure of said mortgage.

APPROVED, April 20, 1871.

RESOLUTIONS.

[No. 1.] *A Resolution authorizing the Appointment of a Commissioner to an international Congress on penitentiary and reformatory Discipline.*

March 20, 1871.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a commissioner to attend an international congress on penitentiary and reformatory discipline, proposed to be held in Europe; but the said appointment shall not authorize any expenditure of money from the treasury for salary or expenses, and must be accepted upon this express condition.

Commissioner to an international congress on penitentiary and reformatory discipline.

No expenditure authorized.

APPROVED, March 20, 1871.

[No. 2.] *Joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to turn over certain Property to the Managers of the Industrial Home School of the District of Columbia.*

March 20, 1871

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to deliver and turn over to the managers of the Industrial Home School of the District of Columbia, for the use of the pupils and inmates thereof, the following articles of machinery and tools, not used or needed by the government, in good condition, viz.: one engine, one boiler, one circular saw and table, complete, with the required shafting, pullies, and hangers, and such other tools and implements from the navy yard as are not used or needed for the service of the government, which may be useful for said Industrial Home School.

Certain machinery and tools given to the Industrial Home School of the District of Columbia.

APPROVED, March 20, 1871.

[No. 3.] *Joint Resolution granting the Right to erect a Monument to Professor Morse on a Government Reservation.*

March 24, 1871.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That permission be granted to "The Morse Monument Association," to erect a monument to Professor Samuel F. B. Morse on the triangular reservation at the intersection of Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventh Street, in the city of Washington, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided,* That the same shall involve no expense to the government.

Monument to Samuel F. B. Morse.

No cost to government.

APPROVED, March 24, 1871.

PUBLIC ACTS OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

Passed at the Second Session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the fourth day of December, A. D. 1871, *and was adjourned without day on Monday, the tenth day of June, A. D.* 1872.

Ulysses S. Grant, President. Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President and President of the Senate. Henry B. Anthony was elected President of the Senate, *pro tempore*, on the twenty-third day of February, A. D. 1872, and so acted until the twenty-sixth day of the same month: he was again elected as such officer on the eighth day of June, A. D., 1872, and so acted until the end of the session. James G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHAP. I. — *An Act to provide for a Deficiency in the Appropriations for the Expenses of taking the ninth Census of the United States.*

Dec. 16, 1871.

Deficiency appropriation for ninth census.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, to supply a deficiency in the appropriations for defraying the expenses of taking the ninth census of the United States, the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, viz.: —

Marshals, &c.

For the payment of marshals and assistant and deputy marshals, the sum of two hundred and ninety-three thousand dollars.

Clerks and miscellaneous.

For clerk-hire and miscellaneous expenses, the sum of one hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars.

Approved, December 16, 1871.

CHAP. II. — *An Act relating to the Limitation of Steam Pressure on towing and freight Boats on the Mississippi River and its Tributaries.*

Dec. 20, 1871.

Standard steam pressure upon certain standard boilers modified.

1871, ch. 100, § 11.
Vol. xvi. p. 445.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the better security of life on vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam," &c., approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, so far as they relate to the limitation of steam pressure of steamboats used exclusively for towing and carrying freight on the Mississippi river and its tributaries, are hereby so far modified as to substitute for such boats one hundred and fifty pounds of steam pressure in place of one hundred and ten pounds, as provided in said act for the standard pressure upon standard boilers of forty-two inches diameter, and of plates of one quarter of an inch in thickness; and such boats may, on the written permit of the supervising inspector of the district in which such boats shall carry on their business, for a period of six months from and after the passage of this joint resolution, be permitted to carry steam above the standard pressure of one hundred and ten pounds, but not exceeding the standard pressure of one hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch.

Approved, December 20, 1871.

Dec. 21, 1871.

CHAP. III. — *An Act making Appropriations for Expenses incurred under Articles twelve to seventeen, inclusive, of the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded at Washington, May eight, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.*

Appropriation for British Claims Commission;

Post, pp. 867-869.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of sixty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the President to fulfil the stipulations of the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth articles of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed on the eighth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, in relation to the United States and British claims commission.

how to be expended.

Sec. 2. That the sum hereby appropriated, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, with the approval of the President.

Approved, December 21, 1871.

Dec. 21, 1871.

CHAP. IV. — *An Act making Appropriations for Expenses that may be incurred under Articles one to nine, inclusive, of the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded at Washington, May eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.*

Appropriation for tribunal of arbitration at Geneva;

Post, pp. 863-866.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the President to fulfil the stipulations contained in the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth articles of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed on the eighth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, in relation to the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva.

how to be expended.

Sec. 2. That the sum hereby appropriated, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, with the approval of the President of the United States.

Approved, December 21, 1871.

Dec. 21, 1871.

CHAP. V. — *An Act for the Construction of a public Building at Chicago, Illinois.*

Secretary of the Treasury to procure site for custom-house and post-office building in Chicago;

to erect fire-proof building thereon.

Appropriation and how to be expended.

Plans and estimates.

Expenditures not to exceed, &c.

Money not to be used until the

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to purchase, at private sale or by condemnation, in pursuance of the statute of the State of Illinois, the remainder of the square of ground not now belonging to the United States on which the custom-house and post-office building, lately destroyed by fire in the city of Chicago, was situated, if the same can be obtained either by private purchase or condemnation at what, in his judgment, is a fair and reasonable price for the ground; but if not, then it shall be his duty to purchase, in one of the ways aforesaid, one of the twenty-four squares of ground nearest to and immediately surrounding the square on which said building destroyed by fire was located, and to cause to be erected on the square purchased a fire-proof building, suitable for the accommodation of the custom-house, sub-treasury, post-office, United States courts, pension and internal revenue offices, and for this purpose there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, two million dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall cause proper plans and estimates to be made, so that no expenditure shall be made or authorized for the full completion of said building, including the cost of the site, exceeding four million dollars; and before any money is expended upon the construction of the building, the plan of the same shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster-General, and the Attorney-General: *Provided*, That no money hereby appropriated shall be used or applied for the purpose until a valid title to the land for the site of such building shall be vested in the United States, and until the State of Illinois shall cede its jurisdiction over said site, and shall also duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said site or the property of the United States that may be thereon during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

United States has title to the land and jurisdiction has been ceded, &c.

Approved, December 21, 1871.

CHAP. VI. — *An Act to establish Post-roads.*

Jan. 16, 1872.

See *Post*, pp. 30, 100, 382, 415, 586.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as post-roads: —

Post-roads established in

ALABAMA.

Alabama:

From Gordon, via Sellers, to Campbellton, in Florida.

From Cross Plains, via Collinsville, Gidleys, Thompsonville, and Huff's Gap, to Brock's.

From Jasper to Elyton.

From Fulton to Bexar.

From Chepultepec to Springville.

From Columbia to Fort Gaines, in Georgia.

ARKANSAS.

Arkansas;

From Binkley to Jacksonport.

DAKOTAH.

Dakotah;

From Bon Homme to Springfield.

FLORIDA.

Florida;

From Deadman's Bay, via Spring Warrior, Hampton Springs, Perry C. H., Lovett's Mills, St. Augustine Crossroads, McCall's Academy, to Quitman, in Georgia.

From Mellonville, via Appopka and Oakland, to Orlando.

GEORGIA.

Georgia;

From Washington to Lincolnton.

INDIANA.

Indiana;

From Huntingburg, via Bretzville and St. Anthony, to Schnelleville.

From Bennett's Switch to Waupecong.

From Hillsborough to Jacksonville.

From Liberty to Fairhaven.

IOWA.

Iowa;

From Fontanelle to Custom.

From Spencer, via Sibley and Rock Rapids, to Sioux Falls, in Dakotah.

From Eldora to Waterloo.

From Lemars to Orange.

From Lemars to Beloit.

From Carroll to Winterset.

From Yatton to Columbus City.

From Stuart, via Arbor Hill, to Creston.

ILLINOIS.

Illinois;

From Colchester to Fandon.

IDAHO.

Idaho.

From Rock Creek to Six Islands.

KENTUCKY.

Kentucky.

From Frankfort, via Peak's Mills, to Owenton.

Post-roads established in Louisiana;

LOUISIANA.

From New Orleans to St. Bernard.

Michigan;

MICHIGAN.

From Lapeer to North Branch.
From North Branch to Doyle's Mills.
From North Branch, via Clifford, in Michigan, to Newberry.
From Lapeer to Hadley.
From Milford to Holly.

Maine;

MAINE.

From Waldoboro', via North Waldoboro', to Washington.
From Washington to Liberty Village.

Missouri;

MISSOURI.

From Wheeling to Lindley.
From Schell City to Stockton.
From Appleton City to Rosco.
From Osceola to Stockton.
From Tuscumbia to Rocky Mount.
From O'Fallon, via Cottleville and Dalhoff, to O'Fallon.
From St. Charles to Alton, in Illinois.
From Altona to Lucas.
From State Line, via Jonesville and Brosley, to Burdett.
From Hermitage to Nevada City.
From Barnumtown to Roney.
From Newark to Locust Hill.

Minnesota;

MINNESOTA.

From Carver to Henderson.

Mississippi;

MISSISSIPPI.

From Brookville to Pickensville.

Massachusetts;

MASSACHUSETTS.

From New Bedford to Rochester.

New York;

NEW YORK.

From Cuyler, via New Boston, to Tayler.
From Haskinville to Cohocton.
From Carthage to Copenhagen.
From Romulusville to Fayette.
From Hale's Eddy, via New Baltimore and Danville, in Pennsylvania, to Gulf Summit.

North Carolina;

NORTH CAROLINA.

From Burnsville to Pensacola.
From Ridgeway to Hilliard's Store.
From Boone to Bowling Rock.

Ohio;

OHIO.

From Liberty, via Goodwin, to Fair Haven.
From Van Wert, via Wolfcate's Mills and Blakies Store, to Decatur.
From Massillon to Wilmot.
From Canton to Hartville.

Oregon

OREGON.

From Pendleton to Dalles.

Nebraska.

NEBRASKA.

From Grand Island, in Hall County, via St. Paul and the north fork of the Loup River, to Helena, Montana.

Post-roads established in

From Norfolk, in Madison County, to Fort Laramie, in Wyoming.
From Red Cloud to Denver, in Colorado.
From Niobrara to Fort Laramie, in Wyoming.

Tennessee;

TENNESSEE.

From Dover to Erin.
From Dover to Murray, in Kentucky.
From Johnson City to Marion, in North Carolina.
From Dyersburg, via Roaller's, Pearces, and Fishers, to Trenton.
From Trenton, via Eaton and Friendship, to Dyersburg.
From Kenton, via Masons Hall, to Deavenport.

West Virginia;

WEST VIRGINIA.

From Buckannon to Bealington.
From Valley Head, via Webster C. H., to Summerville.

Virginia;

VIRGINIA.

From Gladeville to Grundy.
From Elk Creek to Carsonville.
From Pattonsville, via Cedar Point, to Sneydsville.
From King George, via Shiloh, Payne's Store, and Leedstown, to Foneswood.
From Heathsville to Burgess' Store.

Wisconsin.

WISCONSIN.

From New London to Weyauwega.
From Pensaukee, via Brookside, to West Pensaukee.

Approved, January 16, 1872.

Jan. 16, 1872.

CHAP. VII. — *An Act to establish Post-roads.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as post-roads: —

Post-roads established in

Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA.

From Lebanon, via Fontana, Colebrook, Mastersonville, Old Line, and Sporting Hill, to Manheim.
From Annville, via Bellview and Water Works, to Jonestown.

Approved, January 16, 1872.

Jan. 16, 1872.

CHAP. VIII. — *An Act making an Appropriation to supply a Deficiency in the Appropriation for Expenses of the joint select Committee on alleged Outrages in the southern States.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the expenses of the joint select committee on alleged outrages in the southern States, the sum of twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifty-five dollars, said sum to be carried for this purpose to the contingent fund of the Senate.

Appropriation for expenses of joint select committee on alleged outrages in the southern States.

Approved, January 16, 1872.

Feb. 1, 1872.

CHAP. X. — *An Act to change the Times for holding Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the western District of Virginia.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That instead of the times now fixed by law, the circuit and district courts of the United States for the western district of Virginia shall hereafter be held as follows: At Danville, on the Tuesday after the fourth Monday of February and August; at Lynchburg, on the Tuesday after the third Monday of March and

Times for holding United States courts in western district of Virginia.

See *Post*, p. 53.

Pending process.

September; at Harrisonburg, on the Tuesday after the second Monday of April and October; and at Abingdon, on the Tuesday after the fourth Monday of May and October. And all recognizances, indictments, or other proceedings, civil or criminal, now pending in either of said courts, shall be entered and have day in court, and be heard and tried according to the times of holding said court, as herein provided.

Approved, February 1, 1872.

February 2, 1872.

CHAP. XI.—*An Act for the Apportionment of Representatives to Congress among the several States according to the ninth Census.*

Number of members of the House of Representatives after March 3, 1873, and how apportioned;
See 1872, ch. 239.
Post, p. 192.

in new States afterwards admitted.
See 1872, ch. 139.
Post, p. 61.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the third day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, the House of Representatives shall be composed of two hundred and eighty-three members, to be apportioned among the several States in accordance with the provisions of this act, that is to say: to the State of Maine, five; to the State of New Hampshire, two; to the State of Vermont, two; to the State of Massachusetts, eleven; to the State of Rhode Island, two; to the State of Connecticut, four; to the State of New York, thirty-two; to the State of New Jersey, seven; to the State of Pennsylvania, twenty-six; to the State of Delaware, one; to the State of Maryland, six; to the State of Virginia, nine; to the State of North Carolina, eight; to the State of South Carolina, five; to the State of Georgia, nine; to the State of Alabama, seven; to the State of Mississippi, six; to the State of Louisiana, five; to the State of Ohio, twenty; to the State of Kentucky, ten; to the State of Tennessee, nine; to the State of Indiana, twelve; to the State of Illinois, nineteen; to the State of Missouri, thirteen; to the State of Arkansas, four; to the State of Michigan, nine; to the State of Florida, one; to the State of Texas, six; to the State of Iowa, nine; to the State of Wisconsin, eight; to the State of California, four; to the State of Minnesota, three; to the State of Oregon, one; to the State of Kansas, three; to the State of West Virginia, three; to the State of Nevada, one; to the State of Nebraska, one: *Provided*, That if, after such apportionment shall have been made, any new State shall be admitted into the Union, the Representative or Representatives of such new State shall be additional to the number of two hundred and eighty-three herein limited.

Election of members of the forty-third Congress, &c.;

of the additional representatives in States entitled thereto.

1872, ch. 253.
Post, p. 195.

Sec. 2. That in each State entitled under this law to more than one Representative, the number to which said States may be entitled in the forty-third, and each subsequent Congress, shall be elected by districts composed of contiguous territory, and containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants, and equal in number to the number of Representatives to which said States may be entitled in Congress, no one district electing more than one Representative: *Provided*, That in the election of Representatives to the forty-third Congress in any State which by this law is given an increased number of Representatives, the additional Representative or Representatives allowed to such State may be elected by the State at large, and the other Representatives to which the State is entitled by the districts as now prescribed by law in said State, unless the legislature of said State shall otherwise provide before the time fixed by law for the election of Representatives therein.

Day established for the election of representatives, &c., to the forty-fifth Congress;

to subsequent Congresses.

Sec. 3. That the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six, is hereby fixed and established as the day, in each of the States and Territories of the United States, for the election of Representatives and Delegates to the forty-fifth Congress; and the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in every second year thereafter, is hereby fixed and established as the day for the election, in each of said States and Territories, of Representatives and Delegates to the Congress commencing on the fourth day of March next thereafter.

Sec. 4. That if, upon trial, there shall be a failure to elect a Representative or Delegate in Congress in any State, District, or Territory, upon the day hereby fixed and established for such election, or if, after any such election, a vacancy shall occur in any such State, District, or Territory, from death, resignation, or otherwise, an election shall be held to fill any vacancy caused by such failure, resignation, death, or otherwise, at such time as is or may be provided by law for filling vacancies in the State or Territory in which the same may occur.

Elections to fill vacancies.
See 1872, ch. 139.
Post, p. 61.

Sec. 5. That no State shall be hereafter admitted to the Union without having the necessary population to entitle it to at least one Representative according to the ratio of representation fixed by this bill.

No State to be admitted to the Union without what population.

Sec. 6. That should any State, after the passage of this act, deny or abridge the right of any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, to vote at any election named in the amendments to the Constitution, article fourteen, section two, except for participation in the rebellion or other crime, the number of Representatives apportioned in this act to such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall have to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Number of representatives apportioned to any State to be proportionally reduced, if the right to vote is denied or abridged, except, &c.

Approved, February 2, 1872.

CHAP. XII. — *An Act to authorize the Payment of duplicate Checks of disbursing Officers.*

Feb. 2, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in place of original checks, when lost, stolen, or destroyed, disbursing officers and agents of the United States are hereby authorized, after the expiration of six months from the date of such checks, and within three years from such date, to issue duplicate checks, and the treasurer, assistant treasurers, and designated depositaries of the United States are directed to pay such checks, drawn in pursuance of law by such officers or agents, upon notice and proof of the loss of the original check or checks, under such regulations in regard to their issue and payment, and upon the execution of such bonds, with sureties, to indemnify the United States, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided*, That this act shall not apply to any check exceeding in amount the sum of one thousand dollars.

Duplicate checks may be issued by disbursing officers in place of original checks lost, &c., after, &c.:
to be paid, &c.

Limit to amount.

Sec. 2. That in case the disbursing officer or agent by whom such lost, destroyed, or stolen original check was issued, be dead, or no longer in the service of the United States, it shall be the duty of the proper accounting officer, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, to state an account in favor of the owner of such original check for the amount thereof, and to charge such amount to the account of such officer or agent.

Provision in case the officer issuing the check be dead or not in office.

Approved, February 2, 1872.

CHAP. XIII. — *An Act to admit certain Machinery imported from foreign Countries free of Duty.*

Feb. 2, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Calcasieu sulphur and mining company of New Orleans be, and is hereby, permitted to import, free of duty, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, certain machinery and accompanying implements for the purpose of, and to be used only in, making a series of experiments in mining for sulphur in the parish of Calcasieu, in the State of Louisiana: *Provided*, That the value of such importation shall not exceed the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, and that said machinery and implements be imported within one year from and after the passage of this act.

The Calcasieu sulphur, &c., company, may import free of duty certain machinery, &c., within one year.

Limit to value.

Approved, February 2, 1872.

Feb. 2, 1872.

CHAP. XIV. — *An Act to establish certain Post-routes in the State of Iowa.*

Post-routes established in Iowa.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be, and the same are hereby, established as post-routes in the State of Iowa: —

From Franklin, in Winnesheik County, State of Iowa, to Washington Prairie, in the same county; also,

From Waukon, in Allamakee County, State of Iowa, via Rud's, Dorchester, Wilmington, to Caledonia, in the State of Minnesota.

Approved, February 2, 1872.

Feb. 2, 1872.

CHAP. XV. — *An Act in Relation to the Embassy from Japan.*

Appropriation for expenses of embassy from Japan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray such expenses of the embassy and its suite from Japan, which has arrived in the United States, as the Secretary of State may deem proper, but not to exceed the amount herein appropriated; this sum or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, and on vouchers to be filed in the Treasury Department, and a statement thereof to be reported to Congress by the Secretary of State.

Approved, February 2, 1872.

Feb. 6, 1872.

1871, ch. 100.
Vol. xvi. p. 440.

CHAP. XVI. — *An Act to exempt the Iron Steam Ice-boats constructed by the City of Philadelphia from the Inspection required by the Act of February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, entitled "An Act to provide for the better Security of Life on Board of Vessels propelled in Whole or in Part by Steam, and for other Purposes."*

Certain iron steam ice-boats exempted from inspection under act 1871, ch. 100.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the iron steam ice-boats, constructed by the city of Philadelphia for the purpose of keeping open the navigation of the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill during the winter months, be, and they are hereby, exempt from the inspection required by the act approved twenty-eighth of February, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, entitled "An act to provide for the better security of life on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and for other purposes:"

When this act expires.

Provided, That this act shall expire at the end of six months from and after its passage.

Approved, February 6, 1872.

Feb. 12, 1872.

CHAP. XVIII. — *An Act establishing certain Post-roads in Vermont.*

Post-roads established in Vermont.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following post-roads be established in the State of Vermont, viz.: —

From the station on the Portland and Ogdensburgh railroad, in Greensboro', via Greensboro,' East Craftsbury, and Craftsbury, to North Craftsbury.

Also, from the station on the same railroad at South Hardwick, to North Craftsbury.

Approved, February 12, 1872.

Feb. 20, 1872.

CHAP. XIX. — *An Act for the Relief of Alexander Smith and Halcyon Skinner.*

Application of Alexander Smith and Halcyon Skinner, for extension of patent to be reheard.

Patent to be revived.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioner of patents be, and he is hereby, directed to grant a rehearing of the application of Alexander Smith and Halcyon Skinner, for the extension of letters-patent granted to them on the fourth day of November, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, for improvement in power-looms; and he is hereby authorized to revive and extend the said letters-patent for the further term of seven years from and after the fourth day of November, eighteen hundred and seventy, notwithstanding the original term for which letters-patent was granted has expired, and the said patentees had patented the said invention in foreign countries, and such foreign patents had expired before the fourth day of November, eighteen hundred and seventy, if in his judgment the said patentees were the original and first inventors of the invention described in the said letters-patent, and the invention is useful, and the patentees have failed, without neglect or fault on their part, to obtain from the use and sale of the said invention a reasonable remuneration for the time, ingenuity, labor, and expense bestowed upon the same and the introduction thereof into use. And the said letters-patent, when so revived and extended, shall have the same effect in law as if it had been originally granted for the term of twenty-one years: *Provided*, That all persons who at the time of the passage of this act had constructed, or caused to be constructed, or used looms on the plan of the said invention, shall be at liberty, during such extended term, to use and vend to others to use said looms so constructed or used.

Proviso.

APPROVED, February 20, 1872.

CHAP. XX. — *An Act making Appropriations to supply a Deficiency in the Appropriations for Salaries and contingent Expenses of the Post-office Department for the current fiscal Year.*

Feb. 20, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply the deficiency in the appropriations for the service of the Post-office Department for the present fiscal year, viz.: —

Deficiency appropriation for post-office department.

For salaries, eleven thousand four hundred and eighty-three dollars and twenty-five cents.

Salaries.

For contingent expenses, twelve thousand two hundred and sixty-eight dollars and twenty-six cents.

Contingent expenses.

APPROVED, February 20, 1872.

CHAP. XXI. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Payment of invalid and other Pensions of the United States for the Year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.*

Feb. 20, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, viz.: —

Pensions appropriation.

For army pensions to invalids, widows, and dependent relatives, revolutionary pensions, and pensions to soldiers of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, and for furnishing artificial limbs or apparatus for resection, with transportation, or commutation therefor; also, for compensation to pension agents, and the expenses of the several agencies, and for fees for preparing vouchers and administering oaths, as provided for by the acts of April twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixteen; July fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six; May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six; February twentieth, eighteen hundred and forty-seven; February second, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; July twenty-first, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; February third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; June third, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight; July fourteenth and seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; June sixth and July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; June seventeenth and July eighth and eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy; and February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and all other pensions provided by law, thirty million dollars.

Army pensions, artificial limbs, pension agents, &c.

1816, ch. 68.
1836, ch. 362.
1846, ch. 16.
1847, ch. 13.
1848, ch. 8, 108, 120.
1853, ch. 41.
1858, ch. 85.
1862, ch. 166, 201.
1864, ch. 183.
1866, ch. 106, 235.
1868, ch. 264.
1870, ch. 132, 225, 238.
1871, ch. 50.

Navy pensions, &c.

1800, ch. 33.
1847, ch. 13.
1848, ch. 155.
1862, ch. 166, 201.
1864, ch. 183.
1866, ch. 106, 235.
1867, ch. 174.
1868, ch. 264.
1870, ch. 132, 225, 238.

To be paid from income of navy fund.

For navy pensions to invalids, widows, and dependent relatives, and pensions to sailors of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, and for furnishing artificial limbs or apparatus for resection, with transportation or commutation therefor, compensation to pension agents, expenses of agencies, and fees for preparing vouchers and administering oaths, as provided by the acts of April twenty-third, eighteen hundred; February twentieth, eighteen hundred and forty-seven; August eleventh, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; July fourteenth and seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; June sixth and July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; June seventeenth and July eighth and eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy, and all other pensions provided by law, four hundred and eighty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the appropriation aforesaid for navy pensions, and the other expenditures under that head, shall be paid from the income of the navy pension fund, so far as the same may be sufficient for that purpose.

Approved, February 20, 1872.

March 1, 1872.

1864, ch. 106, § 31.
Vol. xiii. p. 109.

CHAP. XXII. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide a national Currency secured by Pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June third, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.*

Leavenworth stricken from the list of certain cities.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section thirty-one of said act be amended by striking out the word "Leavenworth" when it occurs in said section.

Approved, March 1, 1872.

March 1, 1872.

CHAP. XXIII. — *An Act extending the Time for the Completion of the Green Bay and Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal, in the State of Wisconsin.*

Time for completing Green Bay, &c., ship canal, extended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time for the completion of the Green Bay and Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan ship canal be, and the same is hereby, extended to the tenth day of April, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-four.

Approved, March 1, 1872.

March 1, 1872.

CHAP. XXIV. — *An Act to set apart a certain Tract of Land lying near the Head-waters of the Yellowstone River as a public Park.*

Public park established near the head-waters of the Yellowstone River.

Boundaries.

Certain persons locating, &c., thereon, to be trespassers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the tract of land in the Territories of Montana and Wyoming, lying near the head-waters of the Yellowstone river, and described as follows, to wit, commencing at the junction of Gardiner's river with the Yellowstone river, and running east to the meridian passing ten miles to the eastward of the most eastern point of Yellowstone lake; thence south along said meridian to the parallel of latitude passing ten miles south of the most southern point of Yellowstone lake; thence west along said parallel to the meridian passing fifteen miles west of the most western point of Madison lake; thence north along said meridian to the latitude of the junction of the Yellowstone and Gardiner's rivers; thence east to the place of beginning, is hereby reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or sale under the laws of the United States, and dedicated and set apart as a public park or pleasuring-ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people; and all persons who shall locate or settle upon or occupy the same, or any part thereof, except as hereinafter provided, shall be considered trespassers and removed therefrom.

Secretary of the Interior to

Sec. 2. That said public park shall be under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, whose duty it shall be, as soon as practicable, to make and publish such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary or proper for the care and management of the same. Such regulations shall provide for the preservation, from injury or spoliation, of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders within said park, and their retention in their natural condition. The secretary may in his discretion, grant leases for building purposes for terms not exceeding ten years, of small parcels of ground, at such places in said park as shall require the erection of buildings for the accommodation of visitors; all of the proceeds of said leases, and all other revenues that may be derived from any source connected with said park, to be expended under his direction in the management of the same, and the construction of roads and bridle-paths therein. He shall provide against the wanton destruction of the fish and game found within said park, and against their capture or destruction for the purposes of merchandise or profit. He shall also cause all persons trespassing upon the same after the passage of this act to be removed therefrom, and generally shall be authorized to take all such measures as shall be necessary or proper to fully carry out the objects and purposes of this act.

have control of the park;

to make rules or its care;

may grant certain leases and expend proceeds thereof;

shall prevent the wanton destruction of fish and game, and remove trespassers.

Approved, March 1, 1872.

CHAP. XXV. — *An Act to constitute Shreveport, in the State of Louisiana, a Port of Delivery.*

March 1, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Shreveport, in the State of Louisiana, shall be, and is hereby, constituted a port of delivery, within the collection district of New Orleans; and there shall be appointed a deputy-collector of customs, to reside at said port, who shall receive a salary, to be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

Shreveport made a port of delivery.

Deputy-collector, salary, &c.

Approved, March 1, 1872.

CHAP. XXVIII. — *An Act to authorize the Construction of a Bridge across the Missouri River at or near St. Joseph, Missouri.*

March 5, 1872.

[Amended 1872, ch. 130. *Post*, p. 58.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for "The St. Joseph Bridge Building Company," a corporation organized for that purpose under the general corporation laws of the State of Missouri, to construct a bridge across the Missouri river at or near Saint Joseph, Missouri, and to lay on and over said bridge railway tracks for the more perfect connection of any and all railways that are now, or which may hereafter be, constructed to the Missouri river at or near Saint Joseph, or to the river on the opposite side of the same, near Saint Joseph; and build, erect, and lay on and over said bridge ways for wagons, vehicles of all kinds, and for the transit of animals, and to provide ways for foot-passengers, and to keep up, maintain, and operate said bridge for the purposes aforesaid; and that when said bridge is constructed, all trains of all railroads terminating at said river, and on the opposite side thereof, at or near Saint Joseph, Missouri, shall be allowed to cross said bridge for reasonable compensation, to be made to the owners of the same, under the limitations and conditions hereafter named. The owners of said bridge may also charge and receive reasonable compensation or tolls, for the transit over the said bridge of all wagons, carriages, vehicles, animals, and foot-passengers.

Bridge across the Missouri River at or near St. Joseph;

railway tracks;

ways for foot-passengers, wagons, &c.;

all trains of all railroads may use the bridge.

Tolls.

Sec. 2. That any bridge built under the provisions of this act may, at the option of the person or persons, or corporation building the same, be built as a drawbridge, with a pivot or other form of draw, or with unbroken or continuous spans: *Provided*, That if the same shall be made of unbroken continuous spans, it shall not be of less elevation in any case than fifty feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of

Bridges may be built as a drawbridge or with unbroken spans;

height of bridge and length of spans.

Piers;

main span.

Pivot drawbridge;

spans;

to be opened promptly, except, &c.

Permanent channel may be made and maintained.

Navigation not to be impeded.

Plans to be approved by the Secretary of War.

location, to the bottom chord of the bridge, nor shall the spans of said bridge be less than three hundred and fifty feet in length, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river and not less than three hundred feet in length: *And provided also*, That if a bridge shall be built under this act as a drawbridge, the same shall be constructed as a pivot drawbridge, with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and with spans of not less than one hundred and sixty feet in length in the clear on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw, and the next adjoining spans to the draw shall not be less than two hundred and fifty feet; and said spans shall not be less than thirty feet above low-water mark, and not less than ten feet above extreme high-water mark, measuring to the bottom chord of the bridge, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river: *And provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passage of boats whose construction shall not be such as to admit of their passage under the permanent spans of said bridge, except when trains are passing over the same, but in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw during or after the passage of trains: *And provided further*, That the corporation building said bridge may, if not unauthorized by the provisions of its charter of incorporation, enter upon the banks of said river, either above or below the point of the location of said bridge, for a distance of seven miles, and erect and maintain break-waters or use such other means as may be necessary to make a channel for said river, and confine the flow of the water to a permanent channel, and to do whatever may be necessary to accomplish said object, but shall not impede or obstruct the navigation of the said river; and all plans for such works or erections upon the banks of the river shall first be submitted to the Secretary of War for his approval.

Bridge to be a lawful structure and post-route.

Charges.

Sec. 3. That any bridge built under this act, and according to its limitations, shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which, also, no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to the said bridge.

Litigation, if any, on account of the obstruction to navigation, to be had in what courts.

This act may be altered, &c.

Plan of bridge to be approved by Secretary of War.

Sec. 4. That in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction, or alleged obstruction, to the free navigation of the Missouri river, at or near the crossing of said bridge, and caused or alleged to be caused thereby, the cause shall be commenced and tried in the district courts of either judicial districts of Missouri or Kansas in which the said bridge or any portion of such obstruction touches; and the right to alter or amend this act so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of said bridge is hereby expressly reserved, and all such alterations, when required by law, shall be made at the expense of said bridge company; and the plan on which such bridge is intended to be built and shall be built shall be first submitted to and approved by the Secretary of War.

Saint Joseph bridge building company not to assign its charter;

1870, ch. 260.
Vol. xvi. p. 275.

nor construct any other bridge.

Sec. 5. That the Saint Joseph Bridge Building Company, after the passage of this act, shall not have the right to assign the charter which said company now holds by assignment from the Saint Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, and which was granted to said last-named company by virtue of an act of Congress, approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, to any other company, person, or persons; nor shall said bridge building company be permitted, under the said charter so obtained as aforesaid, from the Saint Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, to construct any other bridge, than the one now being constructed at Saint Joseph, Missouri.

Approved, March 5, 1872.

CHAP. XXIX. — *An Act to provide for the Admission of Paintings, Statury, and Photographs for Exhibition free of Duty.*

March 5, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all paintings, staturary, and photographic pictures imported into the United States for exhibition by any association duly authorized under the laws of the United States or any State for the promotion and encouragement of science, art, or industry, and not intended for sale, shall be admitted free of duty, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided,* That bonds shall be given for the payment to the United States of such duties as are now imposed by law upon any and all of such articles as shall not be re-exported within six months after such importation.

Certain paintings, &c., to be admitted free of duty.

Bonds for payment of duties, &c.

Approved, March 5, 1872.

CHAP. XXX. — *An Act transferring certain Powers and Duties to the Department of Justice, and providing a Seal therefor.*

March 5, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all and singular the powers conferred and duties enjoined by existing laws upon the Secretary of the Interior relating to the imprisonment or discharge of convicted offenders against the laws of the United States, or to the reform school and jail in the District of Columbia, be, and the same are hereby, transferred to the Department of Justice.

Certain powers, &c., as to convicts, transferred to the Department of Justice. See *Post,* p. 118.

Sec. 2. That the seal heretofore provided for the office of the Attorney-General shall be the seal of the Department of Justice, with such change in the device as the President of the United States shall approve, and all books, papers, documents, and records in said Department of Justice may be copied and certified under seal in the same manner as those in the State Department, and with the same force and effect.

Seal of the Department of Justice;

authentication of records.

Approved, March 5, 1872.

CHAP. XXXI. — *An Act supplementary to the Act entitled "An Act to prevent the Extermination of fur-bearing Animals in Alaska."*

March 5, 1872.

1870, ch. 189. Vol. xvi. p. 180.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint one agent and three assistant agents, who shall be charged with the management of the seal fisheries in Alaska, and the performance of such other duties as may be assigned to them by the Secretary of the Treasury; and the said agent shall receive the sum of ten dollars each day, one assistant agent the sum of eight dollars each day, and two assistant agents the sum of six dollars each day while so employed; and they shall also be allowed their necessary travelling expenses in going to and returning from Alaska, for which expenses vouchers shall be presented to the proper accounting officers of the treasury, and such expenses shall not exceed in the aggregate six hundred dollars each in any one year: *Provided,* That such agents shall never be interested, directly or indirectly, in any lease of the right to take seals, nor in any proceeds nor profits thereof, neither as owner, agent, partner, or otherwise.

Secretary of Treasury to appoint agent and assistants to manage the seal fisheries in Alaska;

their pay and travelling expenses.

Agents not to be interested in right to take seals.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to erect a dwelling-house upon each of the islands of St. Paul and St. George, for the use of said agents, the cost of both not to exceed six thousand dollars.

Dwelling-houses for agents.

Sec. 3. That the said agents be, and they are hereby, empowered to administer oaths in all cases relating to the service of the United States, and to take testimony in Alaska for the use of the government in any matter concerning the public revenues.

Agents may administer certain oaths and take testimony.

Approved, March 5, 1872.

March 5, 1872.

1868, ch. 264, § 2.
Vol. xv. p. 235.

CHAP. XXXII. — *An Act amending the Act approved July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, entitled "An Act relating to Pensions."*

Pensions may be granted for wounds received, &c., at any naval station.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second section of the act of Congress approved July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, entitled "An act relating to pensions," be amended by inserting after the word "commission," in said section, the words "or was at some naval station."

Approved, March 5, 1872.

March 5, 1872.

CHAP. XXXIII. —*An Act to repeal the Paragraphs of Schedule C of the internal Revenue Acts imposing Taxes on canned Meats, Fish, and certain other Articles.*

Internal revenue tax on canned meats, &c., repealed.

1866, ch. 184. § 9.
Vol. xiv. p. 145.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act so much of Schedule C of the internal revenue acts as imposes a tax on any "can, bottle, or other single package containing meats, fish, shell-fish, fruits, vegetables, sauces, sirups, prepared mustard, jams, or jellies," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Approved, March 5, 1872.

March 5, 1872.

CHAP. XXXIV. — *An Act to amend Section thirty-five of an Act entitled "An Act to reduce internal Taxes, and for other Purposes."*

Privileges of act 1870, ch. 255, vol. xvi., p. 271, extended to Toledo.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the privileges of the act entitled "An act to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, be, and are hereby, extended to the port of Toledo, in the State of Ohio.

Approved, March 5, 1872.

March 5, 1872.

CHAP. XXXV. — *An Act to defray the Expenses of District Judges from other Districts while holding District or Circuit Courts in the southern District of New York.*

Expenses of district judges from other districts while holding courts in the southern district of New York, how to be paid.

1871, ch. 113, § 3.
Vol. xvi. p. 494.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever, in virtue of section three of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two," passed March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, a district judge, from another district, shall hold a district or circuit court in the southern district of New York, his expenses, not exceeding ten dollars per day, certified by him, shall be paid by the marshal of said district, as a part of the expenses of the court, and be allowed in his account.

Approved, March 5, 1872.

March 5, 1872.

CHAP. XXXVI. — *An Act to provide for the Survey of the Harbor and River at Washington, D. C.*

Board of survey constituted for the harbor and river at Washington, D. C.;

to serve without pay;

their duties.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the chief of engineers of the United States Army, the superintendent of the coast survey, the engineer in charge of public buildings and grounds, the governor of the District of Columbia, Alexander R. Shepherd, and Carlisle P. Patterson, who shall serve without compensation, are hereby created a board of survey, and are empowered and instructed to examine into the condition of the harbors and landings for vessels from the Anacostia bridge, on the eastern branch, along the entire water-front of the city of Washington and Georgetown, to the head of tide-water. And the said board are directed to report to Congress, at as early a day as practicable, a full and comprehensive plan for opening, improving, and developing the water-channel so as to secure the best possible harbor facilities along said water-front. And the said board are also directed to take into consideration the sanitary effect upon the city of Washington, and the feasibility of reclaiming, in any improvements suggested, the swamp and marsh lands along said water-front: *Provided*, That any expense attending said report shall not exceed one thousand dollars, and shall be paid by the District of Columbia.

Expenses.

Approved, March 5, 1872.

CHAP. XXXVII. — *An Act to authorize the Issuing of a Certificate of Registry to the Brig "Michael and Anna."*

March 5, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue a certificate of registry to the brig "Michael and Anne," the property of T. B. Marshall and Brother, of the city of Savannah, State of Georgia.

Certificate of registry to issue to the brig "Michael and Anne."

Approved, March 5, 1872.

CHAP. XXXVIII. — *An Act authorizing an American Register to the British Brig "Isadora," owned by Edwin M. Fowle, of Newton, Massachusetts.*

March 5, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to issue an American register to the British brig "Isadora," owned by Edwin M. Fowle, of Newton, Massachusetts.

Register to issue to the brig "Isadora."

Approved, March 5, 1872.

CHAP. XXXIX. — *An Act for the Relief of Lucas, O'Brien, Dickinson, and other Counties in the State of Iowa.*

March 5, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioner of the general land office is hereby authorized and required to receive and examine the selections of swamp-lands in Lucas, O'Brien, Dickinson, and such other counties in the State of Iowa as formerly presented their selections to the surveyor-general of the district including that State, and allow or disallow said selections, and indemnity provided for according to the acts of Congress in force touching the same at the time such selections were made, without prejudice to legal entries or the rights of bona-fide settlers under the homestead and pre-emption laws of the United States prior to the date of this act.

Selections of swamp-lands in certain counties in Iowa to be received, &c.

1850, ch. 84.
Vol. ix. p. 519.

Approved, March 5, 1872.

CHAP. XL. — *An Act for the Relief of George W. Morse.*

March 11, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioner of patents be, and he hereby is, authorized to entertain and exercise jurisdiction over petitions of George W. Morse for the extension of two letters-patent granted to him on the twenty-eighth day of October, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, for a further term of seven years from the day on which such extensions may be granted, and to hear the testimony of the applicant and determine upon the said petitions in the same manner and with the same effect as if the original terms of said patents, or of any foreign patents covering the same inventions, had not expired, and to grant or refuse such extensions upon the same principles, otherwise, that govern his decisions upon such applications when made under the law of July eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy: *Provided*, That no person shall be held liable for the infringement of said patents, if extended, for making use of said inventions since the expiration of the original terms of said patents, and prior to the date of their extension: *And provided further*, That any person, firm, or corporation now engaged in the manufac-

Petition of George W. Morse for extension of patents to be heard by commissioner.

1870, ch. 230.
Vol. xvi. p. 198.

Certain persons not to be liable for infringements thereof.

ture of fire-arms, and using said invention, shall be entitled to use the machinery made or constructed by them for manufacturing the same since the expiration of the original terms of said patents, without liability during the term of said extension.

Approved, March 11, 1872.

March 12, 1872.

CHAP. XLII. — *An Act to create an additional Land District in the State of Nevada.*

See 1872, ch. 241. *Post*, p. 192.

Elko land district established in Nevada;

boundaries;

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that portion of the State of Nevada, embraced in the following described limits, to wit, commencing at the corner common to townships twenty-four and twenty-five north, range forty-four and forty-five east, Mount Diable base and meridian; thence running due east to the eastern boundary line of the State of Nevada; thence north on said eastern boundary of said State to the north boundary of said State; thence west on said north boundary of said State to the eastern boundary of the Carson land district; thence south along said eastern boundary of the Carson land district to the place of beginning, shall constitute a separate land district, to be called the Elko land district, the office of which shall be located at Elko, in Elko county, State of Nevada; which location may be changed by the President of the United States from time to time as the public interest may require.

location of office;

register and receiver, their residence, powers, and salaries.

Sec. 2. That the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or in the recess of the Senate, a register and a receiver of public moneys for said district, and said officers shall reside in the place where said land-office is located, and shall have the same powers and receive the same emoluments as the same officers now receive in the other land districts in said State.

Approved, March 12, 1872.

March 12, 1872.

CHAP. XLIII. — *An Act to create an additional Land District in the State of Minnesota.*

See 1872, ch. 241. *Post*, p. 192.

Additional land district established in Minnesota;

boundaries and office;

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to establish an additional land district in the State of Minnesota, embracing all that part of the present Alexandria land district which lies north of township number one hundred and thirty-six north, and west of range number thirty-five west of the fifth principal meridian, and to fix from time to time the boundaries thereof, which district shall be named after the place at which the office shall first be established; and the President shall have power to fix from time to time the location of the office for such district.

register and receiver, their residence, powers, and pay.

Sec. 2. That the President is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a register and receiver for said land district, who shall be required to reside at the site of the land-office for said district, who shall be subject to the same laws and responsibilities, and whose compensation, respectively, shall be the same as that now allowed by law to other land officers in said State.

Approved, March 12, 1872.

March 12, 1872.

CHAP. XLIV. — *An Act authorizing the Warren National Bank of South Danvers, in the State of Massachusetts, to change its Name to the Warren National Bank of Peabody, Massachusetts.*

Name of Warren National Bank of South Danvers may be changed.

Proceedings for change.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Warren National Bank of South Danvers, now located in Peabody, Massachusetts, is hereby authorized to change its name to the Warren National Bank of Peabody, Massachusetts. Whenever the stockholders representing three-fourths of the capital of said bank, at a meeting called for that purpose, determine to make such change, the president and cashier shall execute a certificate under the corporate seal of the bank specifying such determination, and shall cause the same to be recorded in the office of the comptroller of the currency, and thereupon such change of name shall be effected, and the operations of discount and deposit of said bank shall be carried on under the name of the Warren National Bank of Peabody, in the town of Peabody, in the county of Essex, State of Massachusetts.

SEC. 2. That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as in any manner to release the said bank from any liability, or affect any action or proceeding in law in which the said bank may be a party or interested. And when such change shall have been determined upon as aforesaid, notice thereof and of such change shall be published in at least two weekly newspapers in the county of Essex for not less than four successive weeks.

Obligations of bank not affected.

Change when made to be published.

SEC. 3. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

When act takes effect.

APPROVED, March 12, 1872.

CHAP. XLV. — *An Act to authorize the Purchase of a Site for a public Building at Cincinnati, Ohio.*

March 12, 1872.

[Amended. See ch. 415. *Post*, p. 353.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase a central and suitable site in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, for the erection of a building for the accommodation of the United States courts, custom-house, United States depository, post-office, internal revenue and pension offices, at a cost not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no money which may hereafter be appropriated for this purpose shall be used or expended in the purchase of said site until a valid title thereto shall be vested in the United States, and until the State of Ohio shall cede its jurisdiction over the same, and shall duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said site and the property of the United States that may be thereon during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

Site to be purchased in Cincinnati, Ohio, for the erection of a building for the courts and offices of the United States.

No money to be expended until, &c.

APPROVED, March 12, 1872.

CHAP. XLVI. — *An Act to authorize the Construction of a fire-proof Building at Albany, New York.*

March 12, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be constructed a fire-proof building at Albany, New York, on a central and suitable site, to be donated to the United States by the city or citizens of Albany, suitable for the accommodation of the custom-house, post-office, United States circuit and district courts, and internal revenue offices in said city, at a cost not exceeding the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and before commencing work on said building he shall cause plans and estimates to be made therefor, so that no expenditure shall be made or authorized therefor exceeding the sum herein named; said building to be constructed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That no money which may hereafter be appropriated for this purpose shall be used or applied to the erection of said building until a valid title to the site thereof shall be vested in the United States, and until the State of New York shall cede its jurisdiction over the same, and shall also duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said site and the property of the United States that may be thereon during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

Fire-proof building to be constructed at Albany, New York, for courts, &c., of the United States.

Plans and estimates.

No money to be expended until, &c. See *Post*, p. 353.

APPROVED, March 12, 1872.

March 12, 1872.

CHAP. XLVII. — *An Act to provide for the Designation of a chief medical Purveyor.*

Chief medical purveyor of the army to be designated.

Pay not increased.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized to appoint by selection from the present assistant medical purveyors, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a chief medical purveyor of the army, to fill the vacancy now existing. Nothing herein shall be construed to increase the pay of the officers appointed to fill said vacancy.

Approved, March 12, 1872.

March 14, 1872.

CHAP. XLIX. — *An Act to authorize the Sale of public Property at Houlton, Maine.*

Public property at Houlton, Me., to be sold, if, &c.

Reservation to the county of Aroostook;

limit.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to sell and convey the land and building belonging to the United States at Houlton, Maine, known as Hancock barracks, if, in his opinion, it shall be for the interest of the government to sell the same, reserving to the county of Aroostook so much of said land as shall be necessary for the monuments thereon erected, by the consent of the War Department, to establish a meridian line, which land shall be granted to said county: *Provided*, That the land so granted shall not exceed in value the sum of five hundred dollars.

Approved, March 14, 1872.

March 15, 1872.

CHAP. LIII. — *An Act to issue an American Register to the Brig "A. L. Palmer."*

Register to be issued to the brig "A. L. Palmer."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to issue an American register to the British-built brig "A. L. Palmer," wrecked, and rebuilt by American citizens.

Approved, March 15, 1872.

March 16, 1872.

CHAP. LIV. — *An Act authorizing the President of the United States to re-establish the Monroe Land District in the State of Louisiana.*

Monroe land district in Louisiana re-established.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, if in his judgment the public interests would be subserved thereby, to re-establish the Monroe land district in the State of Louisiana, with the same boundaries that existed before the consolidation of said land district with the land district at New Orleans.

Approved, March 16, 1872.

March 16, 1872.

CHAP. LV. — *An Act to continue in Force a Grant to the State of Nevada for College Purposes.*

Grant to Nevada for college purposes continued in force, provided, &c.

1866, ch. 166, § 3. Vol. xiv. p. 85.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the grant made to the State of Nevada under section three of the act of July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act concerning certain lands granted to the State of Nevada," shall not cease by reason of the failure of the said State to provide at least one college, as required by the several acts of Congress as a condition of said grant, but the same shall continue in full force: *Provided*, That all the conditions of law be complied with prior to the tenth of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven.

Approved, March 16, 1872.

March 18, 1872.

CHAP. LVI. — *An Act to restore the Records of the United States Courts in the northern District of Illinois.*

In proceedings

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in proceedings to restore the records of the circuit and district courts of the northern district of Illinois, destroyed by fire on the ninth of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, under the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, entitled "An act relating to records of the courts of the United States," the notice required by said act may be served upon any non-resident of said district anywhere within the jurisdiction of the United States, or in any foreign country, the proof of the service of such notice, if made in a foreign country, to be certified by a minister or consul of the United States in such country, under his official seal.

to restore certain lost records of courts in northern district of Illinois, notice to be served on whom, and proof thereof.

1871, ch. 111.
Vol. xvi. p. 474.

Sec. 2. That a certified copy of the official return of the district attorney, clerk of the circuit or district court, or the marshal of the northern district of Illinois, made in pursuance of law, and on file in the Department of Justice, relating to any cause in either of said courts to which the United States was a party, the record of which was destroyed in said fire, may be filed in the court to which it appertains, and shall have the same force and effect as if it were an original return made to said court; and in any case in which the names of the parties, and the date and amount of the judgment or decree shall appear from such returns, it shall be lawful for the court in which they are filed to issue the necessary process to enforce such decree or judgment in the same manner as if the original record was before said court.

Certified copies of certain lost official returns to be filed in court and have effect of originals.

When judgments may be enforced.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of the district attorney for the northern district of Illinois to take such steps as may be necessary to restore the records and files of the circuit and district courts of said district which were destroyed by fire on the ninth of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and in which the United States is interested, so far as the judges of said courts, respectively, shall deem it essential to the interests of the United States that said records and files be restored; and the judges of said courts, respectively, are authorized to direct such steps to be taken as, in their opinion, shall be deemed advizable to restore the judgment dockets and indices of said courts, and for that purpose, may direct the performance, by the clerks of said courts, and by the United States attorney for said district, of any duty incident thereto, and said clerks and said district attorney shall be allowed such compensation and disbursements for services rendered under this section (in cases where no compensation is now provided by law for such services) as may be allowed by the Attorney-General, and certified to be just and reasonable by the judge of the court in which said services are rendered, and the amount so allowed shall be paid out of the judiciary fund: *Provided, however,* That the sum allowed the clerks of said courts shall not exceed the sum of twelve thousand dollars, and the entire compensation of the United States attorney for such services shall not exceed the sum of six thousand dollars.

District attorney to take steps to restore the records, &c., of said courts under the direction of the judges.

District attorney and clerks to be compensated for services;

allowance not to exceed, &c.

Approved, March 18, 1872.

CHAP. LVII. — *An Act to amend Section thirty-five of an Act entitled "An Act to reduce internal Taxes, and for other Purposes."*

March 18, 1872

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the privileges of an act entitled "An Act to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, be, and are hereby extended to the port of Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, with the same effect as if it had been inserted in the thirty-fifth section of said act.

Privileges of act
1870, ch. 255, § 35, vol. xvi. p. 271,
extended to Pittsburgh.

Approved, March 18, 1872.

CHAP. LVIII. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for a Building suited to the Use of the Post-office, the Pension and Revenue Officers, and the judicial Officers of the United States, in the City of Trenton, New Jersey," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.*

March 18, 1872

1871, ch. 141.
Vol. xvi. p. 587.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the entire cost of the build-

Limit to cost of

public building in Trenton, N. J.
Additional appropriation.
Fire-proof vault.
Plans and estimates.
No money to be expended until, &c.

ing heretofore authorized to be constructed at Trenton, New Jersey, including the *sight* [site] thereof, be, and the same is hereby, limited to the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in addition to the amount heretofore appropriated is hereby appropriated for the purpose aforesaid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the said building, instead of being constructed strictly fire-proof, shall have a fire-proof vault extending to each story; and all money heretofore and hereby appropriated shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall cause proper plans and estimates to be made, so that no expenditure shall be made or authorized for the full completion of said building beyond the amount heretofore and hereby appropriated: *Provided*, That no money heretofore or hereby appropriated shall be used or applied for the purpose until a valid title to the land for the site of such building shall be vested in the United States, and until the State shall also duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said site, or the property of the United States that may be thereon, during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

Approved, March 18, 1872.

March 18, 1872.

CHAP. LIX. — *An Act for the Construction of an Addition to the United States Court-house and Post-office Building in Indianapolis, Indiana, and for the Purchase of additional Ground adjoining the Site of said Building.*

Addition to public building in Indianapolis, Ind., for the courts and public offices.
Limit to cost.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and instructed to cause to be erected an addition to the building now owned by the United States in the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, to correspond in design to the said building, and suitable for the further accommodation of the United States courts, post-office, local land-offices, and internal revenue and pension offices, at a cost not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars; said addition to be erected on the grounds now owned by the United States.

Additional land to be purchased.
Cost how to be determined.
No money to be expended until, &c.
See *Post*, p. 353.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to negotiate for the purchase of the lot or part of lot lying east of and adjoining the ground on which the United States court-house and post-office building has been erected in the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, at a cost to be agreed upon by the owner or owners of said lot or part of lot, and the judges of the circuit and district courts of the United States and the district attorney of the United States for Indiana, and the postmaster at Indianapolis, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That no money which may hereafter be appropriated for this purpose shall be used or expended in the purchase of said lot or part of lot until a valid title thereto shall be vested in the United States, and until the State of Indiana shall cede its jurisdiction over the same, and shall also duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said lot or part of lot, and the property of the United States that may be thereon during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

Approved, March 18, 1872.

March 18, 1872.

CHAP. LX. — *An Act to provide for a Building for the Use of the Post-office, Custom-house, Pension-office, United States Circuit and District Courts, and internal Revenue Offices, at Hartford, Connecticut.*

Building to be constructed at Hartford, Conn., for public offices and courts of the United States.
Limit to cost.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be constructed a suitable building at Hartford, Connecticut, for the accommodation of the custom-house, post-office, pension-office, United States circuit and district courts, and internal revenue offices, at a cost not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars; said building to be constructed with a fire-proof vault extending to each story, and under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall cause proper plans and estimates to be made, so that no expenditure shall be made or authorized for the full completion of said building beyond the sum of three hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no money which may hereafter be appropriated shall be used or expended for the purposes herein mentioned until a valid title to the land for the site of such building, which, it is understood, the city of Hartford proposes to donate for this purpose, shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State of Connecticut shall cede its jurisdiction over the same, and also duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said site, or the property of the United States that may be thereon, during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

Fire-proof vault.

Plans and estimates.

No money to be expended until, &c.
See *Post*, p. 353.

Approved, March 18, 1872.

CHAP. LXII. — *An Act authorizing the Survey and Marking of the Boundary between the Territory of the United States and the Possessions of Great Britain, from the Lake of the Woods to the Summit of the Rocky Mountains.*

March 19, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be, and he is hereby, authorized to co-operate with the government of Great Britain in the appointment of a joint commission, in accordance with the plan and estimates of Brigadier-General A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, submitted November twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy, for determining the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions, between the Lake of the Woods and the Rocky Mountains: *Provided, however*, That engineers in the regular service of the United States shall be employed exclusively as engineers in the performance of the duties contemplated by this act, without any additional salary, and the Secretary of War is hereby directed to make the necessary details of engineers for that purpose.

Joint commission to determine the boundary between the United States and British possessions, &c.

Engineers in the regular service to act.

Sec. 2. That fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be required, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect the object of said joint commission.

Appropriation.
See *Post*, p. 529.

Approved, March 19, 1872.

CHAP. LXIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Pre-emption Settlers in the State of California.*

March 22, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all bona-fide pre-emption claimants who may have filed their declaratory statements, prior to the passage of this act, upon any of the public lands in the State of California, shall have one year from and after the passage of this act in which to make proof and payment of their respective claims.

Certain pre-emption settlers in California to have one year from, &c., to prove, &c., their claims.

Approved, March 22, 1872.

CHAP. LXV. — *An Act appropriating Money for the Purchase of a suitable Site, and erecting a Building thereon, in the City of Saint Louis, Missouri, to be used for the Purposes of a Custom-house, Post-office, and other federal Offices.*

March 27, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to purchase, at a private sale, or by condemnation in pursuance of the statutes of the State of Missouri, a suitable lot in the city of Saint Louis, for the purpose of erecting thereon a building, to be used for the purposes of a custom-house, post-office, United State court, and other federal offices; and that the sum of five hundred

Site to be procured in Saint Louis, Mo., for building for custom-house, post-office, &c.

Appropriation.

Former appropriations,
1870, ch. 292.
Vol. xvi. p. 297.
1871, ch. 21.
Ante, p. 12.

thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be found necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of said lot; and that the sum of three hundred thousand dollars heretofore appropriated by an act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for other purposes," and extended by an act entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the civil service of the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for additional appropriations for the service of the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for other purposes," approved April twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, shall be applied toward the erection of the building above mentioned; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause proper plans and estimates to be made; but no expenditure shall be made or authorized for the construction of said building until a valid title to the land for the site of said building shall be vested in the United States, and until the State of Missouri shall cede its jurisdiction over said site and shall also duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said site, or the property of the United States that may be thereon, during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof: *Provided*, That no expenditure shall be made or authorized for the site exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, nor for the full completion of said building and site exceeding two million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. All acts or parts of acts conflicting with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Plans, &c.

No expenditure to be made until a valid title is obtained, jurisdiction ceded, and right to tax relinquished.

Limit to expenditure.

APPROVED, March 27, 1872.

March 27, 1872.

CHAP. LXVI. — *An Act extending the Time for the Completion of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal.*

Time for completion of Portage Lake and Lake Superior ship canal extended.
Vol. xiii. p. 520.
Vol. xiv. p. 81.
Vol. xvi. p. 599.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That time for the completion of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal be, and the same is hereby, extended to the third day of March, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

APPROVED, March 27, 1872.

March 30, 1872.
1866, ch. 288.
Vol. xiv. p. 306.
1867, ch. 196.
Vol. xiv. p. 558.

CHAP. LXXII. — *An Act in Addition to an Act entitled "An act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act for the Removal of Causes in certain Cases from State Courts,' approved July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six," approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.*

Certain personal actions in State courts by aliens against certain civil officers of the United States may be removed to the circuit courts of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever a personal action has been or shall be brought in any State court by an alien against any citizen of a State who is, or at the time the alleged action accrued was, a civil officer of the United States, being non-resident of that State wherein jurisdiction is obtained by the State court, by personal service of process, such action may be removed into the circuit court of the United States in and for the district in which the defendant shall have been served with process, in the same manner as now provided for the removal of an action brought in a State court by the provisions of section three of the act of March second, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports."

1833, ch. 57.
Vol. iv. p. 632.

APPROVED, March 30, 1872.

April 1, 1872.
See 1872, ch 281.
Post, p. 215.

CHAP. LXXIII. — *An Act to authorize the Construction of a Bridge across the Mississippi River at or near the Town of Clinton, in the State of Iowa, and other Bridges across said River, and to establish them as Post-roads.*

Bridge across

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for any person or persons, company or corporation, to build a bridge across the Mississippi river, at such point on said river, within fifteen miles of the town of Clinton, in the State of Iowa, as may accommodate the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy railroad and its connections on the west side of said river, and to lay on or over said bridge railway tracks for the more perfect connection of any railroads that are, or shall be, constructed to the said river at or opposite said point, under the limitations and conditions hereinafter provided; that said bridge shall not interfere with the free navigation of said river beyond what is necessary in order to carry into effect the rights and privileges hereby granted; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction, or alleged obstruction, to the free navigation of said river, the cause may be tried before the district court of the United States of any State in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge touches: *Provided*, That said bridge shall not be so located or constructed as to interfere in any manner with the approaches to the railroad bridge now erected at Clinton, or with the piers of the same, or so as to obstruct in any manner the passage of said bridge by boats, vessels, or rafts, or to render such passage more difficult or dangerous: *Provided, however*, That this clause shall not be construed to prohibit the crossing of the approaches to said bridge, if such crossing shall be found necessary.

the Mississippi River near Clinton, Iowa, authorized, &c.

Bridge not to interfere with navigation, &c.;

nor with present railroad bridge, &c.;

Sec. 2. That any bridge built under the provisions of this act may, at the option of the company building the same, be built as a draw-bridge, with a pivot or other form of draw, or with unbroken or continuous spans: *Provided*, That if the said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, it shall not be of less elevation, in any case, than fifty feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the bottom chord of the bridge; nor shall the spans of said bridge be less than two hundred and fifty feet in length, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river, and not less than three hundred feet in length: *And provided also*, That if any bridge built under this act shall be constructed as a draw-bridge, the same shall be constructed as a pivot draw-bridge, with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and with spans of not less than one hundred and sixty feet in length in the clear on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw; and the next adjoining spans to the draw shall not be less than two hundred and fifty feet; and said spans shall not be less than thirty feet above low-water mark, and not less than ten above extreme high-water mark, measuring to the bottom chord of the bridge; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river, where said bridge may be erected: *And provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passage of boats.

may be draw-bridge, or built with unbroken spans.

Spans and piers.

Draw-bridge;

to be opened promptly.

Sec. 3. That any bridge constructed under this act, and according to its limitations, shall be a lawful structure, and shall be known and recognized as a post-route, upon which, also, no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroads public highways leading to the said bridge, and the United States shall have the right of way for postal-telegraph purposes across said bridge.

Bridge to be a lawful structure and a post-route.

Charges for transportation.

Sec. 4. That all railway companies desiring to use the said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof, and of all the approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties in case they shall not agree.

All railway companies to have equal rights in the passage of the bridge, &c.

Sec. 5. That the structure herein authorized shall be built and located

Regulations for

the security of the navigation of the river to be prescribed by the Secretary of War.
[See ch. 281. *Post*, p. 215.]

Right to erect, &c., the bridge, may be revoked.

under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe, and the said structure shall be at all times so kept and managed as to offer reasonable and proper means for the passage of vessels through or under said structure; and the said structure shall be changed at the cost and expense of the owners thereof, from time to time as Congress may direct, so as to preserve the free and convenient navigation of said river. And the authority to erect and continue said bridge shall be subject to revocation, modification by law whenever the public good shall in the judgment of Congress so require, without any expense or charge to the United States.

Bridges across the Mississippi River authorized near Muscatine, Iowa;

Sec. 6. That the Muscatine Western Railroad Company, or their assigns, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Iowa, be, and is hereby authorized to construct and maintain a bridge across the Mississippi river at the city of Muscatine, in the State of Iowa. The bridge authorized to be built by this section is hereby declared to be a post-route, and shall have all the privileges, and is subject to all the terms, restrictions, and requirements contained in the foregoing sections of this act.

between the counties of Carroll and Whitesides, Illinois, &c.

Sec. 7. That a bridge may be constructed and maintained across the Mississippi river, at any point they may select, between the counties of Carroll and Whitesides, in the State of Illinois, and the counties of Jackson and Clinton, in the State of Iowa, either by the Western Union Railroad Company or the Sabula, Ackley, and Dakota Railroad Company, or both of them, or by either or both of their successors or assigns, or by any person, company, or corporation having authority from the States of Illinois and Iowa. The bridge authorized to be built by this section is hereby declared to be a post-route, and has all the privileges, and is subject to all the terms, restrictions, and requirements contained in the foregoing sections of this act.

between La Crosse Co., Wisconsin, and Houston Co., Minnesota.

Sec. 8. That a bridge may be constructed and maintained across the Mississippi river, at any point they may select, between the county of La Crosse, in the State of Wisconsin, and the county of Houston, in the State of Minnesota, by the Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway Company, their successors or assigns, or by any person, company, or corporation having authority from the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota. The bridge authorized to be built by this section is hereby declared to be a post-route, and has all the privileges, and is subject to all the terms, restrictions, and requirements contained in the foregoing sections of this act.

Right to alter, &c., this act, expressly reserved.

Sec. 9. That the right to alter or amend this act, so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of bridges, is hereby expressly reserved.

Act to take effect from passage.

Sec. 10. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, without any expense or charge to the United States.

Approved, April 1, 1872.

April 1, 1872.

CHAP. LXXIV. — *An Act to authorize the Restoration of Gilbert Morton to the naval Service.*

Gilbert Morton may be re-appointed ensign in the navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to re-appoint Gilbert Morton an ensign in the navy.

Approved, April 1, 1872.

April 1, 1872.

CHAP. LXXV. — *An Act to change the Name of the Pleasure Yacht "Lois" to that of "Sea Witch," and to change the Name of the Yacht "William M. Tweed" to that of "Julia."*

Name of the

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, authorized to change the name of the pleasure yacht "Lois," owned by Frank H. Stott, of the State of New York, to that of "Sea Witch," and grant said vessel registry in said name.

yacht "Lois" changed to "Sea Witch";

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to change the name of the yacht "William M. Tweed," owned by A. B. Stockwell, of the State of New York, to that of "Julia," and grant said yacht registry in said name.

that of the "William M. Tweed," to "Julia."

Approved, April 1, 1872.

CHAP. LXXVIII. — *An Act to authorize the President to appoint George Plunkett a Paymaster in the Navy.*

April 2, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint George Plunkett a paymaster in the United States navy, if, in his opinion, the interests of the public service will be thereby promoted.

George Plunkett may be appointed a paymaster in the navy.

Approved, April 2, 1872.

CHAP. LXXIX. — *An Act to provide for the Reporting and Printing of the Debates in Congress.*

April 2, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the congressional printer is hereby directed to enter into a contract, in behalf of the general government, with Franklin Rives, Jefferson Rives, and George A. Bailey, for the reporting and printing of the debates in Congress for the term of two years, on and from the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, in accordance with a proposed form of contract from the said Rives and Bailey, submitted to and approved by the joint committee on public printing on the part of the Senate.

Contract to be made for reporting, &c., the debates in Congress for two years from March 4, 1871.

Sec. 2. That for the purpose aforesaid there be appropriated and paid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the accounts having been approved, as in previous years, by the secretary of the Senate and by the clerk of the House, or their representatives.

Appropriation.

Sec. 3. That no person shall be employed as a reporter for the House without the approval of the Speaker of the House: *Provided*, That it shall be the duty of the joint committee on public printing to publish an advertisement once a week, for four weeks, in one newspaper in each of the cities of Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and San Francisco, inviting proposals in detail for reporting and for printing, together and separately, the debates of the forty-third, the forty-fourth, and the forty-fifth Congresses, together or separately, and to report all proposals which may be received before the designated day to Congress, at the earliest practicable date, with estimates, hereby directed to be made by the congressional printer, of the cost of reporting the debates and of printing them at the government printing office, accompanied by the recommendations of the joint committee on public printing on all proposals and estimates so submitted; and that the bills for such advertising be paid in equal parts from the contingent funds of the Senate and of the House of Representatives: *And provided further*, That no debates shall be reported or published at public expense, after the close of the present Congress, except upon written contracts entered into therefor under the authority of Congress.

No person to be employed as a reporter for the House without the approval of the Speaker.

Proposals to be invited by advertisement, for reporting, &c., the debates of the 43d, 44th, and 45th Congresses.

No debates to be reported, &c., at public expense after, &c., except, &c. [Last proviso repealed. See *Post*, p. 510.]

Approved, April 2, 1872.

CHAP. LXXX. — *An Act to establish a Port of Entry and Delivery at the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.*

April 2, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a port of entry and deliv-

Pittsburgh, Pa.,

made a port of entry and delivery.

ery be, and is hereby, established at the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which shall be entitled to the same provisions and subject to the same regulations and restrictions as other ports of entry and delivery in the United States.

Approved, April 2, 1872.

April 2, 1872.

1856, ch. 164. Vol. xi. p. 119.

CHAP. LXXXI. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to authorize Protection to be given to Citizens of the United States who may discover Deposits of Guano," approved August* 18, 1856.

Protection given to discoverers of deposits of guano, extended to their widows, &c., in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act of Congress approved August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, entitled "An act to authorize protection to be given to citizens of the United States who may discover deposits of guano," be, and the same are hereby, extended to the widow, heirs, executors, or administrators of such discoverer, where such discoverer shall have died before perfecting proof of discovery or fully complying with the provisions of said act approved as aforesaid, after complying with the requirements of the act of Congress of August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be held to impair any rights of discovery or any assignment by a discoverer heretofore recognized by the government of the United States.

Rights of discovery, &c., not impaired.

Prohibition of the export of guano suspended as to certain persons until July 14, 1877.

1856, ch. 164, § 2. Vol. xi. p. 119.
1865, ch. 80, § 8. Vol. xiii. p. 494.
1866, ch. 298, § 3. Vol. xiv. p. 328.

Sec. 2. That section three of an act approved July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to protect the revenue, and for other purposes," amendatory of the act aforesaid, approved August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the word "five," wherever the same occurs, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "ten."

Approved, April 2, 1872.

April 2, 1872.

CHAP. LXXXII. — *An Act to provide for the Exchange and Transfer of two small Parcels of Land in the City of St. Louis, Missouri.*

Preamble.

Whereas the United States marine hospital grounds, situated in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, lie adjoining lands of John G. Woerner, upon an angular line of division; and whereas it is represented that an alteration and straightening of said division line, and an exchange of certain irregular strips of land, will be conducive to the interest and convenience of both parties: Therefore,

A commission to determine a new division line between property of John G. Woerner and the St. Louis marine hospital tract.

Conveyance to John G. Woerner if, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a commission, to consist of two persons, to determine upon a new division line between the property of John G. Woerner, of St. Louis, Missouri, and the St. Louis marine hospital tract, which shall be a continuous straight line; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, if he shall be satisfied that the said exchange shall be beneficial to the government of the United States, to convey to John G. Woerner the strip of land that may be found to lie on the south side of the line so determined upon, in exchange for the strip of land that may be found to lie on the north side of said line: *Provided*, That the said division line shall be so located that the exchange of said strip of land, and the location of said line, shall involve no expense to the government; and upon the further condition that the said John G. Woerner shall pay unto the United States the sum of the difference of value, if any, between the two parcels of land thus exchanged, such sum to be ascertained by the said commissioners, who, in case of disagreement, shall choose an umpire; a majority of the commission thus constituted, to determine the location of said division line, and the difference in value as aforesaid, the appraisement and location to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. And upon the full payment of the sum aforesaid, if any difference in value should be

Secretary of the Treasury to approve appraisement and location.

in favor of the United States, and conveyance by John G. Woerner to the United States of a valid title to the said strip or parcel of land lying north of the said new division line, and adjoining the southeast corner of the said St. Louis marine hospital grounds, and the payment of all expenses that may be incurred in locating said new line, determining the difference in value of the two parcels of land, and the transfer herein provided for, and compliance with the other conditions herein set forth, the Secretary of the Treasury shall execute the necessary deeds for the conveyance to John G. Woerner of the parcel of land lying on the south side of said new division line, and adjoining the southwest corner of the St. Louis marine hospital grounds.

Secretary of the Treasury to execute the necessary deeds.

Approved, April 2, 1872.

April 2, 1872.

CHAP. LXXXIII. — *An Act authorizing an American Register to the Dutch Bark "Alice Tarlton."*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue an American register to the Dutch bark "Alice Tarlton," owned by John S. Emery and Company, of Boston, Massachusetts.

Register to issue to the bark "Alice Tarlton."

Approved, April 2, 1872.

April 4, 1872.

[Amended. 1872, ch. 338. *Post*, p. 333. 1873, ch. 274. *Post*, p. 605.]

CHAP. LXXXV. — *An Act to enable honorably discharged Soldiers and Sailors, their Widows and orphan Children, to acquire Homesteads on the public Lands of the United States.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every private soldier and officer who has served in the army of the United States during the recent rebellion for ninety days, or more, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the government, including the troops mustered into the service of the United States by virtue of the third section of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for completing the defences of Washington, and for other purposes," approved February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and every seaman, marine, and officer who has served in the navy of the United States, or in the marine corps, during the rebellion, for ninety days, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the government, shall, on compliance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," and the acts amendatory thereof, as hereinafter modified, be entitled to enter upon and receive patents for a quantity of public lands (not mineral) not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, or one quarter-section, to be taken in compact form according to legal subdivisions, including the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of any railroad or other public work, not otherwise reserved or appropriated, and other lands subject to entry under the homestead laws of the United States: *Provided,* That said homestead settler shall be allowed six months after locating his homestead within which to commence his settlement and improvement: *And provided also,* That the time which the homestead settler shall have served in the army, navy, or marine corps aforesaid, shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, or if discharged on account of wounds received, or disability incurred in the line of duty, then the term of enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, without reference to the length of time he may have served: *Provided, however,* That no patent shall issue to any homestead settler who has not resided upon, improved, and cultivated his said homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall commence his improvements as aforesaid.

Certain honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines, may enter upon, &c., not over one-quarter section of certain public lands as a homestead.

1862, ch. 25, § 3. Vol. xii. p. 339.

1862, ch. 75. Vol. xii. p. 392.

Settlement, &c., may be commenced within, &c.

Certain time to be deducted.

Patent not to issue until, &c.

Sec. 2. That any person entitled under the provisions of the foregoing section to enter a homestead, who may have heretofore entered under the

Persons entitled under this act to a homestead, who have hereto entered less than 160 acres as a homestead, may now make up the difference.

homestead laws a quantity of land less than one hundred and sixty acres, shall be permitted to enter under the provisions of this act so much land as, when added to the quantity previously entered, shall not exceed one hundred and sixty acres.

The widows and orphan children of those entitled to a homestead under this act, may enjoy its benefits.

Proviso.

Sec. 3. That in case of the death of any person who would be entitled to a homestead under the provisions of the first section of this act, his widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, then his minor orphan children, by a guardian duly appointed and officially accredited at the Department of the Interior, shall be entitled to all the benefits enumerated in this act, subject to all the provisions as to settlement and improvements therein contained: *Provided*, That if such person died during his term of enlistment, the whole term of his enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect the title.

Actual service in the army or navy to be deemed equivalent to a residence for the same time upon the tract entered as a homestead when, &c.

Provisos.

Sec. 4. That where a party at the date of his entry of a tract of land under the homestead laws, or subsequently thereto, was actually enlisted and employed in the army or navy of the United States, his services therein shall, in the administration of said homestead laws, be construed to be equivalent, to all intents and purposes, to a residence for the same length of time upon the tract so entered: *Provided*, That if his entry has been cancelled by reason of his absence from said tract while in the military or naval service of the United States, and such tract has not been disposed of, his entry shall be restored and confirmed: *And provided further*, That if such tract has been disposed of, said party may enter another tract subject to entry under said laws; and his right to a patent therefor shall be determined by the proofs touching his residence and cultivation of the first tract, and his absence therefrom in such service.

Persons entitled under this act to a homestead may make entry by an agent.

Settlements, &c., to be made in person.

Sec. 5. That any soldier, sailor, marine, officer, or other person coming within the provisions of this act, may, as well by an agent as in person, enter upon said homestead: *Provided*, That said claimant in person shall, within the time prescribed, commence settlements and improvements on the same, and thereafter fulfil all the requirements of this act.

Commissioner of land office to make rules.

Sec. 6. That the commissioner of the general land office shall have authority to make all needful rules and regulations to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

Approved, April 4, 1872.

April 5, 1872.

1870, ch. 255, § 32.
Vol. xvi. p. 271.

CHAP. LXXXVI. — *An Act to amend the thirty-second Section of an Act entitled "An Act to reduce internal Taxes, and for other Purposes," approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy.*

Merchandise imported at certain ports, but destined for certain other ports, how to be conveyed and under whose control.

Inspectors.

No unlading, &c., between first and last ports, unless, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section thirty-two of an act entitled "An act to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows: Section 32. *And be it further enacted*, That merchandise transported under the provisions of this act shall be conveyed in cars, vessels, or vehicles, securely fastened with locks or seals, under the exclusive control of the officers of customs; and inspectors shall be stationed at proper points along the designated routes, or upon any car, vessel, vehicle, or train, at the discretion of the said Secretary, and at the expense of the said companies respectively. And such merchandise shall not be unladen or transhipped between the ports of first arrival and final destination, unless authorized by the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, in cases which may arise from a difference in the gauge of railroads, or from accidents, or from legal intervention, or from low water, ice, or other unavoidable obstruction to navigation; but in no case shall there be permitted any breaking of the original packages of such merchandise.

Approved, April 5, 1872.

CHAP. LXXXVII. — *An Act to change the Location of the First National Bank of Seneca, State of Illinois, to the City of Morris, Illinois.*

April 5, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the First National Bank of Seneca, now located at Seneca, La Salle county, State of Illinois, is hereby authorized to change its location to the city of Morris, county of Grundy, and State aforesaid. Whenever the stockholders, representing three-fourths of the capital of said bank, at a meeting called for that purpose, determine to make such change, the president and cashier shall execute a certificate under the corporate seal of the bank specifying such determination, and shall cause the same to be recorded in the office of the comptroller of the currency, and thereupon such change of location shall be effected, and the operations of discount and deposit shall be carried on in the city of Morris.

First National Bank of Seneca, Illinois, may change its location.

Proceedings.

Sec. 2. That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as in any manner to release the said bank from any liability, or affect any action or proceeding in law, in which the said bank be a party or interested; and when such change shall have been determined upon as aforesaid, notice thereof, and of such change, shall be published in at least one weekly newspaper in each of the counties of Grundy and La Salle, in the State of Illinois, for not less than four successive weeks.

Obligations and duties of the bank not affected.

Sec. 3. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Act when to take effect.

Approved, April 5, 1872.

CHAP. LXXXVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Sufferers by Fire at Chicago.*

April 5, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on all goods, wares, and merchandise which may be sent from places without the limits of the United States as gratuitous contributions to the relief of sufferers by the fire which occurred at Chicago, Illinois, October seventh, eighth, and ninth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, shall, when imported and consigned to the proper authority at Chicago for distribution, be admitted free of duty.

Goods, &c., sent from without the United States for the relief of sufferers by the Chicago fire, to be admitted free of duty.

Sec. 2. That there shall be allowed and paid, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, on all materials, except lumber, imported to be and actually used in buildings erected on the site of buildings burned by said fire, a drawback of the import duties paid on the same: *Provided,* That said materials shall have been imported and used during the term of one year from and after the passage of this act.

Drawback to be allowed of the import duties on certain building materials.

Proviso.

Sec. 3. That the commissioner of internal revenue is hereby authorized to suspend the collection of such taxes as may have been assessed, or as may have accrued, prior to the ninth of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, in the first collection district of the State of Illinois, against any person residing or doing business and owning property in that portion of the city of Chicago recently destroyed by fire, and who, in the opinion of said commissioner, has suffered material loss by such fire: *Provided,* That such suspension shall not be continued after the close of the next regular session of Congress.

The Commissioner of internal revenue may suspend the collection of certain internal taxes in the first collection district of Illinois.

Proviso.

Approved, April 5, 1872.

CHAP. XC. — *An Act defining the Rights of Part Owners of Vessels in certain Cases.*

April 9, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person or persons or body corporate having more than one-half ownership of any vessel shall have the same power to remove a captain, who is also part owner of such vessel, as such majority owners now have to remove a captain not an

Right of part owners of a vessel to remove the captain.

Right not to apply in certain cases.

owner: *Provided*, That this act shall not apply where there is a valid written agreement subsisting, by virtue of which such captain would be entitled to possession, nor in any case where a captain has possession as part owner, obtained before the passage of this act.

Approved, April 9, 1872.

April 9, 1872.

CHAP. XCI. — *An Act to settle and quiet the Titles to Lands along the Boundary Line between the States of Georgia and Florida.*

Titles to certain lands in Georgia and Florida, so far as derived from the United States, confirmed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the titles to all lands lying south of the line dividing the States of Georgia and Florida, known as the Orr and Whitner line, lately established as the true boundary between said States, and north of the line run by Georgia, known as the Watson line, being all the lands lying between said lines, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed, so far as the United States has title thereto, in the present owners deriving titles from the State of Georgia.

Approved, April 9, 1872.

April 12, 1872.

[Supplementary act, 1873, ch. 292. *Post*, p. 612.]

CHAP. XCVI. — *An Act granting the Right of Way through the public Lands for the Construction of a Railroad from Great Salt Lake to Portland, Oregon.*

Right of way granted to the Portland, Dalles, and Salt Lake Railroad Co. for railroad and telegraph, with land for depots, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Portland, in the State of Oregon, by the way of Dalles city, to some suitable point on the Union Pacific or Central Pacific railroad in the vicinity of Salt Lake, not further east than Green river, with a branch from a suitable point west of the Blue mountains to a suitable point in Walla-Walla valley, there are hereby granted to the Portland, Dalles, and Salt Lake Railroad Company, organized under articles of incorporation filed in the office of the secretary of state of Oregon on the twenty-fifth day of March, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and to their successors and assigns, a strip of land one hundred feet wide on each side of the centre line of said road, and the necessary lands for depots, stations, side-tracks, and other needful uses in operating said road and telegraph, not exceeding forty acres at any one place: *Provided*, That the locations for depots, stations, and side-tracks shall not exceed for the whole line of said road more than one location of forty acres for every ten miles of the same, and when made upon surveyed lands shall conform to the government surveys thereof.

Locations for depots, &c., not to exceed, &c.

Plat of located section, &c., to be filed within, &c.

Sec. 2. That said company shall, within six months after the location of any section of twenty miles or more of their said road, if the same be upon surveyed land, and if upon unsurveyed land, then within six months after the survey thereof by the United States, file a plat of such located section, together with proof thereof, with the register of the land office for the district wherein said located section may be situated, and upon approval thereof the same shall be noted upon the township plats in said office, and thereafter all lands over which the said line of road shall pass shall be sold, located, or disposed of by the United States, subject to such right of way so located as aforesaid: *Provided*, That the line of said road shall be located within three years after the passage of this act: *And provided further*, That said road shall be completed within ten years thereafter.

Road when to be located and completed.

Approved, April 12, 1872.

April 13, 1872.

CHAP. XCIX. — *An Act to change the Time for holding the Spring Term of the United States Circuit and District courts at Harrisonburg, Virginia.*

Time of holding the United

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That instead of the time now provided for in the act approved February first, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, "to change the times for holding circuit and district courts of the United States for western district of Virginia," for holding the spring term at Harrisonburg, in that State, said courts shall be held thereat on the Tuesday after the first Monday in May in each year.

States courts at Harrisonburg, Va.
1872, ch. 9.
Ante, p. 28.

Approved, April 13, 1872.

CHAP. CII. — *An Act for the Relief of the Officers and Crew of the United States Steamer "Kearsarge."*

April 17, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay, out of money hereafter to be appropriated, to Rear Admiral John A. Winslow, and the officers and crew belonging to the United States steamer "Kearsarge," while engaged in the capture and destruction of the vessel called the "Alabama," on the nineteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the sum of one hundred and ninety thousand dollars, the same being the estimated value thereof, to be distributed to the officers and crew attached to the "Kearsarge" at the date above named according to the pay-roll of the ship at the time, and to be in lieu of the bounty authorized by the eleventh section of the act of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to regulate prize proceedings, and so forth:" *Provided*, That no money shall be paid to the assignee of any of said officers or crew, entitled to receive the same, but only to himself in person, or to his wife, or to his personal representatives, excluding any such assignee: *And provided further*, That if any of the officers or crew of said United States steamer "Kearsarge" shall have received the bounty provided for by the said section eleven of the act of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the same shall be deducted from the amount to be paid to such officer or seaman under this act.

The estimated value of the "Alabama" to be paid to the officers and crew of the "Kearsarge," in lieu of bounty, &c.
1864, ch. 174, § 11.
Vol. xiii. p. 310.
See *Post*, p. 352.

No money to be paid to the assignee of any claim.

If bounty has been received, amount to be deducted.

Approved, April 17, 1872.

CHAP. CIII. — *An Act to change the Boundaries of the Collection District of Brazos de Santiago, in the State of Texas.*

April 17, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the county of Starr, now forming a part of the collection district of Corpus Christi, in the State of Texas, shall be detached therefrom and annexed to the collection district of Brazos de Santiago, and form a part of said district in said State.

Starr County, Texas, annexed to the collection district of Brazos de Santiago.

Approved, April 17, 1872.

CHAP. CIV. — *An Act to authorize William C. Jardine to make Application to the Commissioner of Patents for the Issue of a Patent for his Improvement in Brake and Rest for Carts.*

April 17, 1872.

Whereas William C. Jardine's application for improvement in brake and rests for carts was passed for issue September eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, but by the neglect of his agent application and payment for the issue of the same was not made within the the time required by law: Therefore,

Preamble.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That William C. Jardine be authorized to make application to the commissioner of patents for the issue of a patent for his improvement in brake and rest for carts, and that the commissioner of patents be authorized to issue a patent for the same if he should deem it right and proper: *Provided*, That such application be made and the proper fees be paid within one year from the passage of this act, any thing in the proviso contained in the thirty-fifth section of the act entitled "An act to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes relating to patents and copyrights," approved July eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy, to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That the issue of such patent shall not

Patent may issue to William C. Jardine for, &c., if, &c.

1870, ch 230, § 35.
Vol. xvi. p. 202.

Certain intervening rights not affected.

affect the right to use said patented improvement of any person who, since the eleventh day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and prior to the approval of this act, may have procured, and at the time of such approval shall be using, said patented improvement.

Approved, April 17, 1872.

April 22, 1872.

CHAP. CXI. — *An Act to erect two new Land Districts in the State of Nebraska.*

See 1872, ch. 241. *Post*, p. 192.

Western land district established in Nebraska.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the State of Nebraska which lies west of range twenty-eight west of the sixth principal meridian, in the State of Nebraska, be, and the same is hereby, constituted and erected into a new land district, to be named and called the Western district.

Republican Valley district.

Sec. 2. That all those parts of the present South Platte and Nemaha districts, in the State of Nebraska, which lie west of range four and east of range twenty-eight west of the sixth principal meridian be, and the same are hereby, erected into and constituted a new land district, to be named and called the Republican Valley district.

Register and receiver for such districts, their residence, duties, and pay.

Sec. 3. That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a register and a receiver for each of said land districts, who shall be required to reside at the site of the land-office in each case, respectively, and shall perform like duties and be entitled to receive the same amount of compensation, respectively, as are now prescribed by law for other land-offices in said State.

Approved, April 22, 1872.

April 22, 1872.

CHAP. CXII. — *An Act to extend the Time for filing Claims for additional Bounty, under the Act of July twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.*

1866, ch. 296, §§ 12, 13. Vol. xiv. p. 322.

Time of filing claims for certain additional bounty extended.

1869, ch. 133, § 4. Vol. xv. p. 334.

1870, ch. 253. Vol. xvi. p. 254.

[See 1873, ch. 281. *Post*, p. 608.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time for filing claims for additional bounty, under the act of July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and which expired by limitation January thirteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, be, and the same is hereby, revived and extended until the thirtieth day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-three; and that all claims for such bounties filed in the proper department after the thirteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and before the passage of this act, shall be deemed to have been filed in due time, and shall be considered and decided without filing.

Approved, April 22, 1872.

April 22, 1872.

CHAP. CXIII. — *An Act authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver condemned Ordnance to certain Soldiers' monumental Associations.*

Condemned ordnance for certain soldiers' monumental associations;

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, authorized to deliver (if the same can be done without detriment to the government) four condemned cannon and sixteen cannon-balls, for the purpose of ornamenting the grounds surrounding soldiers' monuments, to each of the following associations, viz.:

To the Jefferson County, Ohio, Monumental Association;
To the Washington County, Pennsylvania, Monument Association;
To the Soldiers' Monument Association at Cortland Village, New York;
To the Hancock County, Ohio, Soldiers' Monumental Association;
To the Soldiers' Monument Association at Greencastle, Indiana;
To the Buchanan County, Iowa, Soldiers' Monument Association;
To the Youngstown, Ohio, Soldiers' Monument Association;

for national cemetery at Andersonville.

And a like number to the Superintendent of the National Cemetery at Andersonville, Georgia, to be placed in said cemetery.

Approved, April 22, 1872.

CHAP. CXIV. — *An Act in Relation to Bounties.*

April 22, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every volunteer, non-commissioned officer, private, musician, and artificer who enlisted into the military service of the United States prior to July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, under the proclamation of the President of the United States of May third, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the orders of the War Department issued in pursuance thereof, and was actually mustered before August sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, into any regiment, company, or battery, which was accepted by the War Department under such proclamation and orders, shall be paid the full bounty of one hundred dollars, under and by virtue of the said proclamation and orders of the War Department, in force at the time of such enlistment and prior to July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one: *Provided,* That the same has not already been paid.

Bounty to persons who enlisted in the military service prior to July 2, 1861, &c.

Vol. xii. p. 1260.

Proviso.

Approved, April 22, 1872.

CHAP. CXV. — *An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make certain Negotiations with the Ute Indians in Colorado.*

April 23, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to enter into negotiations with the Ute Indians, in Colorado Territory, for the extinguishment of their right to the south part of a certain reservation made in pursuance of a treaty concluded March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, situate in the southwest portion of the said Territory of Colorado; and report his proceedings under this act to Congress for its consideration, the expense of such negotiation to be paid by the United States, and to be hereafter appropriated.

Negotiations to be made with the Ute Indians, to extinguish their right in a certain reservation.

Vol. xv. p. 619.

Approved, April 23, 1872.

CHAP. CXVIII. — *An Act to create the Linkton Land District, in the State of Oregon.*

April 24, 1872.

See 1872, ch. 241. *Post,* p. 192.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that portion of the State of Oregon lying south of the fourth standard parallel south of the base-line, between townships eighteen and nineteen south, and east of the meridian line between ranges five and six in said State, shall constitute an additional land district, to be called the Linkton district; and the office of said district shall be located at Linkville, subject to be changed by the President of the United States as the public interests may require.

Linkton land district in Oregon established.

Office.

Sec. 2. That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, in accordance with existing laws authorizing appointments to office, a register and a receiver for the district hereby created, who shall each be required to reside at the site of the office for said district, have the same powers, responsibilities, and emoluments, and be subject to the same acts and penalties which are or may be prescribed by law in relation to other land officers of the United States for the State of Oregon.

Register and receiver;

their residence, pay, duties, &c.

Sec. 3. That all sales and locations made at the offices of the district in which the lands embraced in this district have hitherto been included, situate within the limits of this district, which shall be valid and right in other respects up to the day on which the new office shall go into operation, be, and the same are hereby confirmed.

Certain sales and locations confirmed.

Approved, April 24, 1872.

April 24, 1872.

CHAP. CXIX. — *An Act to extend the Time for the Completion of the military Road from Fort Wilkins, at Copper Harbor, in the State of Michigan, to Fort Howard, at Green Bay, in the State of Wisconsin.*

Time for completing the military road from Fort Wilkins to Fort Howard extended, with original rights, &c.
1863, ch. 104.
Vol. xii. p. 797.
1868, ch. 54.
Vol. xv. p. 67.
1870, ch. 93.
Vol. xvi. p. 121.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time for the construction and completion of the military road from Fort Wilkins, at Copper Harbor, in the State of Michigan, to Fort Howard, at Green Bay, in the State of Wisconsin, be, and the same is hereby, extended until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-four.

Sec. 2. That all the grants, rights, and privileges contained in the original grant be continued in full force and virtue for said time.

Approved, April 24, 1872.

April 27, 1872.

[Repealed. See *Post*, pp. 326, 330.]

CHAP. CXXV. — *An Act relating to Proposals and Contracts for Transportation of the Mails, and for other Purposes.*

Persons bidding for carrying mails on advertised routes, and awarded the contract for such service, wrongfully refusing to enter into the contract, &c., to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined and imprisoned.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person or persons bidding for the transportation of the mails upon any route which may be advertised to be let, and receiving an award of the contract for such service, who shall wrongfully refuse or fail to enter into contract with the postmaster-general, in due form, and perform the service described in his or their bid or proposal, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months.

Oath of bidder to be affixed to each bid for carrying the mail, and to contain what.

Sec. 2. That each bid for carrying the mail shall hereafter have affixed to it the oath of the bidder, taken before an officer qualified to administer oaths, that he has the ability pecuniarily to fulfil his obligations, and that the bid is made in good faith and with the intention to enter into contract and perform the service, in case his bid shall be accepted; and that the signatures of his guarantors are genuine, and that he believes said guarantors pecuniarily responsible for and able to pay all damages the United States shall suffer by reason of the bidder's failing to perform his obligations as such bidder.

Penalty upon postmasters, &c., for signing certificate of sufficiency of guarantors before, &c., or for knowingly making a false certificate.

Sec. 3. That any postmaster or other officer of the Post-office Department who shall affix his signature to the certificate of sufficiency of guarantors or sureties before the guaranty or contract is signed by the guarantors or sureties, or shall knowingly make any false or illusory certificate, shall be forthwith dismissed from office and shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

No bidder released from his bid by an award to a lower bidder until, &c.

Sec. 4. That no bidder for carrying the mails shall be released from his obligation under his bid or proposal, notwithstanding an award made to a lower bidder, until a contract for the designated service shall have been duly executed by such lower bidder and his sureties, and accepted, and the service entered upon by the contractor to the satisfaction of the postmaster-general.

If any regular bidder, &c., fails to enter into contract, &c., postmaster-general to do what.

Regular contracts hereafter made may be continued for not over six months.

Sec. 5. That after any regular bidder or contractor for the transportation of the mail upon any route shall have failed to enter into contract, and commence the performance thereof as herein provided, the postmaster-general shall proceed to contract with the next lowest bidder for such service, who will enter into a contract and perform the same, unless the postmaster-general shall consider such bid too high; in which case he shall re-advertise such service. And in all cases of regular contracts hereafter made, the contract may, in the discretion of the postmaster-general, be continued in force beyond its express terms for a period not exceeding six months, until a new contract with the same or other contractors shall be made by the postmaster-general.

Sec. 6. That hereafter all bidders upon every mail route for the transportation of the mails upon the same, where the annual compensation for the service on such route at the time exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars, shall accompany their bids with a certified check or draft, payable to the order of the postmaster-general, upon some solvent national bank, which check or draft shall not be less than five per centum on the amount of the annual pay on said route at the time such bid is made, and in case of new service not less than five per centum of the amount of one year's pay proposed in such bid if the bid exceed five thousand dollars per annum. In case any bidder, on being awarded any such contract, shall fail to execute the same with good and sufficient sureties, according to the terms on which such bid was made and accepted, and enter upon the performance of the service to the satisfaction of the postmaster-general, such bidder shall forfeit the amount so deposited to the United States, and the same shall forthwith be paid into the treasury for the use of the Post-office Department; but if such contract shall be duly executed and the service entered upon as aforesaid, such draft or check so deposited shall be returned to the bidder.

Bidders upon routes where the annual pay exceeds $5000, to send with bid check for not less than five per cent. of annual pay;

if awarded the contract and failing to perform the same, to forfeit the amount, &c.

Sec. 7. That in case of the sickness, or unavoidable absence from his office, of the postmaster of any money-order post-office, he may, with the approval of the postmaster-general, authorize the chief clerk, or some other clerk employed therein, to act in his place, and to discharge all the duties required by law of such postmaster: *Provided*, That the official bond given by the principal of the office shall be held to cover and apply to the acts of the person appointed to act in his place in such cases: *And provided further*, That such acting officer shall, for the time being, be subject to all the liabilities and penalties prescribed by law for the official misconduct, in like cases, of the postmaster for whom he shall act.

Chief clerk of money-order post-office may act as postmaster, if, &c.

Postmaster's bond to cover his acts.

Acting postmaster to be subject to penalties, &c.

Sec. 8. That the postmaster-general, whenever he may deem it consistent with the public interest, may accept new surety upon any contract existing, or hereafter made, for carrying the mails, in substitution for and release of any existing surety.

Postmaster-general may accept new sureties upon contracts, &c.;

Sec. 9. That the postmaster-general is hereby authorized to cause to be placed to the credit of the treasurer of the United States, for the service of the Post-office Department, the net proceeds of the money-order business; and that the receipts of the Post-office Department, derived from this source, during each quarter, shall be entered by the auditor of the treasury for the Post-office Department, in the accounts of said department, under the head of "Revenue from money-order business."

may place to the credit, &c., the net proceeds of the money-order business.

Receipts from this source, how to be entered.

Approved, April 27, 1872.

CHAP. CXXVI. — *An Act to amend the first Section of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the Disposition of useless military Reservations," approved February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.*

April 29, 1872.

1871, ch. 68.
Vol. xvi. p. 430.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first section of an act entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of useless military reservations," approved February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, be amended by adding thereto the following proviso: "*And provided further*, That upon payment of the appraised value by John C. Smith, or his heirs, a patent shall be issued to said Smith, or his heirs, for so much of the military hay reserve of Fort Walla-Walla, Washington Territory, as is embraced in the north half of section twenty-six, township number eight north, of range number thirty-five east of the Willamette meridian, so soon after such payment as the said Smith shall prove to the satisfaction of the register and the receiver of the proper land-office that he was in the lawful possession of said land under the pre-emption laws of the

Patent to issue to John C. Smith for portion of the military hay reserve of Fort Walla-Walla.

United States at the time said land was taken by the military authorities for a hay reserve as aforesaid.

Approved, April 29, 1872.

April 30, 1872.

1852, ch. 96.
Vol. x. p. 37.

CHAP. CXXIX.—*An Act to amend Section second, Act of August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, in Relation to the Transportation and Exportation of imported Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bond through certain Ports in the State of Texas.*

Certain imported merchandise withdrawn for exportation to certain places in Mexico, to pass through Indianola, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section second of the act of August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, entitled "An act authorizing imported goods, wares, and merchandise, entered and bonded for warehousing in pursuance of law, to be exported by certain routes to ports and places in Mexico," be so amended that imported merchandise, duly entered and bonded at a port of the United States, and withdrawn from warehouse in accordance with existing law, for exportation for San Fernando, Paso del Norte, and Chihuahua, in Mexico, shall pass through Indianola, the port of entry for the district of Saluria, in the State of Texas, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, as well as through the port of Lavaca, in said district, as required by said section.

Approved, April 30, 1872.

May 1, 1872.

1872, ch. 28,
Ante, p. 33

CHAP. CXXX.—*An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Construction of a Bridge across the Missouri River at or near St. Joseph, Missouri," approved March fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.*

St. Joseph bridge building company or its assigns may build bridge across the Missouri river at or near St. Joseph;

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at or near St. Joseph, Missouri," approved March fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows: Section 1. That it shall be lawful for the St. Joseph Bridge Building Company, a corporation organized for that purpose under the general corporation laws of the State of Missouri, or its assigns, to construct a bridge across the Missouri river at or near St. Joseph, Missouri, and to lay on and over said bridge railway tracks for the more perfect connection of any and all railways that are now, or which may hereafter be, constructed to the Missouri river at or near St. Joseph, or to the river on the opposite side of the same, near St. Joseph; and build, erect, and lay on and over said bridge ways for wagons, vehicles of all kinds, and for the transit of animals, and to provide ways for foot-passengers, and to keep up, maintain, and operate said bridge for the purposes aforesaid; and that when said bridge is constructed, all trains of all railroads terminating at said river, and on the opposite side thereof, at or near St. Joseph, Missouri, shall be allowed to cross said bridge for reasonable compensation, to be made to the owners of the same, under the limitations and conditions hereafter named. The owners of said bridge may also charge and receive reasonable compensation or tolls for the transit over the said bridge of all wagons, carriages, vehicles, animals, and foot-passengers.

railway tracks;

ways for foot-passengers, wagons, &c.;

all trains of all railroads may use the bridge.

Tolls.

St. Joseph bridge building company not to assign its charter.

1870, ch. 260.
Vol. xvi. p. 275.

Sec. 2. That the fifth section of the act of which this is amendatory be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows: Section 5. That the St. Joseph Bridge Building Company, after the passage of this act, shall not have the right to assign the charter which said company now holds by assignment from the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, and which was granted to said last-named company by virtue of an act of Congress, approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, to any other company, person, or persons; nor shall said bridge building company be permitted, under the said charter so obtained as aforesaid, from the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company to construct any other bridge than the one now being constructed at St. Joseph, Missouri: *Provided,* *however*, That nothing in this section contained shall prevent the said bridge building company from mortgaging said charter and franchises held by it by assignment from the said railroad company, with the bridge constructed or to be constructed thereunder, in the manner and for the purposes in and for which the said bridge building company is or may be authorized by or under the laws of the State of Missouri to mortgage its property.

Charter and franchises may be mortgaged.

Approved, May 1, 1872.

CHAP. CXXXI. — *An Act repealing the Duty on Tea and Coffee.*

May 1, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after the first day of July next tea and coffee shall be placed on the free list, and no further import duties shall be collected upon the same. And all tea and coffee which may be in the public stores or bonded warehouses on said first day of July shall be subject to no duty upon the entry thereof for consumption, and all tea and coffee remaining in bonded warehouses on said first day of July, upon which the duties shall have been paid, shall be entitled to a refund of the duties paid.

Tea and coffee to be free from import duty. July 1, 1872.

Provision for what is in public stores, &c., on that day.

Approved, May 1, 1872.

CHAP. CXXXII. — *An Act supplementary to an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and to aid in the Construction of its Road, and for other Purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.*

May 2, 1872.

1871, ch. 122.
Vol. xvi. p. 573.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the name, style, and title of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company shall hereafter be "The Texas and Pacific Railway Company;" and the said The Texas and Pacific Railway Company shall have, possess, and enjoy all the rights, privileges, and franchises heretofore conferred upon the said Texas Pacific Railroad Company.

The Texas and Pacific railway company to have all the rights, &c., of the Texas Pacific railroad company;

Sec. 2. That the said The Texas and Pacific Railway Company shall have power and authority to issue the construction and land bonds authorized by the eleventh section of said act of incorporation, for such amounts, not exceeding forty thousand dollars per mile of said road, of construction bonds, as said company may deem needful to provide for the construction and equipment of its line, and to include in the mortgage or mortgages to secure said construction bonds all or any portion of the lands granted in aid of the construction of said railroad; and in the mortgage or mortgages to secure said land bonds, any portion of said lands not so used to secure the construction bonds aforesaid; and all or any portion of the lands acquired by the terms of consolidation lawfully authorized by the fourth section of said act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, with any railroad company or companies to whom grants of land may have been made, or may hereafter be made, by any congressional, State, or territorial authority, or who may have purchased the same previous to any such arrangement or consolidation, and within the time limited for the completion of the road, and all such lands of every description shall be subject to all limitations and conditions now by law existing in relation thereto, and as modified by this act; and this act shall not be construed to revive, enlarge, extend, or create any land grant whatever, beyond that heretofore granted by Congress, and which shall duly inure to said company upon compliance with the terms of this act in relation to the times fixed for completion of said railway, and all such mortgages shall be subject to all the conditions and limitations by law existing under this act and the acts to which it is supplementary in respect to such lands, and shall not be held to vest any title in the mortgage or create any lien on such lands, other than such company is or may become lawfully entitled to vest or create thereunder; but the amount of said land bonds shall not exceed two and a half dollars per acre for all lands covered by the mortgage or mortgages securing the same.

may issue construction and land bonds not exceeding, &c.

Mortgage may include what, and to be subject to what conditions.

No land grant revived, &c., by this act.

Amount of land bonds not to exceed, &c.

Mortgages to be filed, &c., in the Department of the Interior, and this to be evidence of their execution.

Proceeds of bonds and stock, how only to be applied.

Standard of road and equipmen

Existing liens not affected.

Sec. 3. That all the mortgages made and executed by said railroad company shall be filed and recorded in the Department of the Interior, which shall be a sufficient evidence of their legal execution: *Provided*, That the aforesaid bonds and the authorized capital stock, or the proceeds thereof, shall be applied only for the purpose of securing the construction, operation, and equipment of the contemplated railroad line, under lawful contracts with such parties, and on such terms and conditions as said company may deem needful, and for the further purpose of purchase, consolidation, completion, equipment, and operating of the other roads, as contemplated by said act and specified therein, being a part of the aforesaid railroad line, and for the expenses necessary and incident to the works authorized thereby: *Provided, however*, That said road and its equipment shall be of the standard heretofore required by the United States government for the existing Pacific railway lines: *And provided further*, That said mortgage or mortgages shall in nowise impair or affect any lien existing on the property of said company or companies at or before the time of such consolidation.

The iron or steel rails to be made from American ore.

Sec. 4. That said road shall be constructed of iron or steel rails manufactured from American ore, except such as may have been contracted for before consolidation by any railroad company which may be purchased by or consolidated with this company.

Construction of road to be commenced where, and to be continued in what direction.

200 miles to be in running order in two years, and not less than 100 miles a year afterwards.

Time of completion.

Gauge.

Road from San Diego eastward, when and how to be built.

Road between Marshall and Shreveport, &c.

Sec. 5. That the said Texas and Pacific Railway Company shall commence the construction of its road at or near Marshall, Texas, and proceed with its construction, under the original act and this supplement, or in pursuance of the authority derived from any consolidation as aforesaid, westerly from a point near Marshall, and towards San Diego, in the State of California, on the line authorized by the original act, and so prosecute the same as to have at least one hundred consecutive miles of railroad from said point complete and in running order within two years after the passage of this act; and so continue to construct, each year thereafter, a sufficient number of miles, not less than one hundred, to secure the completion of the whole line, from the aforesaid point on the eastern boundary of the State of Texas to the bay of San Diego, in the State of California, as aforesaid, within ten years after the passage of this act; and said road from Marshall, Texas, throughout the length thereof, shall be of uniform gauge: *Provided, however*, That the said company shall commence the construction of said road from San Diego eastward within one year from the passage of this act, and construct not less than ten miles before the expiration of the second year, and, after the second year, not less than twenty-five miles per annum in continuous line thereafter between San Diego and the Colorado river until the junction is formed with the line from the east at the latter point or east thereof; and upon failure to so complete it, Congress may adopt such measures as it may deem necessary and proper to secure its speedy completion; and it shall also be lawful for said company to commence and prosecute the construction of its line from any other point or points on its line; but nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to authorize the grant of any additional lands or subsidy, of any nature or kind whatsoever, on the part of the government of the United States: *Provided*, That said Texas and Pacific Railway Company shall be, and it is hereby, authorized and required to construct, maintain, control, and operate a road between Marshall, Texas, and Shreveport, Louisiana, or control and operate any existing road between said points, of the same gauge as the said Texas and Pacific railroad; and that all roads terminating at Shreveport shall have the right to make the same running connections, and shall be entitled to the same privileges, for the transaction of business in connection with the said Texas and Pacific railway, as are granted to roads intersecting therewith: *Provided further*, That nothing herein shall be construed as changing the terminus of said Texas and Pacific railway from Marshall as provided in the original act.

Sec. 6. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this supplement be, and the same are are hereby, repealed.

Repealing clause.

Approved, May 2, 1872.

CHAP. CXXXIX. — *An Act to amend an Act approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, amending an Act approved May thirty-one, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An Act to enforce the Rights of Citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other Purposes."*

May 3, 1872.

1870, ch. 114.
Vol. xvi. p. 145.
1871, ch. 99.
Vol. xvi. p. 433.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section nineteen of an act to amend an act approved May thirty-first, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," and amended act approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, shall be, and hereby is, amended so as to read as follows: "Sec. 19. That all votes for Representatives in Congress shall hereafter be by written or printed ballot, any law of any State to the contrary notwithstanding; and all votes received or recorded contrary to the provisions of this section shall be of none effect:" *Provided,* That this section shall not apply to any State voting otherwise whose elections for said Representatives shall occur previous to the regular meeting of its legislature next after the approval of said act.

Votes for representatives in Congress to be only by written or printed ballot; [Amended. 1872, ch. 415. *Post*, p. 348.]

this not to apply to certain States.

Approved, May 3, 1872.

CHAP. CXL. — *An Act making Appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial Expenses of the Government for the Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and for other Purposes.*

May 8, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the service of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, for the objects hereinafter expressed, namely:

Legislative, executive, and judicial expense appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1873.

LEGISLATIVE.

Legislative.

Senate. — For compensation and mileage of Senators, four hundred thousand dollars. And the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized to settle and adjust the accounts of the secretary of the Senate for compensation and mileage of Senators up to and including the third day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-two; and that hereafter the fiscal year for the adjustment of such accounts shall extend to and include the third day of July.

Pay and mileage of senators.

Accounts of secretary of Senate for, &c., to be adjusted.

Fiscal year for such accounts, when to begin.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the Senate, viz.: secretary of the Senate, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars; officer charged with disbursements of the Senate, five hundred and seventy-six dollars; chief clerk, three thousand dollars, and the additional sum of one thousand dollars while the said office is held by the present incumbent, and no longer; principal clerk, principal executive clerk, minute and journal clerk, and financial clerk, in the office of the secretary of the Senate, at two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars each; librarian and six clerks in the office of the secretary of the Senate, at two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars each; keeper of the stationery, two thousand one hundred and two dollars and forty cents; two messengers, at one thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars each; one page at seven hundred and twenty dollars; sergeant-at-arms and doorkeeper, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars: *Provided,* That hereafter he shall receive, directly or indirectly, no fees or other compensation or emolument

Pay of officers, clerks, &c., of Senate.

Sergeant-at-arms, &c., to receive no fees, &c.

whatever for performing the duties of the office, or in connection therewith, otherwise than as aforesaid; assistant doorkeeper, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; postmaster to the Senate, two thousand one hundred dollars; assistant postmaster and mail-carrier, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars; two mail-carriers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; superintendent of the document-room, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; two assistants in document-room, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; superintendent of the folding-room, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; three messengers, acting as assistant doorkeepers, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; twenty messengers, to be appointed and removed by the sergeant-at-arms, with the approval of the committee to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; secretary to the president of the Senate, two thousand one hundred and two dollars and forty cents; clerk to the committee on finance, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; clerk to the committee on claims, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; clerk of printing records, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; clerk to committee on appropriations, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; one laborer in charge of private passage, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars; one laborer in stationery-room, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars; one special policeman, one thousand dollars; chaplain to the Senate, nine hundred dollars; chief engineer, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; three assistant engineers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; two firemen, at one thousand and ninety-five dollars each; three laborers, at seven hundred and thirty dollars each; making, in all, one hundred and twenty thousand two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and eighty cents.

Appointment and removal of certain messengers.

Temporary clerks.

For temporary clerks in the office of the secretary of the Senate, ten thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For contingent expenses of the Senate, viz.: —

Stationery and newspapers.

For stationery and newspapers for seventy-four senators, at the rate of one hundred and twenty-five dollars each per annum, nine thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For stationery for committees and officers, five thousand dollars.

Clerks to committees.

For clerks to committees, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Pages, &c.

For fourteen pages for the Senate-chamber, two riding pages, one page for the Vice-President's room, and one page for the office of the secretary of the Senate, making eighteen pages in all, at the rate of three dollars per day while actually employed, said pages to be appointed and removed by the sergeant-at arms, with the approval of the committee to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate, eight thousand dollars.

Appointment and removal of pages.

Horses, &c.

For horses and carryalls, seven thousand dollars.

Fuel, &c.

Furniture, labor, &c.

Packing boxes.

For fuel and oil for the heating-apparatus, eight thousand dollars; for furniture and repairs of furniture, five thousand dollars; for labor, thirteen thousand dollars; for folding documents, and materials therefor, eight thousand dollars; for packing-boxes, seven hundred and forty dollars; for miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, thirty thousand dollars.

Additional compensation to reporters for Congressional Globe.

For the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the Senate for the Congressional Globe, for reporting the proceedings of the Senate for the session of the forty-second Congress, beginning on the first Monday in December, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, eight hundred dollars each, four thousand dollars.

Capitol police.

Capitol Police. — For one captain, two thousand and eighty-eight dollars; three lieutenants, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; twenty-seven privates, at one thousand five hundred and eighty-four dollars each, forty-two thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight dollars; and eight watchmen, at one thousand dollars each, eight thousand dollars; making, in all, fifty-eight thousand two hundred and fifty-six dollars, one-

Into what funds

half to be paid into the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, and the other half to be paid into the contingent fund of the Senate. to be paid.

House of Representatives. — For compensation and mileage of members of the House of Representatives and delegates from Territories, one million dollars. Pay and mileage of representatives and delegates;

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the House of Representatives, viz.: clerk of the House of Representatives, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars; chief clerk and journal clerk, three thousand dollars each; six assistant clerks, at two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars each; one assistant clerk, at two thousand five hundred and twenty dollars; eight assistant clerks, including librarian and assistant librarian, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each; one chief messenger, in the office of the clerk of the House, at five dollars and seventy-six cents per day; three messengers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; one messenger in the House library, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; one engineer, one thousand eight hundred dollars; three assistant engineers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; six firemen, at one thousand and ninety-five dollars each per annum; for clerk to committee of ways and means, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; clerk to committee on appropriations, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; clerk to committee of claims, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; clerk to committee on the public lands, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; clerk at speaker's table, at five dollars and seventy-six cents per day; private secretary to the speaker, two thousand one hundred and two dollars and forty cents; sergeant-at-arms, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars; *Provided*, That hereafter he shall receive, directly or indirectly, no fees or other compensation or emolument whatever for performing the duties of the office, or in connection therewith, otherwise than as aforesaid; clerk to the sergeant-at-arms, two thousand five hundred dollars; paying teller for the sergeant-at-arms, one thousand eight hundred dollars; messenger to the sergeant-at-arms, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; doorkeeper, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; first assistant doorkeeper, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; postmaster, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; first assistant postmaster, two thousand and eighty-eight dollars; four messengers, at one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars each; five mail-carriers, at one thousand and eighty dollars each; chaplain of the House, nine hundred dollars; two stenographers, four thousand three hundred and eighty dollars each; superintendent of the folding-room, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; superintendent and assistant superintendent of the document-room, at five dollars and seventy-six cents, per day each; document file clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; eleven messengers, five at one thousand eight hundred dollars, and six at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; twelve messengers during the session, at the rate of one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each per annum, five thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars; making, in all, the sum of one hundred and fifty-three thousand four hundred and twenty-two dollars. of officers, clerks, &c.

Sergeant-at-arms, to receive no fees, &c.

For contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, viz.: — Contingent expenses.

For cartage, six thousand eight hundred dollars.

For clerks to committees, and temporary clerks of the House of Representatives, thirty-three thousand one hundred dollars. Clerks to committees, &c.

For messenger to the committee on appropriations, one thousand three hundred and fourteen dollars.

For messenger to the committee of ways and means, one thousand three hundred and fourteen dollars.

Folding.

For folding documents, including pay of folders in the folding-rooms and materials, one hundred thousand dollars.

Fuel.

For fuel, eight thousand dollars.

Horses and carriages.

For horses and carriages for transportation of mails, and saddle-horses for the use of messengers, ten thousand dollars.

Furniture.

For furniture, and repairs of the same, ten thousand four hundred dollars.

For packing-boxes, two thousand six hundred dollars.

For laborers, thirteen thousand six hundred and fourteen dollars.

For miscellaneous items, sixty thousand dollars.

Newspapers and stationery.

For newspapers and stationery for representatives and delegates, at one hundred and twenty-five dollars each per annum, thirty-one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; and for stationery for committees and officers of the House, five thousand dollars.

Pages.

For twenty-five pages, including three riding pages, seven thousand six hundred dollars.

Mail boys.

Expenditures, when to be made up and reported.

For five mail-boys, seven thousand three hundred and forty-four dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter all expenditures of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be made up to the end of each fiscal year, and *to* be reported to Congress at the commencement of each session.

Additional compensation to reporters for Congressional Globe.

For the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the House for the Congressional Globe for reporting the proceedings of the House for the session of the forty-second Congress, beginning on the first Monday in December, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, eight hundred dollars each, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

Public printing.

Congressional printer, clerks, &c.

Compensation of foreman of printing and of binding established.

Public Printing. — For compensation of the congressional printer, and the clerks and messenger in his office, twelve thousand five hundred and fourteen dollars. And the compensation of the foreman of printing and the foreman of binding, at the government printing office, shall be two thousand one hundred dollars each, to commence on the first of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and a sum sufficient to pay the increase of salary hereby provided is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Contingent expenses.

For contingent expenses of his office, viz.: For stationery, postage, advertising, travelling expenses, horses and wagons, and miscellaneous items, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Printing.

For the public printing, six hundred and fifty-five thousand four hundred and sixty-six dollars and thirty-six cents.

Paper.

For paper for the public printing, seven hundred and nine thousand one hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

Binding.

For the public binding, five hundred and fifty-two thousand four hundred and thirty-five dollars and fifty-eight cents.

Lithographing, engraving, &c.

For lithographing, engraving, mapping copies of maps, plans, and diagrams in fac-simile on tracing-linen, and photo-lithographing plates for patent-office illustrations, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Library of Congress.

Pay of librarian, assistants, &c.

Library of Congress. — For compensation of the librarian, four thousand dollars; and for fourteen assistant librarians, three at two thousand five hundred dollars each, two at one thousand eight hundred dollars each, one at one thousand six hundred dollars, two at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each, three at one thousand two hundred dollars each, two at one thousand dollars each, and one at nine hundred and sixty dollars per annum; in all, twenty-six thousand one hundred and forty dollars.

Books, periodicals and newspapers, and exchange of public documents.

For purchase of books for the library, eight thousand dollars; for purchase of law books for the library, two thousand dollars; for purchase of files of periodicals and newspapers, one thousand five hundred dollars; for expenses of exchanging public documents for the publications of foreign governments, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said library, two thousand dollars.

Botanic garden, green-houses, &c.

For botanic garden, grading, draining, procuring manure, tools, fuel, and repairs, and purchasing trees and shrubs, under the direction of the library committee of Congress, five thousand dollars.

Pay of superintendent and assistants.

For pay of superintendent and assistant in botanic garden and green-houses, and two additional laborers, under the direction of the library committee of Congress, twelve thousand one hundred and forty-six dollars.

Public buildings and grounds.

Public Buildings and Grounds. — For clerk in the office of public buildings and grounds, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Clerk and messenger.

For messenger in the same office, eight hundred and forty dollars.

Gardener.

For compensation to the public gardener, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

Laborer.

For compensation to the laborer in charge of the water-closets in the Capitol, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of a foreman and laborers employed in the public grounds, nineteen thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars.

For compensation of four laborers in the Capitol, two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

Furnace-keepers.

For compensation of furnace-keeper, in charge of heating apparatus under the old hall of the House of Representatives, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars.

For compensation of furnace-keeper at the President's house, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

Police and watchmen.

For two policemen at the President's house, two thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of two night-watchmen at the President's house, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Doorkeeper.

For compensation of the doorkeeper at the President's house, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For assistant doorkeeper, one thousand and eighty dollars.

Draw-keepers at bridge.

For compensation of two draw-keepers at the bridge across the eastern branch of the Potomac, and for fuel, oil, and lamps, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For watchman in Franklin square, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

Heating apparatus.

For compensation of the person in charge of the heating apparatus of the library of Congress, and other steam-heating apparatus in the central building, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars.

Electrician for Capitol.

For electrician for the Capitol, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of five watchmen in reservation number two, three thousand six hundred dollars.

Watchmen.

For watchman at Lincoln square, five hundred and forty dollars.

For watchman at Lafayette square, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For watchman for circle at intersection of Pennsylvania avenue and Twenty-fourth street, five hundred and forty dollars.

For watchman for circle at intersection of Massachusetts and Vermont avenues, five hundred and forty dollars.

For contingent and incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.

EXECUTIVE.

Executive.

President.

For compensation of the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Vice-President.

For compensation of the Vice-President of the United States, eight thousand dollars.

Secretary to sign land patents.

For compensation of secretary to sign patents for public lands, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Private secretary, assistant, clerks, &c.

For compensation to private secretary, three thousand five hundred dollars; assistant secretary (who shall be a short-hand writer), two thousand five hundred dollars; two executive clerks at two thousand three hundred dollars each, steward at two thousand dollars, and messenger at one thousand two hundred dollars, of the President of the United States; in all, thirteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For contingent expenses of the executive office, including stationery therefor, four thousand dollars.

Department of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Pay of Secretary, &c.

For compensation of the Secretary of State, eight thousand dollars; two assistant secretaries of state, at three thousand five hundred dollars each; for chief clerk, two thousand two hundred dollars; ten clerks of class four, additional compensation to one clerk of class four as disbursing clerk, nine clerks of class three, three clerks of class two, eight clerks of class one, one messenger, one assistant messenger, nine laborers, and four watchmen; in all, seventy-four thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

Pamphlet laws and in newspapers.

Publication of laws in newspapers to cease after, &c.

For publishing the laws in pamphlet form, twelve thousand dollars; and in newspapers, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That after the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, the publication of the laws in newspapers shall cease.

Proof-reading, stationery,

Books, maps, &c.

For proof-reading, and packing the laws and documents for the various legations and consulates, including boxes and transportation of the same, three thousand dollars; for stationery, furniture, fixtures, and repairs, five thousand dollars; for books and maps, two thousand five hundred dollars; for extra clerk-hire and copying, four thousand dollars; for contingent expenses, viz., rent, fuel, lights, repairs, and miscellaneous expenses, thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars; in all, forty-seven thousand dollars.

Mexican claims commission.

Commissioner, umpire, agent, &c.

United States and Mexican Claims Commission. — For compensation of the commissioner on the part of the United States, four thousand five hundred dollars; for compensation of umpire, three thousand dollars; for agent, four thousand dollars; for secretary, two thousand five hundred dollars; for legal assistant to agent, three thousand dollars; for two clerks, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; for two translators, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; for one messenger, six hundred dollars; for one assistant messenger, three hundred dollars; for contingent expenses, five thousand dollars; in all, twenty-eight thousand seven hundred dollars.

Spanish commission.

United States and Spanish Commission. — For the compensation and expenses of the commission for determining the pending questions between the United States and Spain growing out of the acts of the Spanish officials in and about Cuba, fifteen thousand dollars.

Treasury Department.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Pay of Secretary, assistants, clerks, &c.

For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, eight thousand dollars; two assistant secretaries of the treasury, at three thousand five hundred dollars each; chief clerk, two thousand two hundred dollars, and three hundred dollars additional for acting as superintendent of the building; forty-nine clerks of class four, additional compensation of two hundred dollars to one clerk of class four as disbursing clerk, thirty clerks of class three, twenty-six clerks of class two, twenty-seven clerks of class one; thirty-two female clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; eleven messengers, one assistant messenger, and ten laborers; one clerk of class four and one clerk of class one, to assist the chief clerk in superintending the building; one captain of the watch, one thousand four hundred dollars; one engineer, one thousand four hundred dollars; one machinist and gas-fitter, one thousand two hundred dollars; one storekeeper, one thousand four hundred dollars; sixty watchmen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, and two of said watchmen

Treasury Department.

acting as lieutenants of watchmen, two hundred and eighty dollars each, in addition; thirty laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; five firemen, at six hundred dollars each; ninety charwomen, at one hundred and eighty dollars each; in all, three hundred and sixty-one thousand six hundred and twenty dollars; and for additional clerks and additional compensation to clerks in his office, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

Pay of supervising architect, assistants, clerks, &c;

Supervising Architect.—In the construction branch of the treasury: For supervising architect, three thousand dollars; assistant supervising architect, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; photographer, two thousand five hundred dollars; two assistant photographers, one at one thousand six hundred dollars, and one at one thousand two hundred dollars; two clerks of class four, four clerks of class three, three clerks of class one, and one messenger; in all, twenty-seven thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

of 1st comptroller, &c.;

First Comptroller of the Treasury.—For first comptroller of the treasury, five thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; ten clerks of class four, twelve clerks of class three, twelve clerks of class two, six clerks of class one; six copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger, one assistant messenger, and three laborers; in all, seventy-seven thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

2d comptroller, &c.;

Second Comptroller of the Treasury. — For second comptroller of the treasury, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; twelve clerks of class four, twenty clerks of class three, twenty-eight clerks of class two, twenty-one clerks of class one; twelve copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; one assistant messenger, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; and two laborers; in all, one hundred and thirty-six thousand eight hundred dollars.

commissioner of customs, &c.;

Commissioner of Customs. — For commissioner of customs, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; two clerks of class four, six clerks of class three, nine clerks of class two, seven clerks of class one, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, forty thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

1st auditor;

First Auditor. — For the first auditor of the treasury, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; three clerks of class four, ten clerks of class three, ten clerks of class two, thirteen clerks of class one, one messenger, one assistant messenger, and one laborer; in all, fifty-eight thousand two hundred and eighty dollars.

2d auditor;

Second Auditor. — For second auditor, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; six clerks of class four, and for additional to disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; fifty-four clerks of class three, one hundred and nine clerks of class two, one hundred clerks of class one, one messenger, five assistant messengers, and seven laborers; in all, three hundred and eighty-four thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

3d auditor;

Third Auditor. — For third auditor, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; fourteen clerks of class four, additional to one clerk of class four as disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; thirty-two clerks of class three, ninety-two clerks of class two, fifty-one clerks of class one; ten copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; two messengers, three assistant messengers, and seven laborers; in all, two hundred and eighty-nine thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

4th auditor;

Fourth Auditor. — For the fourth auditor, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; five clerks of class four, eighteen clerks of class three, twelve clerks of class two, eleven clerks of class one; seven female clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger, one assistant messenger, and three laborers; in all, eighty-two thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.

5th auditor.

Fifth Auditor. — For the fifth auditor, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; four clerks of class four, eight clerks of class three, eight clerks of class two, twelve clerks of class one; seven copyists,

Treasury Department

at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger, one assistant messenger, and two laborers; in all, fifty-nine thousand nine hundred dollars.

Pay of auditor for Post-office Department;

Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-office Department. — For compensation of the auditor of the treasury for the Post-office Department, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; nine clerks of class four; additional to one clerk of class four as disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; forty-four clerks of class three, sixty-four clerks of class two, thirty-seven clerks of class one, one messenger, one assistant messenger, and fifteen laborers; also, five additional clerks of class three, five additional clerks of class two, and fifteen assorters of money-orders at nine hundred dollars each, for the money-order division; in all, two hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred and sixty dollars.

treasurer, assistant, &c.;

Treasurer. — For compensation of the treasurer of the United States, six thousand five hundred dollars; assistant treasurer, two thousand eight hundred dollars; cashier, two thousand eight hundred dollars; assistant cashier, two thousand five hundred dollars; five chiefs of division, at two thousand two hundred dollars each; two principal book-keepers, two thousand two hundred dollars each; two tellers, at two thousand two hundred dollars each; one chief clerk, two thousand dollars; two assistant tellers, two thousand dollars each; fifteen clerks of class four, fifteen clerks of class three, eleven clerks of class two, nine clerks of class one; sixty female clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; fifteen messengers; five male laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, and seven female laborers, at two hundred and forty dollars each; in all, one hundred and eighty-nine thousand four hundred and eighty dollars: *Provided,* That eight thousand five hundred dollars are hereby appropriated to be expended in the office of the treasurer of the United States at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

register, assistant, &c.;

Register of the Treasury. — For compensation of the register of the treasury, three thousand dollars; assistant register, two thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; eight clerks of class four, twelve clerks of class three, fifteen clerks of class two, ten clerks of class one; eight copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger, two assistant messengers, and two laborers; in all, eighty-four thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

comptroller of currency, deputy, &c.;

Comptroller of the Currency. — For comptroller of the currency, five thousand dollars; deputy comptroller, two thousand five hundred dollars; twelve clerks of class four, fourteen clerks of class three, twelve clerks of class two, twelve clerks of class one, thirty female clerks, four messengers, four laborers, and two night-watchmen; in all, one hundred and seventeen thousand three hundred and eighty dollars.

commissioner of internal revenue, deputy, &c.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue. — For commissioner of internal revenue, six thousand dollars; deputy commissioner, three thousand five hundred dollars; two deputy commissioners, at three thousand dollars each; seven heads of divisions, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; thirty-four clerks of class four, forty-eight clerks of class three, fifty-two clerks of class two, twenty-eight clerks of class one; seventy-five copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; seven messengers, three assistant messengers, and fifteen laborers; in all, three hundred and sixty-three thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

Dies, paper, and stamps.

For dies, paper, and for stamps, four hundred thousand dollars.

Collectors, assessors, &c., of internal revenue.

Net pay of collectors not to exceed $4500 a year.

For salaries and expenses of collectors, assessors, assistant assessors, supervisors, detectives, and storekeepers, together with the expense of carrying into effect the various provisions of the several acts providing internal revenue, excepting items otherwise provided for, four million seven hundred thousand dollars; and hereafter the total net compensation of collectors of internal revenue shall in no case exceed four thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

Detection, &c.,

For detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons guilty of violating the internal revenue laws, or conniving at the same, in cases where such expenses are not otherwise provided for by law, eighty thousand dollars; and from and after the passage of this act the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to employ not more than three persons to assist the proper officers of the government in discovering and collecting any money belonging to the United States whenever the same shall be withheld by any person or corporation, upon such terms and conditions as he shall deem best for the interests of the United States; but no compensation shall be paid to such persons except out of the money and property so secured; and no person shall be employed under the provisions of this clause who shall not have fully set forth in a written statement, under oath, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, the character of the claim out of which he proposes to recover, or assist in recovering moneys for the United States, the laws by the violation of which the same have been withheld, and the name of the person, firm, or corporation having thus withheld such moneys; and if any person so employed shall receive or attempt to receive any money or other consideration from any person, firm, or corporation alleged thus to have withheld money from the United States, except in pursuance of the written contract made in relation thereto with the Secretary of the Treasury, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars or imprisoned not less than two years, or both, in the discretion of any court of the United States having jurisdiction; and the person so employed shall be required to make report of his proceedings under such contract at any time when required to do so by the Secretary of the Treasury.

of violations of internal revenue laws.

The Secretary of the Treasury may employ not over three persons to aid in collecting money belonging to and withheld from the United States

Terms of employment, compensation, &c.

No person to be employed, unless, &c.

Penalty upon such persons for misconduct.

Report.

Light-House Board. — For chief clerk of the light-house board, two thousand dollars; two clerks of class four, two clerks of class three, one clerk of class two, one clerk of class one, one female copyist, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, thirteen thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.

Light-house board.

Bureau of Statistics. — For the officer in charge of the bureau of statistics, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; twelve clerks of class four, eight clerks of class three, ten clerks of class two, five clerks of class one, five copyists at nine hundred dollars each, one messenger, one laborer, and one charwoman at four hundred and eighty dollars; in all, sixty-five thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

Bureau of statistics.

For temporary clerks for the Treasury Department, forty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter, no temporary clerk shall receive a greater compensation than at the rate of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum for the time actually employed.

Temporary clerks; limit to their pay.

For stationery for the Treasury Department and its several bureaus, fifty thousand dollars.

Stationery.

For postage, newspapers, arranging and binding cancelled marine papers, sealing ships' registers, care of horses for mail and office wagon, repairs of wagons and harness, washing towels, investigation of accounts and records, brooms, brushes, crash, cotton cloth, cane, chamois-skins, dusters, flour, keys, lye, matches, nails, oil, powders, repairing handstamps, sponge, soap, tacks, wall-paper, and the other miscellaneous items required for the current and ordinary business of the department, sixty-five thousand dollars.

Postage, newspapers, &c.

For furniture, such as carpets, desks, tables, chairs, shelving for file-rooms, boxes and repairs of furniture, cases, oil-cloth, matting, rugs, chair-covers and cushions, repairs, and laying of carpets, and other miscellaneous articles of the like character, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Furniture, &c.

For coal, wood, lighting the treasury building, baskets, books, spittoons, drop-lights and tubing, files, blank-keys, water-coolers, tumblers, hatchets, ice-picks, mail-sacks, match-safes and matches, pitchers, towels, traps,

Fuel, &c.

thermometers, buckets, dippers, saws, and other miscellaneous items, fifty thousand dollars.

Independent treasury.

Office of assistant treasurer at New York;

Independent Treasury. — Office of the assistant treasurer at New York: For assistant treasurer, eight thousand dollars; for deputy assistant treasurer, three thousand six hundred dollars; cashier and chief clerk, four thousand two hundred dollars; chief of coin division, four thousand dollars; chief of general pay division, three thousand dollars; assistant chief of general pay division, two thousand two hundred dollars; chief of currency receiving division, three thousand dollars; assistant chief of currency receiving division, two thousand two hundred dollars; chief of registered interest division, two thousand eight hundred dollars; general pay teller, two thousand eight hundred dollars; assistant general pay teller, two thousand four hundred dollars; coin paying teller, two thousand three hundred dollars; coin receiving teller, two thousand three hundred dollars; assistant coin receiving teller, two thousand two hundred dollars; chief of coupon interest division, two thousand three hundred dollars; chief of fractional currency division, two thousand five hundred dollars; register of coin certificates, two thousand two hundred dollars; one clerk, two thousand and fifty dollars; nine clerks, at two thousand dollars each, eighteen thousand dollars; one book-keeper, one thousand nine hundred dollars; one book-keeper, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; four book-keepers, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each, seven thousand two hundred dollars; five clerks, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each, nine thousand dollars; three clerks, at one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars each, five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; four clerks, at one thousand seven hundred dollars each, six thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand six hundred dollars; four clerks, at one thousand five hundred dollars each, six thousand dollars; six clerks, at one thousand four hundred dollars each, eight thousand four hundred dollars; three clerks, at one thousand three hundred dollars each, three thousand nine hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand dollars; two messengers, at one thousand three hundred dollars each, two thousand six hundred dollars; six messengers at four dollars per day each, seven thousand five hundred and twelve dollars; one messenger, eight hundred dollars; one keeper of building, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one engineer, one thousand dollars; one porter, nine hundred dollars; six watchmen, at two dollars per day each, four thousand three hundred and eighty dollars; one watchman, six hundred dollars; chief detective, one thousand eight hundred dollars; assistant detective, one thousand four hundred dollars; in all, one hundred and forty-eight thousand nine hundred and forty-two dollars.

at Boston;

Office of the assistant treasurer at Boston: For assistant treasurer, five thousand dollars; for chief clerk, two thousand seven hundred dollars; for paying teller, two thousand five hundred dollars; one interest clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; receiving teller, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one book-keeper, one thousand seven hundred dollars; two clerks, at one thousand five hundred dollars each, three thousand dollars; two clerks, at one thousand four hundred dollars each, two thousand eight hundred dollars; two clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each, two thousand four hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand one hundred dollars; two clerks at one thousand dollars each, two thousand dollars; one clerk, eight hundred dollars; two watchmen, at eight hundred and fifty dollars each, one thousand seven hundred dollars; one messenger and watchman, one thousand and sixty dollars; in all, thirty-two thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.

at San Francisco.

Office of assistant treasurer at San Francisco: For assistant treasurer, in addition to his salary as treasurer of the branch mint, one thousand five hundred dollars; for cashier, three thousand dollars; for book-keeper, two thousand five hundred dollars; for assistant cashier, two thousand dollars; for assistant book-keeper, two thousand dollars; for stamp-clerk, two thousand four hundred dollars; for one clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for three night-watchmen, four thousand five hundred dollars; for one day-watchman, nine hundred and sixty dollars; in all, twenty thousand six hundred and sixty dollars.

Independent treasury. Office at San Francisco;

Office of assistant treasurer at Philadelphia: For assistant treasurer in addition to his salary as treasurer of the mint, one thousand five hundred dollars; for cashier and chief clerk, two thousand seven hundred dollars; chief book-keeper, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief interest clerk, one thousand nine hundred dollars; assistant book-keeper, one thousand eight hundred dollars; coin teller, one thousand seven hundred dollars; registered interest clerk, one thousand seven hundred dollars; assistant coupon clerk, one thousand six hundred dollars; fractional currency clerk, one thousand six hundred dollars; assistant registered loan clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; assistant registered loan clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars; assistant coin teller, one thousand four hundred dollars; assistant fractional currency clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars; receiving teller, one thousand three hundred dollars; assistant receiving teller, one thousand two hundred dollars; superintendent of building, one thousand one hundred dollars; seven female counters, at nine hundred dollars each, six thousand three hundred dollars; four watchmen, at nine hundred and thirty dollars each, three thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, thirty-six thousand three hundred and twenty-three dollars.

at Philadelphia;

Office of assistant treasurer at St. Louis: For assistant treasurer, five thousand dollars; chief clerk and teller, two thousand five hundred dollars; assistant teller, one thousand eight hundred dollars; book-keeper, one thousand five hundred dollars; assistant book-keeper, one thousand two hundred dollars; messenger, one thousand dollars; four watchmen, at seven hundred dollars each, two thousand eight hundred dollars; in all, fifteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

at St. Louis;

Office of assistant treasurer at New Orleans: For assistant treasurer, four thousand five hundred dollars; for chief clerk and cashier, two thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk, two thousand dollars; two clerks three thousand dollars; one porter, nine hundred dollars; two watchmen, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; amounting, in all, to fourteen thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

at New Orleans;

Office of assistant treasurer at Charleston, South Carolina: For assistant treasurer, four thousand dollars; one clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand six hundred dollars; one assistant messenger, seven hundred and twenty dollars; and two watchmen, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; in all, nine thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

at Charleston;

Office of assistant treasurer at Baltimore: For assistant treasurer, five thousand dollars; for cashier, two thousand five hundred dollars; for three clerks, five thousand four hundred dollars; for three clerks, four thousand two hundred dollars; for two clerks, two thousand four hundred dollars; for one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; for five vault watchmen, three thousand six hundred dollars; in all, twenty-three thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

at Baltimore.

Office of depositary at Chicago: For cashier, two thousand five hundred dollars; for one clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for two clerks, three thousand dollars; for one clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; for one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; for one watchman, seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, ten thousand and sixty dollars.

Office of depositary at Chicago.

Independent treasury.
Office of depositary at Cincinnati;

Office of depositary at Cincinnati: For cashier, two thousand dollars for one clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for one clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; for two clerks, two thousand four hundred dollars; for two clerks, two thousand dollars; for one messenger, six hundred dollars; for two watchmen, one at seven hundred and twenty dollars and one at two hundred and forty dollars; in all, eleven thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.

at Louisville;

Office of depositary at Louisville: For cashier, two thousand dollars; for one clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; for one clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; for one watchman, seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, five thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

at Pittsburg;

Office of depositary at Pittsburg: For cashier, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars; one watchman, seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, three thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

at Santa Fé;

Office of depositary at Santa Fé: For depositary (in addition to his pay as receiver), two thousand dollars; one clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; two watchmen, each seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, four thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

at Tucson.

Office of depositary at Tucson, Arizona: For depositary, in addition to his pay as postmaster, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Special agents.
1846, ch. 90.
Vol. ix. p. 59.

For compensation to special agents to examine the books, accounts, and money on hand at the several depositaries, including national banks acting as depositaries under the act of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, six thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.
No part for clerical services.
Checks, &c.
Additional clerks.

For contingent expenses under the act of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, one hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be expended for clerical services. For checks and certificates of deposit for office of assistant treasurer at New York, and other offices, thirteen thousand dollars. For additional clerks under the act for the better organization of the treasury, at such rates as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem just and reasonable, ten thousand dollars.

Mint, branches, and assay offices.

UNITED STATES MINT, BRANCHES, AND ASSAY OFFICES.

Mint at Philadelphia.

Mint at Philadelphia. — For salaries of the director, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, chief coiner and engraver, assistant assayer, and seven clerks, thirty-seven thousand nine hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage, new machinery, and repairs, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For specimens of ores and coins, to be preserved in the cabinet of the mint, six hundred dollars; for freight on bullion and coin, five thousand dollars.

Branch mint at San Franciso;

Branch Mint at San Francisco, California. — For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, coiner, and six clerks, thirty thousand five hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, two hundred thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, repairs, and wastage, fifty-nine thousand five hundred and forty-five dollars.

at Carson City.

Branch Mint at Carson City, Nevada. — For salaries of superintendent, assayer, melter and refiner, and coiner, and four clerks, seventeen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, fifty-four thousand dollars.

For chemicals, charcoal, wood, and incidental expenses, seventeen thousand six hundred dollars.

Assay office, New York.

Assay Office, New York. — For salary of superintendent, four thousand

Mint, &c.

five hundred dollars; for salary of assayer, three thousand dollars; for salary of melter and refiner, three thousand dollars; for salary of assistant assayer, two thousand dollars; for salary of deputy treasurer, three thousand dollars; for compensation of clerks, at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, ten thousand two hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen, sixty-eight thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, twenty-two thousand dollars.

Branch mint at Denver.

Branch Mint at Denver. — For assayer (who shall have charge of said mint), two thousand five hundred dollars; for melter, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen, fifteen thousand three hundred and thirty-five dollars.

For three clerks, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each, five thousand four hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including repairs and wastage, five thousand dollars.

Assay office at Boise City.
Certain offices abolished July 1st, 1872.

Assay Office at Boise City, Idaho. — For salaries of assayer, who shall have charge of the assay office, melter and refiner, and clerk, five thousand four hundred dollars; and the offices of superintendent and one clerk are hereby abolished after July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

For wages of workmen, three thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Branch mint, at Charlotte.

Branch Mint at Charlotte, North Carolina. — For assayer, fifteen hundred dollars; for wages of workmen, fourteen hundred and ninety-two dollars.

For chemicals, charcoal, and incidental and miscellaneous expenses, fifteen hundred dollars.

Governments in the Territories.

GOVERNMENTS IN THE TERRITORIES.

Territory of Arizona.

Territory of Arizona. — For salaries of governor, chief justice and two associate judges, secretary, interpreter and translator in the executive office, fourteen thousand dollars.

Expense for printing for any session of the legislature of any territory not to exceed $4000.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses thereof, twenty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter no expense for printing exceeding four thousand dollars, including printing laws, journals, bills, and necessary printing of the same nature, shall be incurred for any session of the legislature of any of the territories.

For contingent expenses of the territory, one thousand dollars.

Territory of Colorado;

Territory of Colorado. — For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, thirteen thousand three hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the territory, one thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the secretary's office in Colorado territory, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, two thousand dollars.

Dakota;

Territory of Dakota. — For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, thirteen thousand three hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the territory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses thereof, twenty thousand dollars.

Idaho.

Territory of Idaho. — For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the territory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, Governments in the Territories.

officers, clerks, and contingent expenses thereof, twenty thousand dollars.

Territory of Montana;

Territory of Montana. — For compensation of governor, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the territory, one thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the secretary's office, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, two thousand dollars.

New Mexico;

Territory of New Mexico. — For salaries of governor, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, and ex-officio superintendent of public buildings and grounds, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For interpreter and translator in the executive office, five hundred dollars; for contingent expenses of the territory, one thousand dollars.

Utah;

Territory of Utah. — For salaries of governor, chief justice, two associate judges, and secretary, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the territory, one thousand dollars.

Washington;

Territory of Washington. — For salaries of governor, chief justice, two associate judges, and secretary, fourteen thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the territory, one thousand dollars.

Wyoming.

Territory of Wyoming. — For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice, two associate judges, and secretary, thirteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the territory, one thousand dollars.

District of Columbia.

Proviso.

District of Columbia. — For salary of the governor, three thousand dollars; for salary of the secretary, two thousand dollars; for pay of the members of the council, two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars; for salaries of the members of the board of public works ten thousand dollars; for salaries of the members of the board of health, at two thousand dollars each, ten thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of the sum hereby appropriated shall be paid to any member of such boards who shall hold any other federal office.

Department of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Pay of Secretary, assistant, clerks, &c.

Superintendent of building.

For compensation of the Secretary of the Interior, eight thousand dollars; assistant secretary, three thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk; four clerks of class four, any of whom may be paid two hundred dollars extra, if the Secretary of the Interior deem it necessary and proper; five clerks of class four, one of whom may be designated by the Secretary to act as superintendent of the building, who shall receive two hundred dollars additional compensation per annum; additional to three disbursing clerks, three clerks of class three, four clerks of class two, and one clerk of class one; one messenger, two assistant messengers at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, and three laborers in his office; in all, forty-seven thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

Captain of the watch and watchmen.

For one captain of the watch, twelve hundred dollars, and twenty-eight watchmen for the general service of the Interior Department building, and all the bureaus therein, to be allotted to day or night service, as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, twenty-one thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.

Stationery, &c.

For stationery, furniture, advertising, books, and maps for the library, and miscellaneous items, twelve thousand dollars.

Distribution of documents.

For expenses of packing and distributing official documents, including salary of superintendent, five thousand dollars.

Rent.

For rent and fitting up of rooms for the use of the pension office and for the bureau of education, sixteen thousand dollars.

Repairs, fuel, &c.

For casual repairs of the department building, ten thousand dollars.

For fuel, light, and salary of the engineer, at fourteen hundred dollars,

Department of the Interior.

and repairs of the heating apparatus, eighteen thousand two hundred dollars.

General land office.

Pay of commissioner, recorder, clerks, &c.

General Land Office. — For commissioner of the general land office, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; recorder, two thousand dollars; three principal clerks, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; three clerks of class four, twenty-three clerks of class three, forty clerks of class two, forty clerks of class one; one draughtsman, at one thousand six hundred dollars; one assistant draughtsman, at one thousand four hundred dollars; two messengers, three assistant messengers, seven laborers, and two packers; in all, one hundred and seventy-one thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars. Also, for additional clerks on account of military bounty lands, viz., for principal clerk, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class three, four clerks of class two, thirty-five clerks of class one, and two laborers; in all, fifty-two thousand six hundred and forty dollars: *Provided,* That the Secretary of the Interior, at his discretion, shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to use any portion of said appropriation for piece-work, or by the day, month, or year, at such rate or rates as he may deem just or fair, not exceeding a salary of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum.

Additional clerks, &c.

Piece-work.

Maps, stationery, repairs, &c.

For cash system, maps, diagrams, stationery, furniture, and repairs of the same; miscellaneous items, including two of the city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office; advertising and telegraphing; miscellaneous items on account of bounty lands and military patents, under the several acts, and contingent expenses under the swamp-land act, twenty thousand dollars; to bring up arrearages of work in the land office by the employment of thirty clerks of class one, for one year only, thirty-six thousand dollars; making a total appropriated for the general land office of two hundred and eighty thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

Additional clerks for one year.

Indian office.

Pay of commissioner, chief clerk, &c.

Indian Office. — For compensation of the commissioner of Indian affairs, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; three clerks of class four, seven clerks of class three, five clerks of class two, one messenger, one assistant messenger, and one laborer; in all, thirty thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars. For temporary clerks, viz., for one clerk of class three, seven clerks of class two, twelve clerks of class one, and four female copyists at nine hundred dollars each; in all, twenty-nine thousand four hundred dollars.

For blank books, binding, stationery, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items, including two city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, five thousand dollars.

Pension office.

Pay of commissioner, &c.

Pension Office. — For compensation of commissioner of pensions, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; twenty-two clerks of class four, forty-eight clerks of class three, seventy-six clerks of class two, seventy-eight clerks of class one, sixteen female copyists at nine hundred dollars each, one messenger, five assistant messengers, and five laborers in his office; in all, three hundred and forty-three thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation of additional temporary clerks in the pension office for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, as follows: For four clerks of class three, eight clerks of class two, forty-eight clerks of class one, nine female copyists at nine hundred dollars each, seven assistant messengers, and five laborers; in all, ninety-one thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

For stationery, engraving, and retouching plates; for bounty-land warrants, printing and binding the same, office furniture, and repairing the same, and miscellaneous items, including two daily newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office; and for detection and investigation of fraud, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Patent office.

United States Patent Office. — For compensation of the commissioner

Patent office.
Pay of commissioner, assistant, examiners, clerks, &c.

of the patent office, four thousand five hundred dollars; for assistant commissioner, three thousand dollars; for chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; three examiners-in-chief, at three thousand dollars each; examiner in charge of interferences, two thousand five hundred dollars; trade-mark examiner, two thousand five hundred dollars; twenty-four principal examiners, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; twenty-four first assistant examiners, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; twenty-two second assistant examiners, at one thousand six hundred dollars each, two of whom may be females; one librarian, two thousand dollars; one machinist, one thousand six hundred dollars; six clerks of class four, eight clerks of class three, fifty-five clerks of class two, and forty-five clerks of class one; making, in all, three hundred and twenty thousand six hundred dollars.

For thirty permanent clerks, at one thousand dollars each; for forty permanent clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; for three skilled draughtsmen, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; for thirty-five copyists of drawings, at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum each; for one messenger and purchasing clerk, one thousand dollars; for one skilled laborer, one thousand two hundred dollars; for eight attendants in model-room, at one thousand dollars each; for eight attendants in model-room, at nine hundred dollars each; for thirty laborers at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; for six laborers, at six hundred dollars each; in all, one hundred and forty-seven thousand two hundred dollars.

Contingent, &c., expenses.

For contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the patent office, namely: For stationery for use of office, repair of model-cases, stationary portfolios for drawings, furniture, repairing, papering, painting, carpets, ice, advertising, books for library, moneys refunded, printing engraved patent-heads, international exchanges, plumbing, gas-fitting, extra labor on indexes and abstracts for annual reports, fitting rooms, temporary clerks, laborers, and other contingencies, ninety thousand dollars.

Photo-lithographing, &c.

For photo-lithographing, or otherwise producing copies of drawings of current and back issues, for use of the office and for sale, including pay of temporary draughtsman, forty thousand dollars.

Bureau of education.
Pay of commissioner, &c.

Bureau of Education.— For commissioner of education, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class four; one statistician, with the compensation of a clerk of class four; one clerk of class three; one translator, with the compensation of a clerk of class three; one clerk of class two; four copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger, at eight hundred and forty dollars; stationery, one thousand dollars; library, one thousand dollars; current educational periodicals, two hundred and fifty dollars; other current publications, two hundred and twenty-five dollars; completing valuable sets of periodicals and publications in the library, two hundred dollars; collecting statistics, and writing and compiling matter for annual and special reports, and editing and publishing circulars of information, thirteen thousand dollars; fuel and lights, two hundred and seventy-five dollars; contingencies, one thousand two hundred and sixty dollars; in all, thirty-four thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

Surveyors-general and their clerks in Louisiana;

Surveyors-General and their Clerks.— For compensation of surveyor-general of Louisiana, two thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Florida;

For surveyor-general of Florida, two thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Minnesota;

For surveyor-general of Minnesota, two thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, six thousand three hundred dollars.

Dakota;

For surveyor-general of the Territory of Dakota, two thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, six thousand three hundred dollars.

Kansas.

For surveyor-general of Kansas, two thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, six thousand three hundred dollars.

Surveyors General and their clerks in Colorado;

For surveyor-general of Colorado, three thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.

New Mexico;

For surveyor-general of New Mexico, three thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.

California;

For surveyor-general of California, three thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, eleven thousand dollars.

Idaho;

For surveyor-general of Idaho, three thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.

Nevada;

For surveyor-general of Nevada, three thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.

Oregon;

For surveyor-general of Oregon, two thousand five hundred dollars, and for clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.

Washington;

For surveyor-general of Washington Territory, two thousand five hundred dollars, and for clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.

Nebraska and Iowa;

For surveyor-general of Nebraska and Iowa, two thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, six thousand three hundred dollars.

Montana;

For surveyor-general of Montana Territory, three thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.

Utah;

For surveyor-general of Utah Territory, three thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.

Wyoming,

For surveyor-general of the Territory of Wyoming, three thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.

Arizona.

For surveyor-general of Arizona Territory, three thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, three thousand dollars.

Department of agriculture.
Pay of commissioner, &c.

Department of Agriculture. — For compensation of commissioner of agriculture, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; entomologist, two thousand dollars; chemist, two thousand five hundred dollars; assistant chemist, one thousand six hundred dollars; superintendent of experimental gardens and grounds, two thousand dollars; statistician, two thousand dollars; disbursing clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; superintendent of seed-room, one thousand eight hundred dollars; librarian, one thousand eight hundred dollars; botanist, one thousand eight hundred dollars; four clerks of class four, five clerks of class three, six clerks of class two, seven clerks of class one; engineer, one thousand four hundred dollars; superintendent of folding-room, one thousand two hundred dollars; assistant superintendent of experimental garden and grounds, one thousand two hundred dollars; assistant superintendent of the seed-room, one thousand two hundred dollars; three copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; two attendants in museum, at one thousand dollars each; chief messenger, eight hundred and fifty dollars; two assistant messengers; one carpenter, at nine hundred and sixty dollars; three watchmen; and nine laborers; making, in all, seventy-five thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars.

Collecting statistics and preparing reports.

For collecting statistics and compiling and writing matter for monthly, annual, and special reports, fifteen thousand dollars.

Purchase and distribution of seeds, &c.

For purchase and distribution of new and valuable seeds and plants, fifty thousand dollars; for expense of putting up the same, for labor, bagging, paper, twine, gum, and other necessary materials, five thousand dollars.

Experimental garden, &c.

For labor on experimental garden, and for flower-pots, repairs to green-house, and purchase of new plants and seeds for the same, ten thousand dollars.

Stationery, &c.

For stationery, two thousand dollars; for freight charges, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for fuel, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for lights, five hundred dollars; for repairs of building, heating apparatus, furniture, and water and gas pipes, one thousand two hundred dollars; for keep of horses, fifteen hundred dollars; for new furniture, one thousand dollars; for paper, twine, and gum for folding-room, three hundred dol-

Department of agriculture.

lars; for cases for the department museum, one thousand five hundred dollars; for collecting and modeling specimens of fruits and vegetables, and collecting and preparing specimens for the museum and herbarium, two thousand dollars; for cases for the library, one thousand dollars; for entomological works of reference, two hundred and fifty dollars; for botanical works of reference, two hundred and fifty dollars; for repairs and changes, five hundred dollars; for works on chemistry, mineralogy, and charts, five hundred dollars; for chemicals and contingent expenses, seven hundred dollars; for current agricultural works for the library, two hundred and fifty dollars; for miscellaneous agricultural periodicals, two hundred and fifty dollars; for completion of valuable sets in the library, two hundred and fifty dollars; for incidental and miscellaneous items, viz., for advertising, postage, telegraphing, dry goods, soap, brushes, brooms, mats, oils, paints, glass, lumber, hardware, ice, purchase of old reports, five thousand dollars; in all, twenty-two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

Post-office Department.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Pay of Postmaster-General, assistants, superintendents, chiefs of division, clerks, &c.

For compensation of the Postmaster-General, eight thousand dollars; three assistant postmasters-general, at three thousand five hundred dollars each; superintendent of money-order system, three thousand dollars; superintendent of foreign mails, three thousand dollars; chief of division of dead-letter office, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk, two thousand two hundred dollars; three chief clerks, at two thousand dollars each; one additional chief clerk for money-order office, two thousand dollars; additional to one clerk of class four, as disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; fourteen clerks of class four, fifty-eight clerks of class three, three additional clerks of class three for money-order office, forty-eight clerks of class two, fifty-two clerks of class one; fifty-seven female clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; two female translators in the bureau of foreign mails, and one female translator in the money-order office, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; one messenger and four assistant messengers; nine watchmen, fifteen laborers, and twenty-five clerks in dead-letter office, at eight hundred dollars each; for temporary clerk hire, ten thousand dollars; making, in all, three hundred and ninety-five thousand seven hundred dollars.

For one clerk of class four, two clerks of class two, one clerk of class one, and two laborers, additional force in the money-order office, seven thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

Stationery, fuel, &c.

For stationery, nine thousand dollars; for fuel for the General Post-Office building, including the auditor's office, seven thousand four hundred dollars; for gas, four thousand dollars; for plumbing and gas fixtures, three thousand dollars; for telegraphing, three thousand dollars; for painting, one thousand five hundred dollars, for carpets, one thousand dollars; for furniture, two thousand dollars; for livery, seven hundred and fifty dollars; for hardware, eight hundred dollars; for engineer, one thousand six hundred dollars; for assistant engineer, one thousand dollars; for fireman and blacksmith, nine hundred dollars; for two firemen, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; for six laborers, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars; for one watchman, seven hundred and twenty dollars; for one carpenter, one thousand two hundred and fifty-two dollars; for three assistant messengers, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; for two female laborers, nine hundred and sixty dollars; for one female laborer, at two hundred and forty dollars; for contingent expenses, seven thousand five hundred dollars; in all, fifty-four thousand nine hundred and ninety-two dollars.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

War department.

Pay of Secretary of War, clerks, &c.

For compensation of the Secretary of War, eight thousand dollars; chief clerk, at two thousand five hundred dollars; two clerks, at two thousand dollars; three clerks of class four; for additional to one clerk of class four, as disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; for six clerks of class three, three clerks of class two, eight clerks of class one, one messenger, three assistant messengers, one laborer; in all, forty-seven thousand two hundred and twenty dollars.

Examination of rebel archives, and copies.

To enable the Secretary of War to have the rebel archives examined, and copies furnished from time to time, for the use of the government, including also an additional sum for the contingent expenses of his office, eleven thousand dollars; and for the payment of clerks employed in the examination and settlement of claims, arising from the collection and organization of volunteers during the late war, as follows: four clerks of class four, three clerks of class three, twenty-seven clerks of class two, and twelve clerks of class one; one fireman, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; one messenger, at three hundred and sixty dollars per annum; and for incidental expenses, eight thousand dollars; and two additional clerks of class one, to aid in examining the rolls of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, to secure, within a reasonable time, the decision of cases of veterans of that war, now pending in the pension bureau; making, in all, the further sum of seventy-five thousand six hundred and eighty dollars, which is hereby appropriated.

Additional clerks.

For contingent expenses, seven thousand dollars.

Office of adjutant-general;

Office of the Adjutant-General.— For chief clerk, two thousand dollars; two clerks of class four, nine clerks of class three, twenty-seven clerks of class two, twenty-six clerks of class one, and two messengers; in all, ninety thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

For contingent expenses, ten thousand dollars.

quartermaster-general;

Office of the Quartermaster-General. — For chief clerk, two thousand dollars; three clerks of class four, eight clerks of class three, twenty clerks of class two, seventy-five clerks of class one; thirty copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; superintendent of the building, two hundred dollars; one messenger, two assistant messengers, and six laborers; in all, one hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses, five thousand dollars.

paymaster-general;

Office of the Paymaster-General. — For chief clerk, two thousand dollars; four clerks of class four, nine clerks of class three, twenty-three clerks of class two, twelve clerks of class one, and two messengers, seventy-one thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

For contingent expenses, five thousand dollars.

commissary-general;

Office of the Commissary-General. — For chief clerk, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class three, eight clerks of class two, fifteen clerks of class one, one messenger, and two laborers; in all, thirty-five thousand and eighty dollars.

For contingent expenses, viz., office rent, repairs, and miscellaneous items, six thousand dollars.

surgeon-general;

Office of the Surgeon-General. — For chief clerk, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class three, two clerks of class two, eight clerks of class one, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, seventeen thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

For contingent expenses, blank books, stationery, binding, rent, fuel, and including rent of surgeon-general's office and army medical museum, eight thousand dollars.

chief engineer.

Office of Chief Engineer. — For chief clerk, two thousand dollars; three clerks of class four, four clerks of class three, four clerks of class two, four clerks of class one, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, twenty-five thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

War department.

For contingent expenses, viz., for stationery, office furniture, miscellaneous and incidental expenses, including two daily Washington newspapers, three thousand dollars.

Office of chief of ordnance;

Office of Chief of Ordnance. — For chief clerk, two thousand dollars; three clerks of class four, two clerks of class three, four clerks of class two, six clerks of class one, and one messenger; in all, twenty-four thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

For contingent expenses, viz., stationery, one thousand dollars.

military justice.

Office of Military Justice. — For one chief clerk, at two thousand dollars; one clerk of class three, one clerk of class one; in all, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses, five hundred dollars.

Signal office.

Signal Office. — For two clerks of class two, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

Office of inspector-general.

Office of the Inspector-General. — For one clerk of class three, one thousand six hundred dollars.

War Department buildings.
Pay of superintendents, &c.

War Department Buildings. — For compensation of superintendent of the building occupied by the War Department (two hundred and fifty dollars), four watchmen, and two laborers; in all, four thousand five hundred and seventy dollars.

For labor, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items for the said building, ten thousand dollars.

For superintendent of building corner of Seventeenth and F streets (two hundred and fifty dollars), and four watchmen and two laborers; in all, four thousand five hundred and seventy dollars.

Fuel, &c.

For fuel for warming the entire building, and for operating the ventilating fan in summer, repairs of steam warming and ventilating apparatus, pay of engineer and fireman, matting and oil-cloth for halls, gas, whitewashing, and other incidental expenses, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Building occupied by paymaster-general.

For superintendent of the building occupied by the paymaster-general (two hundred and fifty dollars), and for five watchmen and two laborers; in all, five thousand two hundred and ninety dollars.

For rent of building, and fuel and contingencies, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

Navy Department.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Pay of Secretary, clerks, &c.

For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, eight thousand dollars; for compensation of the chief clerk of the Navy Department, at two thousand two hundred dollars, and, additional to chief clerk, three hundred dollars, to continue while there is no assistant secretary, and no longer; one disbursing clerk, at two thousand dollars; four clerks of class four, four clerks of class three, two clerks of class two, three clerks of class one, two messengers, and two laborers; in all, thirty-five thousand six hundred and twenty dollars.

Stationery.

For stationery, furniture, newspapers, and miscellaneous items, five thousand dollars.

Bureau of yards and docks;

Bureau of Yards and Docks. — For civil engineer, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; draughtsman, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class four, two clerks of class three, one clerk of class two, one clerk of class one, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, fifteen thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery, books, plans, drawings, labor, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

equipment and recruiting.

Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting. — For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class four, one clerk of class three, two clerks of class two, two clerks of class one, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, eleven thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

Navy department.

For stationery, books, and miscellaneous items, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Bureau of navigation;

Bureau of Navigation. — For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class three, one clerk of class two, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, six thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery, books, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

ordnance;

Bureau of Ordnance. — For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; draughtsman, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class three, two clerks of class two, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, nine thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery, books, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

construction and repair;

Bureau of Construction and Repair. — For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; draughtsman, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class four, two clerks of class three, two clerks of class two, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, twelve thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

steam engineering;

Bureau of Steam Engineering. — For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; draughtsman, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class two, one assistant draughtsman, one thousand two hundred dollars; one messenger, and one laborer; in all, seven thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

provisions and clothing;

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. — For chief clerk, eighteen hundred dollars; one clerk of class four, two clerks of class three, two clerks of class two, three clerks of class one, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, fourteen thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

medicine and surgery.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. — For one clerk of class four, one clerk of class three, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, four thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

Stationery and miscellaneous.

For stationery and miscellaneous items, four hundred dollars.

For superintendent (two hundred and fifty dollars), five watchmen, and two laborers for the building occupied by the Navy Department; in all, five thousand two hundred and ninety dollars.

For incidental labor, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items for said building, seven thousand dollars.

JUDICIAL.

Judiciary.

Supreme Court of the United States.

United States Courts. — For the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, eight thousand five hundred dollars; and for eight associate or retired justices, eight thousand dollars each; in all, seventy-two thousand five hundred dollars.

For nine circuit judges to reside in circuit, fifty-four thousand dollars.

Reporter.

For salary of the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Marshal of Supreme Court.

For the salary of the marshal of the Supreme Court, three thousand five hundred dollars.

District judges.

For salaries of the district judges of the United States, including the salaries of the retired judges of the eastern district of Texas, southern district of Ohio, and eastern district of Michigan, one hundred and eighty-nine thousand five hundred dollars.

Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

For salaries of the chief justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and the four associate judges, twenty thousand five hundred dollars.

District attorneys.

For compensation of the district attorneys of the United States, nineteen thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

Marshals.

For compensation of the district marshals of the United States, eleven thousand seven hundred dollars.

Warden of jail.

For salary of the warden of the jail in the District of Columbia, two thousand dollars.

Court of Claims.
Salaries of judges, &c.

Court of Claims. — For salaries of five judges of the court of claims, at four thousand dollars each; the chief clerk, three thousand dollars; and assistant clerk, two thousand dollars; bailiff, one thousand five hundred dollars; and messenger thereof; in all, twenty-seven thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

Stationery.
Reporting decisions.

For stationery, books, fuel, labor, and other contingent and miscellaneous expenses, three thousand dollars; for reporting the decisions of the court, clerical hire, labor in preparing and superintending the printing of the seventh volume of the reports of the court of claims, to be paid on the order of the court, one thousand dollars.

Judgments;
no part for George Chorpenning.

To pay judgments of the court of claims, four hundred thousand dollars: *Provided,* That no part of this sum shall be paid upon any judgment rendered in favor of George Chorpenning growing out of any service rendered in carrying the mail.

Department of Justice.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Pay of Attorney-General, solicitor-general, assistants, &c.

Office of the Attorney-General. — For compensation of the Attorney-General, eight thousand dollars; solicitor-general, seven thousand five hundred dollars; three assistant attorneys-general, at five thousand dollars each; solicitor of internal revenue, five thousand dollars; naval solicitor and judge-advocate general, three thousand five hundred dollars; examiner of claims, three thousand five hundred dollars; law clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk, two thousand two hundred dollars; stenographic clerk, two thousand dollars; one clerk, two thousand dollars; seven clerks of class four; additional for disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; two clerks of class three, one clerk of class two, one clerk of class one, one messenger, two assistant messengers, and two watchmen; in all, seventy-three thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

Office of solicitor of treasury, &c.

Office of the Solicitor of the Treasury. — For compensation of the solicitor of the treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars; assistant solicitor, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class four, three clerks of class three, three clerks of class two, one clerk of class one, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, twenty-two thousand and sixty dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For contingent expenses of the Department of Justice, viz.: Fuel, labor, stationery, and miscellaneous items, fifteen thousand dollars; for rent of building, fifteen thousand dollars; for furniture and law-books, six thousand dollars.

Commissioners to codify the laws.

Commissioners to codify the Laws of the United States. — For compensation of three commissioners to codify the laws of the United States, fifteen thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses for clerk-hire, stationery, and miscellaneous items, three thousand dollars.

British claims commission.

United States and British Claims Commission. — For the compensation and expenses of the United States and British claims commission, forty-nine thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

Civil service.

To enable the President of the United States to perfect and put in force such rules regulating the civil service as may, from time to time, be adopted by him, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Heads of executive departments, &c., to include in annual estimates sums necessary for

Sec. 2. That after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, it shall be the duty of each head of an executive department of the government, and of all other public officers who have heretofore had printing and binding done at the congressional printing office for the use of their respective departments or public offices, to include in their annual estimates for appropriations for the next fiscal year such sum or sums as may to them seem necessary "for printing and binding, to be executed under the direction of the congressional printer."

printing and binding.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of the congressional printer, when Congress shall have made an appropriation for any department or public office, to be expended "for printing and binding, to be executed under the direction of the congressional printer," to cause an account to be opened with each of said departments or public offices, on which he shall charge for all printing and binding ordered by the heads of said departments or public offices, in accordance with the schedule of prices established in accordance with law, and it shall not be lawful for him to cause to be executed any printing or binding the value whereof shall exceed the amount appropriated for such purpose. And the congressional printer is hereby authorized to employ a clerk of class two to have charge of said accounts; and that he make a detailed report of each account with departments or public offices to Congress in his annual report.

Congressional printer to open an account with each department, &c., for which an appropriation has been made for printing, &c.

Clerk.

Report.

Sec. 4. That all acts and parts of acts prescribing and limiting the number of congressional documents to be printed for the use of any head of department or public office are hereby repealed.

Certain limit to number of documents repealed.

Sec. 5. That all proceeds of sales of old material, condemned stores, supplies, or other public property of any kind, shall hereafter be deposited and covered into the treasury as miscellaneous receipts, on account of "proceeds of government property," and shall not be withdrawn or applied except in consequence of a subsequent appropriation made by law; and a detailed statement of all such proceeds of sales shall be included in the appendix to the book of estimates. But this section shall not be held to repeal the existing authority of law in relation to marine hospitals, revenue-cutters, the clothing fund of the navy, or the sale of commissary stores to the officers of the army. And it shall be the duty of the register of the treasury to furnish to the proper accounting officers copies of all warrants covering such proceeds, where the same may be necessary in the settlement of accounts in their respective offices.

Proceeds of sales of old material, &c., how to be used and applied.

See 1872, ch. 348. *Post*, p. 337.

Detailed statement.

This section not to apply to, &c.

Register of Treasury to furnish copies of warrants, &c.

Sec. 6. That the public grounds surrounding the Capitol shall be enlarged (according to the plan approved by the committees on public buildings of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, which plan is hereby directed to be deposited in the custody of the Secretary of the Interior) by extension between First street east and First street west, in the following manner: northwardly to the south side of North B street, and southwardly to the north side of South B street, including, in addition to so much of the reservations, avenues, and streets as are necessary for such extension, the two squares designated on the plan of the city of Washington as numbers six hundred and eighty-seven and six hundred and eighty-eight, respectively.

Public grounds around the Capitol to be enlarged.

Plan.

What to be included.

See *Post*, p. 537.

Sec. 7. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to purchase, from the owner or owners thereof, at such price, not exceeding its actual cash value, as may be mutually agreed on between the Secretary and such owner or owners, and not exceeding the appraisal made by the commission of nine in their report to Robert Ould, United States district attorney for the District of Columbia, on the twenty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, such private property as may be necessary for carrying this act into effect, the value of the property so purchased to be paid to the owner or owners thereof, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, on the requisition of said Secretary: *Provided*, That before such payment shall be made, the owner or owners of the property purchased shall, by good and sufficient deed or deeds, in due form of law, and approved by the Attorney-General of the United States, fully release and convey to the United States all

The Secretary of the Interior to purchase from owners such private property as may be necessary, &c.

Limit as to price.

Sufficient conveyances before payment.

their and each of their several and respective rights in said titles to such lands and property so purchased.

If property cannot be obtained by mutual agreement, the supreme court of the District of Columbia to provide for making a just appraisement thereof.

Sec. 8. That if the Secretary of the Interior shall not be able to agree with the owner or owners of any private property needed for the purposes of this act upon the price to be paid therefor, or if for any other cause he shall be unable to obtain the title to any such property by mutual agreement with the owner or owners thereof, it shall be his duty to make application to the supreme court of the District of Columbia, which court is hereby authorized and required, upon such application, in such mode, and under such rules and regulations as it may adopt, to make a just and equitable appraisement of the cash value of the several interests of each and every owner of the real estate and improvements thereon necessary to be taken for the public use in accordance with the provisions of this act, and to which the Secretary has been unable to obtain the title by mutual agreement with the owner or owners thereof.

Upon payment, &c., of appraised value, the fee of the premises to vest in the United States, &c.

Secretary of Interior to make payment.

Appropriation.

Certain materials in the buildings to be sold at public auction.

Proceeds of sales, how to be applied.

Sec. 9. That the fee-simple of all premises so appropriated for public use, of which an appraisement shall have been made under the order and direction of said court, shall, upon payment to the owner or owners, respectively, of the appraised value, or in case the said owner or owners refuse or neglect for fifteen days after the appraisement of the cash value of said lands and improvements by said court to demand the same from the Secretary of the Interior, upon depositing the said appraised value in the said court to the credit of such owner or owners, respectively, be vested in the United States. And the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and required to pay to the several owner or owners, respectively, the appraised value of the several premises as specified in the appraisement of said court, or pay into court by deposit, as hereinbefore provided, the said appraised values; and the sum necessary, not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, for such purpose is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to sell at public auction such materials in the buildings in squares numbers six hundred and eighty-seven and six hundred and eighty-eight as are not necessary for the public works in this District; and further, that the moneys realized by such sales shall be applied to the improvement and extension of the Capitol grounds.

Court to determine the time and manner of the taking and delivery of the condemned property.

Costs.

Sec. 10. That said court may direct the time and manner in which possession of the property condemned shall be taken or delivered, and may, if necessary, enforce any order or issue any process for giving possession. The cost occasioned by the inquiry and assessment shall be paid by the United States, and, as to other costs which may arise, they shall be charged or taxed as the court may direct.

Proceedings where there are doubts as to the ownership of the property, &c.

When possession may be taken.

Sec. 11. That no delay in making an assessment of compensation, or in taking possession, shall be occasioned by any doubt which may arise as to the ownership of the property, or any part thereof, or as to the interests of the respective owners, but in such cases the court shall require a deposit of the money allowed as compensation for the whole property or the part in dispute. In all cases, as soon as the United States shall have paid the compensation assessed, or secured its payment, by a deposit of money, under the order of the court, possession of the property may be taken.

Certain railroad companies to remove their tracks from, &c.

Commission to report a plan to

Sec. 12. That the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company and the Metropolitan Railroad Company be, and they are hereby required to remove their tracks, respectively, from the Capitol grounds, as hereby established, and to run the same as they may be directed, from time to time, by the officer in charge of the public buildings and grounds, as the grading and filling up of said grounds may render necessary. That a commission, consisting of the Secretary of the Interior, the chief engineer of the army, and the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, is hereby authorized and directed to examine and report to Congress, prior to the second Monday of December next, a plan by which the locomotive railroad track in front of the western entrance of the Capitol shall be removed, with due regard to the rights of all parties concerned, and by which proper connections with other railroads may be made.

remove locomotive railroad track in front of western entrance of Capitol.

Sec. 13. That from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, the annual salaries of the second comptroller, of the register, and of the supervising architect of the treasury department, shall be four thousand dollars each; and the annual salary of the judges of the court of claims shall be four thousand five hundred dollars each, and a sufficient sum to carry into effect the provisions of this section to the end of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, is hereby appropriated.

Salaries of second comptroller, register, supervising architect, and of the judges of the court of claims established.

Approved, May 8, 1872.

CHAP. CXLI.—*An Act to provide for the Removal of the Kansas Tribe of Indians to the Indian Territory, and to dispose of their Lands in Kansas to actual Settlers.*

May 8, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to cause to be appraised and sold so much of the lands heretofore owned by the Kansas tribe of Indians in the State of Kansas, and which was ceded to the United States in trust in the treaty made by the United States and said Indians proclaimed November seventeenth, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty, and which remain unsold, in the following manner, viz.: The said Secretary shall appoint three disinterested and competent persons, who shall, after being duly sworn to perform said service faithfully and impartially, personally examine and appraise said lands by legal subdivisions of one hundred and sixty acres or less, separately from the value of any improvements on the same, and also the value of said improvements, distinguishing between improvements made by members of said Indian tribe, the United States, and white settlers, and make return thereof to the commissioner of Indian affairs: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, set aside any appraisements that may be made under the provisions of this section, and cause a new appraisement to be made.

Unsold lands in Kansas of the Kansas Indians to be appraised and sold.

Vol. xii. p. 1111.

Mode of appraisement, &c.

Appraisement may be set aside.

Sec. 2. That each bona-fide settler at the time occupying any portion of said lands and having made valuable improvements thereon, or the heirs at law of such, who is a citizen of the United States, or who has declared his intention to become such, shall be entitled, at any time within one year from the approval of said appraisement, to purchase, for cash, the land so occupied and improved by him, not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres in each case, at the appraised value thereof, including the appraised value of any improvements which may have been made by the United States or any of said Indians on the same, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Bona-fide settlers, &c., and their heirs, may purchase not over 160 acres of such lands and improvements at the appraised value.

Sec. 3. That all the lands mentioned in the first section of this act now occupied by bona-fide settlers, as mentioned in the second section of this act, remaining unsold at the expiration of one year from the approval of said appraisement, shall be sold at public sale, after due advertisement, to the highest bidder for cash, in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres; and all the lands mentioned in the first section of this act which shall be unoccupied by bona-fide settlers at the date of such appraisement may be sold at any time after the approval of said appraisement, at public sale, after due advertisement, to the highest bidder for cash, in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe: *Provided*, That in no case shall any of the lands mentioned in this act be sold at less than

Occupied lands unsold after one year, &c., to be sold at public sale.

Unoccupied lands may be sold after approval of appraisement.

Limit to price.

Lands unsold after, &c.

Proceeds of sales of lands how to be applied.

their appraised value: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, open any of said lands remaining unsold after having been publicly offered to cash entry at their appraised value, subject to the rights of bona-fide settlers as provided for in this act: *Provided, however*, That the proceeds of the sale of said lands and improvements, after paying the expenses of said appraisement and sale, shall be applied in accordance with the provisions of said treaty in the payment of the liquidated indebtedness of said Kansas tribe of Indians pro rata as the same shall be received, and the excess, if any, shall be distributed to the said Indians, per capita, in money.

The diminished reserve of the Kansas Indians to be appraised and sold, &c., if, &c.

Mode of appraisement and sale.

Improvements.

Proceeds of sales.

Adult members of tribe desiring to remain upon the reservation, may receive patent for their allotment, exempt, &c.

Sec. 4. That if said Kansas tribe of Indians shall signify to the President of the United States their desire to sell their diminished reserve, as indicated in said treaty, including lands held in severalty and in common, and to remove from the State of Kansas, and shall so agree in such manner as the President may prescribe, the Secretary of the Interior may cause the same to be appraised in legal subdivisions as hereinbefore provided for the appraisement of the so-called "trust lands," and sold in quantities not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres at not less than its appraised value, after due notice, to the highest bidder or bidders on sealed bids, including improvements of every character, and no preference shall be given to settlers on any part of said diminished reserve, and the appraised value of any improvements on any part of said diminished reserve made by any member of said tribe shall be paid to him or her in person, and the residue of the proceeds of said sales shall belong to said tribe in common, fifty per centum of which shall be placed to their credit on the books of the treasury, and bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, said interest to be paid to them semi-annually for the term of twenty years, after which period the principal shall be paid to the members of said tribe per capita, and the remaining fifty per centum of the proceeds of sales as aforesaid shall be used in providing and improving for them new homes in the Indian Territory, and in subsisting them until they may become self-sustaining: *Provided*, That if any adult member of said tribe to whom an allotment was assigned under the provision of articles one and two of said treaty of November, eighteen hundred and sixty, shall desire to remain upon the same, such member of said tribe shall, upon satisfying the Secretary of the Interior that he or she is the person to whom such allotment was originally assigned, and that he or she has, since the date of such assignment, continued to occupy and cultivate the same, be entitled to demand and receive for such allotment a patent in fee-simple; but such land so patented shall be exempt from levy, taxation, or sale during the natural life of such Indian.

Approved, May 8, 1872.

May 8, 1872.

CHAP. CXLII. — *An Act to fund certain Liabilities of the City of Washington, existing June first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and to limit the Debt of and Taxation in the District of Columbia.*

Certain floating debts and trust funds of the City of Washington to be funded.

Limit.

Bonds to be issued;

denominations,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioners of the sinking-fund of the District of Columbia, duly appointed under the laws of the said District, be, and are hereby, authorized to fund the liabilities of the city of Washington, consisting of the floating debts and trust-funds found to be due on the first of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, not exceeding one million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, by the auditing commission appointed to ascertain the amount of said liabilities, and reported by said commission to the legislative assembly under date of November eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and January third, eighteen hundred and seventy-two; and for that purpose the said commissioners are hereby directed to issue registered or coupon bonds of the said District of Columbia, in denominations of fifty dollars, or any multiple of that sum, not to exceed the amount of said liabilities, bearing interest not to exceed six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually in gold, and having a period to run not more than thirty years nor less than fifteen years; and the said commissioners are hereby authorized to negotiate the sale of the said bonds at their discretion, at a rate of discount not to exceed three per centum upon their par value, and with the proceeds thereof to pay the said liabilities of the city of Washington; and the principal and interest of said bonds shall be made payable in the city of Washington, or in the city of New York: *Provided,* That such amount of the said bonds or their proceeds as is necessary shall be applied and strictly held to make good the trust-funds; on which there is a deficiency of two hundred and eighty-six thousand three hundred and seventeen dollars and fifty-eight cents: *Provided, further,* That the holders of any of the said floating debts shall have the privilege of converting the same, or any part thereof, at par, for an equal amount of the bonds proposed to be issued under this act.

interest, when, where, and how payable;

how may be sold.

Trust funds to be made good.

Holders of floating debt may convert the same.

Sec. 2. That the legislative assembly of the District of Columbia is hereby empowered to cause to be levied upon and collected from all taxable property of the city of Washington, within its limits, a tax annually, which shall be sufficient to pay the interest upon the said bonds, and to create a sinking-fund sufficient to retire the said bonds at maturity, the said tax to be collected at the same time and in the same manner as general annual taxes are collected in the said District: *Provided,* That the aggregate amount of taxes in any one year, excepting such additional assessments as may be made for improvements specially authorized by law, shall not exceed two per centum on the assessed cash valuation of property in said city.

Tax to be levied, &c., annually, to pay interest and create a sinking fund.

Aggregate tax, except, &c., not to exceed, &c.

Sec. 3. That the collector of the District of Columbia shall pay over to the said commissioners, upon their requisition being first certified by the auditor and the comptroller of said District, as is now provided by the laws of said District, all the moneys collected by virtue of this act, with which said moneys the said commissioners shall pay or cause to be paid the coupons or interest on said bonds issued by them under the provisions of this act; and the residue, collected as aforesaid as a sinking-fund, the said commissioners shall invest in the said bonds issued by them, or in any bonds of the District of Columbia or of the late corporations of the cities of Washington or Georgetown, and shall cause to be placed on record, in the office of the register of the said District of Columbia, a full and complete report of all their acts herein on or before the first day of January of each year, and shall also make a report of the same to the legislative assembly at the commencement of each regular session thereof.

Money collected to be paid to commissioners, and how applied.

Report of commissioners.

Sec. 4. That the said bonds shall be issued in the name of the District of Columbia, and shall show that they are so issued in payment of the liabilities aforesaid of the city of Washington (found to be due at the time and in the manner provided in the first section of this act), and said bonds shall be signed by a majority of the commissioners aforesaid, and countersigned by the register and the comptroller of the said District; and a proper registry shall be kept in the office of the register of the said District of the number, denomination, date of issue, and to whom issued.

Tenor of the bonds, how executed and registered.

Sec. 5. That so much of the act passed at the late extra session of the legislative assembly of the District of Columbia, entitled "An act providing for the payment of the debts of the late corporation of Washington," approved January nineteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, levying taxes on real and personal property in the city of Washington, to pay the debt and the interest on the debt of the late corporation of Washington, as conflicts with the provisions of this act, be, and the same is hereby, disapproved, cancelled, and declared void.

Conflicting provisions of act of the assembly of the District declared void.

Sec. 6. That the act of the legislative assembly of the District of Columbia, approved August nineteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, entitled "An act authorizing the District of Columbia to create a debt for special

Certain acts of the assembly of the District declared void.

improvements and repairs in said District by the issuing of four millions of bonds and levying a tax for the payment of the interest as it shall annually accrue thereon, and submitting the act with the question of the issuing of four millions of improvement bonds to a vote of the people at a general election in said District;" and also the act of the legislative assembly, approved August nineteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, entitled "An act levying a tax for the payment of the interest as it shall annually accrue on four million dollars of bonds authorized to be issued by the District of Columbia to create a debt for special improvements and repairs in said District, by the issuing of four millions of bonds and levying a tax for the payment of the interest as it shall annually accrue thereon, and submitting the act, with the question of the issuing of four millions of improvement bonds, to a vote of the people at a general election in the said District," be, and the same are hereby, disapproved and declared null and void, and the authorities of the District are hereby forbidden to issue any portion of the four millions of bonds named in said acts; and that the act of the said legislative assembly, approved July tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, entitled "An act making appropriations for improvements and repairs in the District of Columbia, and providing for the payment thereof," be, and the same is hereby, approved, ratified, and confirmed.

Certain bonds not to be issued.

Certain act approved.

Debt of the District not to exceed, &c., unless, &c.

Sec. 7. That the debt of the District of Columbia, including the debts of the late corporations, shall at no time exceed the sum of ten millions of dollars, unless an increase over the said amount shall have been previously authorized by act of Congress.

Repealing clause.

Sec. 8. That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, May 8, 1872.

May 9, 1872.

CHAP. CXLIII. — *An Act to change the Time for holding the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the western District of Wisconsin, at La Crosse.*

Time of holding circuit and district court at La Crosse, Wis.

1870, ch. 175, § 2. Vol. xvi. p. 171.

December term abolished.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time of holding the circuit and district courts of the United States for the western district of Wisconsin, at La Crosse, be on the third Tuesday of September of each year, instead of the first Monday of December, as now provided by law; and that the December term at La Crosse be, and the same is hereby, abolished, and that all recognizances, indictments, writs, process, and other proceedings, civil and criminal, now pending in either of said courts, may be entered, heard, and tried at the time herein fixed for holding said courts: *Provided, however*, That a term of said court may be held in December, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, for the purpose of taking forfeitures of recognizances and disposing of any and all matters pending in said court, civil or criminal, necessary to be disposed of at said term to prevent discontinuances or any loss of any rights that may have accrued to any party or to the government of the United States.

Proviso.

Courts at Madison and certain power of judges not interfered with.

Sec. 2. This act shall not interfere with the term of said courts appointed to be holden at Madison, in said district, nor with the power now possessed by the judges of said courts to order special terms of the same, as now provided by law.

Approved, May 9, 1872.

May 9, 1872.

CHAP. CXLIV. — *An Act to extend the Time of Payment for their Lands by Persons holding Pre-emptions on the public Lands in the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, and Territory of Dakota.*

Persons holding pre-emptions on public lands in certain States to have one year

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all persons holding pre-emptions upon any of the public lands of the United States within the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, and Territory of Dakota, whose final payment has not been made, shall be allowed the additional time of one year in which to make final proof and payment from the time at which such pre-emptions are required to be paid for by the present laws.

additional to make final proof, &c.

Approved, May 9, 1872.

CHAP. CXLV. — *An Act for the Relief of Purchasers of Lands sold for direct Taxes in the insurrectionary States.*

May 9, 1872.

Lands in insurrectionary States sold for direct taxes not to be recovered in proceedings against the purchasers, &c., without showing, &c.

1862, ch. 98. Vol. xii. p. 422.
1863, ch. 21. Vol. xii. p. 640.
1865, ch. 87. Vol. xiii. p. 501.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no owner, his heirs or assigns, of any land sold for taxes under the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the collection of direct taxes in the insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other purposes," approved June seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and of the acts amendatory thereof, shall be permitted to recover the same in any action or proceeding against the purchaser at such sale, his heirs or assigns, without showing, in addition to other necessary facts, that all taxes, costs, and penalties due upon the said land, at the time of the sale, have been paid by him or them, or bringing into court and depositing with the clerk, for the use of the United States, the amount, with interest, of the taxes and penalties due to the United States on account of the land when sold, together with all the costs and expenses of the sale, which sum, in case of the recovery of the land by such owner, his heirs or assigns, shall be paid by the clerk into the treasury of the United States.

Purchasers, evicted from such lands, by, &c., through failure of title, to be repaid their purchase-money, if, &c.

[Amended. 1872, ch. 337, § 9. *Post*, p. 332.]

Sec. 2. That in all cases where the owner of any land sold for taxes as aforesaid, his heirs or assigns, shall recover the same from the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, without collusion on his or their part, by the judgment of any United States court, by reason of a failure, without his or their fault or neglect, of the title of the purchaser derived from said sale, the Secretary of the Treasury, on the payment into the treasury, by the clerk, of the money deposited with him as aforesaid, and on being satisfied that any purchaser, his heirs or assigns, without his or their collusion, has been evicted from or turned out of possession of any such land by the judgment of any United States court, in the manner before mentioned, is hereby authorized, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to repay to the person or persons entitled thereto a sum of money equal to that originally paid by the purchaser of the land so recovered, if the same has been paid into the treasury.

Approved, May 9, 1872.

CHAP. CXLVI. — *An Act to perpetuate Testimony in the Courts of the United States.*

May 9, 1872.

Depositions de bene esse in civil cases in United States courts to be taken upon what notice;

1789, ch. 20, § 30. Vol. i. p. 88;

in cases in rem;

where there is no attorney of record.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter all depositions taken de bene esse, to be used in any civil cause depending in any court in any district of the United States, for the causes and before the officers mentioned in section thirty of the "Act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," approved September twenty-fourth, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, shall be taken upon reasonable notice, to be given in writing by the party or his attorney proposing to take such deposition, to the opposite party or his attorney of record, which notice shall state the name of the witness and the time and place of the taking of his deposition; and in all cases in rem, the person having the agency or possession of the property at the time of seizure shall be deemed the adverse party, until a claim shall have been put in; and whenever, by reason of the absence from the district and want of an attorney of record or other reason, the giving of the notice herein required shall be impracticable it shall be lawful to take such depositions as there shall be urgent necessity for taking, upon such notice as any judge authorized to hold courts in such circuit or district shall think reasonable and direct. But this act shall not be construed to

Power of court

Not limited hereby.

affect the power of any such court to cause testimony to be taken under commission, according to the course of the common law, to be used therein.

Approved, May 9, 1872.

May 9, 1872.

CHAP. CXLVII.—*An Act to regulate Elections in Washington and Idaho Territories.*

Times of elections in Washington and Idaho Territories.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That elections in the Territories of Washington and Idaho for delegates to the House of Representatives of the forty-third Congress, shall be held on the Tuesday following the first Monday of November, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and thereafter biennially on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November; and all elective territorial, county, and precinct officers shall hereafter be elected at the times herein specified, unless otherwise provided by legislation subsequent hereto, in either of said Territories.

Approved, May 9, 1872.

May 9, 1872.

CHAP. CXLVIII.—*An Act authorizing the Appropriation for the Employment of Surfmen at alternate life-saving Stations on the New Jersey Coast, for the fiscal Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, to be expended in employing Crews at such Stations, and for such Periods, and at such Compensation, as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem reasonable, not to exceed forty Dollars per Month for each Person employed.*

Appropriation for pay of surfmen at life-saving stations on the New-Jersey coast.

1871, ch. 114.
Vol. xvi. p. 496.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to expend the sum of ten thousand and eighty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, appropriated by "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, for the "pay of six experienced surfmen to man each of the boats at alternate life-saving stations on the New Jersey coast, from December fifteenth to March fifteenth," in employing crews of experienced surfmen at such stations, and for such periods as he may deem necessary and proper, and at such compensation as he may deem reasonable, not to exceed forty dollars per month for each person to be employed.

Approved, May 9, 1872.

May 9, 1872.

CHAP. CXLIX.—*An Act for the Relief of Settlers on the Osage Lands in the State of Kansas.*

Osage Indian trust, &c., lands in Kansas, except, &c., to be subject to sale to whom, for what and how.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Osage Indian trust and diminished reserve lands in the State of Kansas, excepting the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in each township, shall be subject to disposal, for cash only, to actual settlers, in quantities not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, or one quarter-section to each, in compact form, in accordance with the general principles of the pre-emption laws, under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office; *Provided,* That claimants shall file their declaratory statements as prescribed in other cases upon unoffered lands, and shall pay for the tracts, respectively, settled upon within one year from date of settlement where the plat of survey is on file at that date, and within one year from the filing of the township plat in the district office where such plat is not on file at date of settlement.

Claimants, when to file statements and make payments.

Actual settlers who have not paid for and entered their lands, when to file statements and make payments.

1870, ch. 296, § 12.
Vol. xvi. p. 362.

Sec. 2. That any actual settler upon these lands who may have failed to pay for and enter the land settled upon by him under the act of July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, shall have three months from the date of this act in which to file his declaratory statement, and shall be required to prove up his claim and pay for the land before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-three. And in case of failure of any party to comply with the provisions of this act, the land claimed by him or her shall be subject to the settlement and entry of any other qualified person: *Provided*, That all the persons availing themselves of the provisions of this section shall be required to pay, and there shall be collected from them, at the time of making payment for their land, interest on the total amounts paid by them, respectively, at the rate of five per centum per annum, from the date at which they would have been required to make payment under the act of July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, until the date of actual payment: *Provided further*, That the twelfth section of said act of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, is hereby so amended that the aggregate amount of the proceeds of sale received prior to the first day of March of each year shall be the amount upon which the payment of interest shall be based.

Five per cent interest to be paid on what sum and for what time.

Settler, transferring claims prior to, &c., not precluded from entering upon another tract, if, &c.

Sec. 3. That the sale or transfer of his or her claim upon any portion of these lands by any settler prior to the issue of the commissioner's instructions of April twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, shall not operate to preclude the right of entry, under the provisions of this act, upon another tract settled upon subsequent to such sale or transfer: *Provided*, That satisfactory proof of good faith be furnished upon such subsequent settlement: *Provided further*, That the restrictions of the pre-emption laws relating to previous enjoyment of the pre-emption right, to removal from one's own land in the same State, or the ownership of over three hundred and twenty acres, shall not apply to any settler actually residing on his or her claim at the date of the passage of this act.

Certain restrictions of the pre-emption laws not to apply.

Approved, May 9, 1872.

CHAP. CLII. —*An Act to promote the Development of the mining Resources of the United States.*

May 10, 1872.

See 1873, ch. 159. *Post*, p. 465.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all valuable mineral deposits in lands belonging to the United States, both surveyed and unsurveyed, are hereby declared to be free and open to exploration and purchase, and the lands in which they are found to occupation and purchase, by citizens of the United States and those who have declared their intention to become such, under regulations prescribed by law, and according to the local customs or rules of miners, in the several mining-districts, so far as the same are applicable and not inconsistent with the laws of the United States.

Valuable mineral deposits in public lands and the lands to be open to citizens, &c.

Sec. 2. That mining-claims upon veins or lodes of quartz or other rock in place bearing gold, silver, cinnabar, lead, tin, copper, or other valuable deposits heretofore located, shall be governed as to length along the vein or lode by the customs, regulations, and laws in force at the date of their location. A mining-claim located after the passage of this act, whether located by one or more persons, may equal, but shall not exceed, one thousand five hundred feet in length along the vein or lode; but no location of a mining-claim shall be made until the discovery of the vein or lode within the limits of the claim located. No claim shall extend more than three hundred feet on each side of the middle of the vein at the surface, nor shall any claim be limited by any mining regulation to less than twenty-five feet on each side of the middle of the vein at the surface, except where adverse rights existing at the passage of this act shall render such limitation necessary. The end-lines of each claim shall be parallel to each other.

Length of mining-claims upon veins or lodes;

width;

end-lines.

Sec. 3. That the locators of all mining locations heretofore made, or which shall hereafter be made, on any mineral vein, lode, or ledge, situated on the public domain, their heirs and assigns, where no adverse claim exists at the passage of this act, so long as they comply with the laws of the United States, and with State, territorial, and local regulations not in conflict with said laws of the United States governing their possessory title, shall have the exclusive right of possession and enjoyment of all the surface included within the lines of their locations, and of all veins, lodes, and ledges throughout their entire depth, the top or apex of which

Locators of mining locations where there is no adverse claim, &c., to have what exclusive rights of possession and enjoyment.

Certain exclusive rights to locators of mining claims.

Limitations.

lies inside of such surface-lines extended downward vertically, although such veins, lodes, or ledges may so far depart from a perpendicular in their course downward as to extend outside the vertical side-lines of said surface locations: *Provided*, That their right of possession to such outside parts of said veins or ledges shall be confined to such portions thereof as lie between vertical planes drawn downward as aforesaid, through the end-lines of their locations, so continued in their own direction that such planes will intersect such exterior parts of said veins or ledges: *And provided further*, That nothing in this section shall authorize the locator or possessor of a vein or lode which extends in its downward course beyond the vertical lines of his claim to enter upon the surface of a claim owned or possessed by another.

Owners of tunnels to have what rights of possession of certain veins or lodes.

What to be deemed an abandonment of right by owners of tunnels.

Sec. 4. That where a tunnel is run for the development of a vein or lode, or for the discovery of mines, the owners of such tunnel shall have the right of possession of all veins or lodes within three thousand feet from the face of such tunnel on the line thereof, not previously known to exist, discovered in such tunnel, to the same extent as if discovered from the surface; and locations on the line of such tunnel of veins or lodes not appearing on the surface, made by other parties after the commencement of the tunnel, and while the same is being prosecuted with reasonable diligence, shall be invalid; but failure to prosecute the work on the tunnel for six months shall be considered as an abandonment of the right to all undiscovered veins on the line of said tunnel.

Miners may make certain rules as to locations, &c., of mining-claims.

Requirements as to locations; records;

amount of work necessary to hold possession.

See 1873, ch. 214. *Post*, p. 483.

Mine to be open to relocation, if, &c.

Rights of co-owners.

Interest of delinquents after notice, &c., to belong to co-owners.

Sec. 5. That the miners of each mining district may make rules and regulations not in conflict with the laws of the United States, or with the laws of the State or Territory in which the district is situated, governing the location, manner of recording, amount of work necessary to hold possession of a mining-claim, subject to the following requirements: The location must be distinctly marked on the ground so that its boundaries can be readily traced. All records of mining-claims hereafter made shall contain the name or names of the locators, the date of the location, and such a description of the claim or claims located by reference to some natural object or permanent monument as will identify the claim. On each claim located after the passage of this act, and until a patent shall have been issued therefor, not less than one hundred dollars' worth of labor shall be performed or improvements made during each year. On all claims located prior to the passage of this act, ten dollars' worth of labor shall be performed or improvements made each year for each one hundred feet in length along the vein until a patent shall have been issued therefor; but where such claims are held in common such expenditure may be made upon any one claim; and upon a failure to comply with these conditions, the claim or mine upon which such failure occurred shall be open to relocation in the same manner as if no location of the same had ever been made: *Provided*, That the original locators, their heirs, assigns, or legal representatives, have not resumed work upon the claim after such failure and before such location. Upon the failure of any one of several co-owners to contribute his proportion of the expenditures required by this act, the co-owners who have performed the labor or made the improvements may, at the expiration of the year, give such delinquent co-owner personal notice in writing or notice by publication in the newspaper published nearest the claim, for at least once a week for ninety days, and if at the expiration of ninety days after such notice in writing or by publication such delinquent should fail or refuse to contribute his proportion to comply with this act, his interest in the claim shall become the property of his co-owners who have made the required expenditures.

Patent for land claimed, &c., for valuable deposits, how to be obtained.

Sec. 6. That a patent for any land claimed and located for valuable deposits may be obtained in the following manner: Any person, association, or corporation authorized to locate a claim under this act, having claimed and located a piece of land for such purposes, who has, or have, Patent for land claimed, &c., for valuable deposits, how to be obtained.

complied with the terms of this act, may file in the proper land-office an application for a patent, under oath, showing such compliance, together with a plat and field-notes of the claim or claims in common, made by or under the direction of the United States surveyor-general, showing accurately the boundaries of the claim or claims, which shall be distinctly marked by monuments on the ground, and shall post a copy of such plat, together with a notice of such application for a patent, in a conspicuous place on the land embraced in such plat previous to the filing of the application for a patent, and shall file an affidavit of at least two persons that such notice has been duly posted as aforesaid, and shall file a copy of said notice in such land-office, and shall thereupon be entitled to a patent for said land, in the manner following: The register of the land-office, upon the filing of such application, plat, field-notes, notices, and affidavits, shall publish a notice that such application has been made, for the period of sixty days, in a newspaper to be by him designated as published nearest to said claim; and he shall also post such notice in his office for the same period. The claimant at the time of filing this application, or at any time thereafter, within the sixty days of publication, shall file with the register a certificate of the United States surveyor-general that five hundred dollars' worth of labor has been expended or improvements made upon the claim by himself or grantors; that the plat is correct, with such further description by such reference to natural objects or permanent monuments as shall identify the claim, and furnish an accurate description, to be incorporated in the patent. At the expiration of the sixty days of publication the claimant shall file his affidavit, showing that the plat and notice have been posted in a conspicuous place on the claim during said period of publication. If no adverse claim shall have been filed with the register and the receiver of the proper land-office at the expiration of the sixty days of publication, it shall be assumed that the applicant is entitled to a patent, upon the payment to the proper officer of five dollars per acre, and that no adverse claim exists; and thereafter no objection from third parties to the issuance of a patent shall be heard, except it be shown that the applicant has failed to comply with this act.

Proceedings if adverse claim is filed.

Judgment of court to be obtained.

After judgment, patent to issue to party entitled to possession upon, &c.

Where there are several parties entitled to different portions of claim.

Sec. 7. That where an adverse claim shall be filed during the period of publication, it shall be upon oath of the person or persons making the same, and shall show the nature, boundaries, and extent of such adverse claim, and all proceedings, except the publication of notice and making and filing of the affidavit thereof, shall be stayed until the controversy shall have been settled or decided by a court of competent jurisdiction, or the adverse claim waived. It shall be the duty of the adverse claimant, within thirty days after filing his claim, to commence proceedings in a court of competent jurisdiction, to determine the question of the right of possession, and prosecute the same with reasonable diligence to final judgment; and a failure so to do shall be a waiver of his adverse claim. After such judgment shall have been rendered, the party entitled to the possession of the claim, or any portion thereof, may, without giving further notice, file a certified copy of the judgment-roll with the register of the land-office, together with the certificate of the surveyor-general that the requisite amount of labor has been expended, or improvements made thereon, and the description required in other cases, and shall pay to the receiver five dollars per acre for his claim, together with the proper fees, whereupon the whole proceedings and the judgment-roll shall be certified by the register to the commissioner of the general land office, and a patent shall issue thereon for the claim, or such portion thereof as the applicant shall appear, from the decision of the court, to rightly possess. If it shall appear from the decision of the court that several parties are entitled to separate and different portions of the claim, each party may pay for his portion of the claim, with the proper fees, and file the certificate and description by the surveyor-general, whereupon the register shall certify the proceedings and judgment-roll to the commissioner of the general land office, as in the preceding case, and patents shall issue to the several parties according to their respective rights. Proof of citizenship under this act, or the acts of July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and July ninth, eighteen hundred and seventy, in the case of an individual, may consist of his own affidavit thereof, and in case of an association of persons unincorporated, of the affidavit of their authorized agent, made on his own knowledge or upon information and belief, and in case of a corporation organized under the laws of the United States, or of any State or Territory of the United States, by the filing of a certified copy of their charter or certificate of incorporation; and nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the alienation of the title conveyed by a patent for a mining-claim to any person whatever.

Proof of citizenship.
1866, ch. 262.
Vol. xiv. p. 251.
1870, ch. 235.
Vol. xvi. p. 217.

Alienation of title by patent.

Sec. 8. That the description of vein or lode claims, upon surveyed lands, shall designate the location of the claim with reference to the lines of the public surveys, but need not conform therewith; but where a patent shall be issued as aforesaid for claims upon unsurveyed lands, the surveyor-general, in extending the surveys, shall adjust the same to the boundaries of such patented claim, according to the plat or description thereof, but so as in no case to interfere with or change the location of any such patented claim.

Description of vein claims on surveyed lands how to designate location;
on unsurveyed lands.

Sec. 9. That sections one, two, three, four, and six of an act entitled "An act granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners over the public lands, and for other purposes," approved July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, are hereby repealed, but such repeal shall not affect existing rights. Applications for patents for mining-claims now pending may be prosecuted to a final decision in the general land office; but in such cases where adverse rights are not affected thereby, patents may issue in pursuance of the provisions of this act; and all patents for mining-claims heretofore issued under the act of July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, shall convey all the rights and privileges conferred by this act where no adverse rights exist at the time of the passage of this act.

Repeal of §§ 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6, of act of 1866, ch. 262.
Vol xiv. pp. 251, 252.
Existing rights not affected.

Pending applications and patents heretofore issued.

Sec. 10. That the act entitled "An act to amend an act granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners over the public lands, and for other purposes," approved July ninth, eighteen hundred and seventy, shall be and remain in full force, except as to the proceedings to obtain a patent, which shall be similar to the proceedings prescribed by sections six and seven of this act for obtaining patents to vein or lode claims; but where said placer-claims shall be upon surveyed lands, and conform to legal subdivisions, no further survey or plat shall be required, and all placer mining-claims hereafter located shall conform as near as practicable with the United States system of public land surveys and the rectangular subdivisions of such surveys, and no such location shall include more than twenty acres for each individual claimant, but where placer-claims cannot be conformed to legal subdivisions, survey and plat shall be made as on unsurveyed lands: *Provided*, That proceedings now pending may be prosecuted to their final determination under existing laws; but the provisions of this act, when not in conflict with existing laws, shall apply to such cases: *And provided also*, That where by the segregation of mineral land in any legal subdivision a quantity of agricultural land less than forty acres remains, said fractional portion of agricultural land may be entered by any party qualified by law, for homestead or pre-emption purposes.

Proceedings to obtain patents under act of 1870, chap. 235, vol. xvi. p. 217, to be had according to this act.

Placer-claims upon surveyed lands.
Pending proceedings.

Certain agricultural lands may be entered for homestead, &c., purposes.

Sec. 11. That where the same person, association, or corporation is in possession of a placer-claim, and also a vein or lode included within the boundaries thereof, application shall be made for a patent for the placer-claim, with the statement that it includes such vein or lode, and in such case (subject to the provisions of this act and the act entitled "An act to amend an act granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners over

Proceedings for patent for placer-claim which includes a vein or lode.

the public lands, and for other purposes," approved July ninth, eighteen hundred and seventy) a patent shall issue for the placer-claim, including such vein or lode, upon the payment of five dollars per acre for such vein or lode claim, and twenty-five feet of surface on each side thereof. The remainder of the placer-claim, or any placer-claim not embracing any vein or lode claim, shall be paid for at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, together with all costs of proceedings; and where a vein or lode, such as is described in the second section of this act, is known to exist within the boundaries of a placer-claim, an application for a patent for such placer-claim which does not include an application for the vein or lode claim shall be construed as a conclusive declaration that the claimant of the placer-claim has no right of possession of the vein or lode claim; but where the existence of a vein or lode in a placer-claim is not known, a patent for the placer-claim shall convey all valuable mineral and other deposits within the boundaries thereof.

Effect of patent for placer-claim upon veins, &c., within its boundaries.

Sec. 12. That the surveyor-general of the United States may appoint in each land district containing mineral lands as many competent surveyors as shall apply for appointment to survey mining-claims. The expenses of the survey of vein or lode claims, and the survey and subdivision of placer-claims into smaller quantities than one hundred and sixty acres, together with the cost of publication of notices, shall be paid by the applicants, and they shall be at liberty to obtain the same at the most reasonable rates, and they shall also be at liberty to employ any United States deputy surveyor to make the survey. The commissioner of the general land office shall also have power to establish the maximum charges for surveys and publication of notices under this act; and, in case of excessive charges for publication, he may designate any newspaper published in a land district where mines are situated for the publication of mining-notices in such district, and fix the rates to be charged by such paper; and, to the end that the commissioner may be fully informed on the subject, each applicant shall file with the register a sworn statement of all charges and fees paid by said applicant for publication and surveys, together with all fees and money paid the register and the receiver of the land-office, which statement shall be transmitted, with the other papers in the case, to the commissioner of the general land office. The fees of the register and the receiver shall be five dollars each for filing and acting upon each application for patent or adverse claim filed, and they shall be allowed the amount fixed by law for reducing testimony to writing, when done in the land-office, such fees and allowances to be paid by the respective parties; and no other fees shall be charged by them in such cases. Nothing in this act shall be construed to enlarge or affect the rights of either party in regard to any property in controversy at the time of the passage of this act, or of the act entitled "An act granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners over the public lands, and for other purposes," approved July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, nor shall this act affect any right acquired under said act; and nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal, impair, or in any way affect the provisions of the act entitled "An act granting to A. Sutro the right of way, and other privileges to aid in the construction of a draining and exploring tunnel to the Comstock lode, in the State of Nevada," approved July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Surveyor-general may appoint in each district competent surveyors of mining-claims.

Expenses of survey, &c., of claims, &c.

Commissioner of land office to establish maximum charges, &c.

Applicant to file sworn statement of fees and charges.

Fees of register and receiver.

Adverse rights not affected by this act.

Provisions of act of 1866, ch. 244, vol. xiv. p. 242, not affected hereby.

Sec. 13. That all affidavits required to be made under this act, or the act of which it is amendatory, may be verified before any officer authorized to administer oaths within the land-district where the claims may be situated, and all testimony and proofs may be taken before any such officer, and, when duly certified by the officer taking the same, shall have the same force and effect as if taken before the register and receiver of the land-office. In cases of contest as to the mineral or agricultural character of land, the testimony and proofs may be taken as herein provided on per-

Affidavits under this act, &c., may be verified and testimony &c., taken, before whom.

Testimony in contests as to

character of land, how taken.

sonal notice of at least ten days to the opposing party; or if said party cannot be found, then by publication of at least once a week for thirty days in a newspaper, to be designated by the register of the land-office as published nearest to the location of such land; and the register shall require proof that such notice has been given.

Where veins intersect, &c., priority of title to govern.

Proviso.

Where veins unite, oldest location to take.

Sec. 14. That where two or more veins intersect or cross each other, priority of title shall govern, and such prior location shall be entitled to all ore or mineral contained within the space of intersection: *Provided, however*, That the subsequent location shall have the right of way through said space of intersection for the purposes of the convenient working of the said mine: *And provided also*, That where two or more veins unite, the oldest or prior location shall take the vein below the point of union, including all the space of intersection.

Patents for non-mineral lands, not contiguous to lode, but used by proprietors for mining, &c., purposes.

Limit to amount of such land.

Sec. 15. That where non-mineral land not contiguous to the vein or lode is used or occupied by the proprietor of such vein or lode for mining or milling purposes, such non-adjacent surface ground may be embraced and included in an application for a patent for such vein or lode, and the same may be patented therewith, subject to the same preliminary requirements as to survey and notice as are applicable under this act to veins or lodes: *Provided*, That no location hereafter made of such non-adjacent land shall exceed five acres, and payment for the same must be made at the same rate as fixed by this act for the superficies of the lode. The owner of a quartz-mill or reduction-works, not owning a mine in connection therewith, may also receive a patent for his mill-site, as provided in this section.

Repealing clause.

Existing rights not affected.

Sec. 16. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to impair, in any way, rights or interests in mining property acquired under existing laws.

Approved, May 10, 1872.

May 10, 1872.

CHAP. CLIII.—*An Act authorizing the Secretary of War to correct an Army Officer's Record.*

Preamble.

Whereas in December, eighteen hundred and seventy, Major Samuel Ross, United States army, unassigned, was examined by a retiring board at San Francisco, California, and found disabled for active duty on account of wounds received in battle; and whereas no official action having been taken to retire from active service the said Ross on the proceedings of said retiring board, and the said Ross being a supernumerary officer was honorably mustered out of service as such on or about January second, eighteen hundred and seventy-one; and whereas on or about March second, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, the said Ross was re-appointed an officer of the United States army, as second lieutenant, with a view of being retired from active service on account of said disability: Therefore,

Name of Samuel Ross to be placed on retired list of army officers, &c.

Proviso.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to place the name of said Samuel Ross on the list of officers retired from active service, according to the proceedings and report of said retiring board, to take effect for rank and pay from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and to correct the army records and register so that the name of said Ross will appear as continuously in service; *Provided*, That any and all moneys as pay or emoluments received by said Ross, on account of being declared mustered out as aforesaid, shall be deducted from his pay as such retired officer, accruing from, on, and after the said first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Approved, May 10, 1872.

CHAP. CLVI. — *An Act to authorize the Commissioners of Claims to appoint special Commissioners to take Testimony, and for other Purposes.*

May 11, 1872.

[Extended. See 1873, ch. 236. *Post*, p. 577.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioners of claims shall have authority to appoint special commissioners to take testimony, to be used in cases pending before them, who shall have authority to administer oaths and affirmations, and to take the depositions of witnesses: *Provided*, The claimants shall pay the fees of such special commissioners for taking the depositions of witnesses called by them; but such fees shall in no case exceed ten cents per folio if the claim is less than one thousand dollars.

Commissioners of claims may appoint special commissioners to take testimony in cases before them.

Fees, and who to pay.

Sec. 2. That any person who shall knowingly and wilfully swear falsely before the said commissioners of claims, or either of them, or before any special commissioner appointed by virtue of this act, in any matter or claim pending before said commissioners, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished in the same manner prescribed by law in cases of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Knowingly, &c., swearing falsely before, &c., to be perjury, and how punished.

Sec. 3. That the commissioners of claims may appoint and employ agents, but not more than three at any time, whose duty it shall be, under the direction and authority of said commissioners, to investigate claims pending before them, to procure evidence, to secure the attendance of witnesses on behalf of the government, and to examine the same, and to cross-examine the witnesses produced by claimants, and to perform such other duties as may be required of them by said commissioners, who may discharge them at any time. The said agents shall be allowed their actual and necessary travelling expenses; the expenses paid out in investigating claims, procuring witnesses, and taking testimony, and six dollars per day while employed in the discharge of their duties; of all which, at the end of each month, they shall make a statement in detail, specifying the amounts by them paid out, to whom paid, when and where and for what purpose, and the number of days employed in their duties, and shall transmit the same, duly certified, to the commissioners. But no claim where the amount exceeds ten thousand dollars shall be examined, decided, and reported by the commissioners to Congress, except the testimony on behalf of the claimant in such case shall have been taken orally before the commissioners or some one of them personally, or shall have been taken previous to the third day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, to be used in the court of claims or before some department of the government.

Commissioners of claims may employ agents to investigate claims, &c.

Pay and expenses of such agents.

Detailed statement, &c.

No claim of over $10,000 to be reported by commissioners to Congress, except, &c.

Sec. 4. That the commissioners may employ three additional clerks at a salary of one thousand two hundred dollars per year; and may employ, at the usual rates, such assistance for the short-hand reporter as may be necessary, from time to time, in reporting, copying, and preparing for Congress the oral testimony taken in cases before the said commissioners.

Additional clerks to commissioners and aid to short-hand reporter, and their pay.

Sec. 5. That all the expenses incurred under the provisions of this act shall be allowed and paid in the same manner, and out of the same appropriation provided for in the act organizing the said commissioners of claims, being an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Expenses under this act how provided for. 1871, ch. 116, § 6. Vol. xvi. p. 525.

Sec. 6. That it shall be the duty of the said commissioners of claims to receive, examine, and consider the justice and validity of such claims as shall be brought before them of those citizens who remained loyal adherents to the cause and government of the United States during the war, for stores or supplies taken or furnished during the rebellion for the use of the navy of the United States, in the same manner and with

Commissioners to consider the claims of loyal citizens for supplies taken, &c., during the rebellion, for the use of the navy.

the like effect as they are now required by law to do in the case of stores or supplies taken or furnished for the use of the army.

Approved, May 11, 1872.

May 11, 1872.

CHAP. CLVII. — *An Act to carry out certain Provisions of the Cherokee Treaty of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and for the Relief of Settlers on the Cherokee Lands in the State of Kansas.*

Preamble.
Vol. xiv. p. 799.

Whereas in order that certain provisions of the treaty of July nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, between the United States and the Cherokee nation may be rendered clearer, and made more satisfactory to settlers upon the lands known as the "Cherokee strip," in the State of Kansas, said settlers having moved thereon since the date of said treaty, and for the purpose of facilitating the sale of said lands: Therefore,

Certain Cherokee lands in Kansas to be surveyed and offered for sale.

Price.

Fractions of less than forty acres.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the strip of land lying west of the Neosho river, and included in the State of Kansas, conveyed to the Cherokee nation of Indians by the United States, and now belonging to said nation, shall be surveyed, under the direction of the commissioner of the general land office, in the same manner as the public lands of the United States are surveyed, and shall be by him offered for sale under the provisions and restrictions of this act; and all the lands in said tract lying east of the Arkansas river shall be sold at two dollars per acre, and all lands in said tract lying west of said river shall be sold at one dollar and fifty cents per acre, except as hereinafter provided: *Provided*, That where there is a fraction of land less than forty acres, the same shall be sold with the contiguous tract, expense of survey to be paid out of the proceeds of said land in accordance with the treaty of July ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Heads of families, &c., settlers, &c., upon these lands may enter and purchase not over 160 acres.

Price and payment.

Heads of families, &c., who may settle, &c., within one year.

Lands not sold within, &c., to be sold, on sealed bids, after, &c.

Proof of settlement, entry and payment.

Town-site laws made applicable.

Public advertisement.

Sec. 2. That each person being the head of a family or over twenty-one years of age who has made a bona-fide settlement and improvement upon any portion of said lands, and is now occupying the same, or, in case of his or her death, the heirs of such, or, if such heirs are minors, their guardians for them, shall be entitled to enter and purchase the lands so settled upon and occupied, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, at the price fixed in the first section of this act, payment for which shall be made at any time within one year from the date of the approval by the Secretary of the Interior of the acceptance of the provisions of this act, as provided for in the fifth section hereof; and all persons heads of families or over twenty-one years of age who may settle upon said lands at any time within one year from the date of the passage of this act, may purchase the land so settled upon, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, at the price fixed in the first section of this act, and shall make payment therefor within one year from the date of said settlement: *Provided*, That all lands not sold under the foregoing provisions of this section, and all lands settled upon but unpaid for at the expiration of the limitation named in the foregoing provisions of this act, shall, unless such payment be suspended by reason of contest or appeal, be sold by the Secretary of the Interior, on sealed bids, after due advertisement, in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, and at not less than the price fixed in the first section of this act: *Provided further*, That proof of settlement, entry, and payment shall be made at the land-office of the proper district, under such regulations as the commissioner of the general land office shall prescribe: *And provided further*, That the town-site laws shall be, and hereby are, extended to and made applicable to said lands, subject to the provisions of this act: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior may cause public advertisement to be made of the provisions of this act.

Certain Cherokee citizens,

Sec. 3. That any Cherokee citizen, or the heirs at law of such who had rights under the Cherokee laws to any portion of said lands, and whose titles were valid at the date of the treaty of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and who may be able to establish such validity within one year from the date of the passage of this act, under such rules as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, shall receive the proceeds of the sale of such identical lands, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, instead of their being invested as hereinafter provided for in the fourth section of this act.

&c., to receive proceeds of sales of certain lands.

Sec. 4. That all moneys accruing from the sales of land under this act shall, without unnecessary delay, be invested in the registered five per centum bonds of the United States, as provided in the twenty-third article of the treaty of eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Proceeds of sales under this act to be invested.

Sec. 5. That the sale of said lands, as hereinbefore provided for, shall not take place until the provisions of this act are accepted by the Cherokee national council, or by a delegation duly authorized thereby; which acceptance shall be filed with the Secretary of the Interior, and, when approved by him, the same shall be final and conclusive.

Sales not to be made until provisions of this act are accepted by Cherokee national council, &c.

Approved, May 11, 1872.

CHAP. CLVIII. — *An Act to authorize the Construction of a Bridge across the Missouri River, at Boonville, Missouri.*

May 11, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Missouri, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct and maintain a bridge over the Missouri river, between the city of Boonville, in Cooper county, and Franklin, in Howard county, in said State, and to lay on or over said bridge railway-tracks for the more perfect connection of any railroads that are, or shall be, constructed to the said river at or opposite said point, under the limitations and conditions hereinafter provided; that said bridge shall not interfere with the free navigation of said river beyond what is necessary in order to carry into effect the rights and privileges hereby granted; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction, or alleged obstruction, to the free navigation of said river, the cause may be tried before the district court of the United States of the State of Missouri in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge touches.

Bridge across the Missouri river, in Missouri, between Boonville and Franklin.

Railway-tracks.

Navigation not to be interfered with.

Litigation to be in the district court of the United States.

Sec. 2. That any bridge built under the provisions of this act may, at the option of the company building the same, be built as a draw-bridge, with a pivot or other form of draw, or with unbroken or continuous spans: *Provided,* That if the said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, it shall not be of less elevation, in any case, than fifty feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the bottom chord of the bridge; nor shall the spans of said bridge be less than two hundred and fifty feet in length; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river, and not less than three hundred feet in length *And provided also,* That if any bridge built under this act shall be constructed as a draw-bridge, the same shall be constructed as a pivot draw-bridge, with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and with spans of not less than one hundred and sixty feet in length in the clear on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw; and the next adjoining spans to the draw shall not be less than two hundred and fifty feet; and said spans shall not be less than thirty feet above low-water mark, and not less than ten above extreme high-water mark, measuring to the bottom chord of the bridge; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river: *And provided also,* That said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passage of boats; and in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw during or after the passage of trains.

Bridge may be a draw-bridge, or with unbroken spans.

Spans and piers.

Pivot draw-bridge and draw.

Draw to be opened promptly.

Bridge to be a post-route.

Charges and right of way for postal-telegraph purposes.

Sec. 3. That any bridge constructed under this act, and according to its limitations, shall be a lawful structure, and shall be known and recognized as a post-route, upon which, also, no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to the said bridge, and the United States shall have the right of way for postal-telegraph purposes across said bridge.

All railway companies to have equal rights in the passage of the bridge.

Sec. 4. That all railway companies desiring to use the said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof, and of all the approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties in case they shall not agree.

Regulations for building and using the bridge.

Congress may direct the structure to be changed, &c., or revoke the authority to continue the bridge.

Sec. 5. That the structure herein authorized shall be built under and subject to such regulations for the security of the navigation of said river and lake as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and the said structure shall be at all times so kept and managed as to offer reasonable and proper means for the passage of vessels through and under said structure; and the said structure shall be changed at the cost and expense of the owners thereof, from time to time, as Congress may direct, so as to preserve the free and convenient navigation of said river; and the authority to erect and continue said bridge shall be subject to revocation by law whenever the public good shall, in the judgment of Congress, so require.

Act may be altered, &c.

Sec. 6. That the right to alter or amend this act so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of bridges is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, May 11, 1872.

May 14, 1872.

See *Ante*, pp. 17, 25, 30, and *Post*, pp. 382, 415, 586.

CHAP. CLIX. — *An Act to Establish certain Post-roads.*

Post-roads established in

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be, and are hereby, established as post-roads: —

ALABAMA.

Alabama.

From Crossville, via Big Wills Creek and Rodentown, to Atalla.

From Crossville, via Grove Oak, Newville, and Park's Store, to Scottsboro'.

From Tuscumbia, Saint's Store, to Newburg.

From Rocky Head to Haw Ridge.

From Kemp's Creek to Bowdon.

From Ashland, via Hillabee, Millersville, and Bradford, to Rockford.

From Louina, via Davidson and Dudleyville, to Dudeville.

From Louina, via Wood's Ferry, Wesobulga, and Mullins, to Blakes' Ferry.

From High Shoals, via Roanoke, Wief's, Higgins', and Buffalo Wallow, to Chambers'.

From Rock Mills, via Bacon Level, Hickory Flat, and Wehadka, to Antioch.

From Pinckneyville to Childersburg.

From Tuskegee, via Honey Cut, to Union Springs.

From Hines Precinct to Tuskegee.

From Wedowee, via Jordans and Arbacoochee, to Bell's Mills.

From Cole's Station to Tallasee.

From Wetumpka to Robinson Springs.

From Society Hill to Hurtville.

From Troy, via Pea River, Buck Horn, and Louisville, to Clayton.

From Blake's Ferry, via Fox Creek, to East Mill.

Post-roads established in Alabama;

From Tuskegee, via Cross Keys, Culhatchee, and Mount Meigs, to Montgomery.

From Dadeville, via Pinckneyville and Sylacogga, to Childersburg.

From Opelika, via Oak Bower, to Dudleyville.

From Letohatchee, via Hickory Grove, Mount Carmel, Argus, and Helicon, to Olustee.

From Chulafinnee to Caimbardville.

From Jasper to Somerville.

From Bullock to Rutledge.

From Rock Mills to Houston, Georgia.

From Smith's Station, via Warcoochee, Beulah, Ossisippi, Trammell's Factory, to West Point, Georgia.

From Hillians to Collinsville.

From Springville to Violy.

From Fertiles to Athens.

From Somerville to Decatur.

From Somerville to Oleander.

From Rogersville to Gilbertsboro.

From Lagrange to Brickville.

From Rock Creek to Dickson.

From Bexar to Pikeville.

From Chester to Democrat.

From Jasper to Jonesboro.

From Pettersville to Athens.

From Handy to Jasper.

From Houston to Hanby's Mills.

From Tuscumbia, via Saint's Store, to Newburg.

From Florence, via Rice's Store, to Waynesboro, Tennessee.

From Tuscumbia, via Fink's Store, to Frankfort.

From Tuscumbia, via Fike's Store, to Frankfort.

From Florence, via Saint's Store, to Waynesboro, Tennessee.

From Pikesville, via Bexas, to Fulton, Mississippi.

From Allsboro to Iuka, Mississippi.

From Smith's Station, via Warcoochee Valley, Beulah, Mechanicsville, Ossinoppi, Georgia and Alabama Manufacturing Company, to West Point, Georgia.

From Abbeville to Clopton.

From Columbia to Port Gains, Georgia.

From Bullock to Rutledge.

From Dadeville, via Mountreal, Mt. Zion, Fish Pond, Bulger's Mills, Kowaliga, Guthries, Cotton Store, Sand Tuck, Howle's Store, to Wetumpka.

From Waverly via Rome, Walnut Hill, Melton's Mills, to Channahatchee.

ARIZONA TERRITORY.

Arizona Territory;

From Tubac to Monument.

From Tubac, via Sonoita Valley, to Crittenden.

From Hardyville, via Mineral Park, to Prescott.

From Bradshaw, via Walnut Grove, to Wickenburg.

ARKANSAS.

Arkansas.

From Hamburg to Lake Village.

From Marshall to Harrison.

From West Plains, via Wright's Mill, to Mountain Home.

From West Plains, via Spear's Mills, to Gainesville.

From Cambria to Mercyville, in Missouri.

From Maysville to Vinita, Indian Territory.

Post-roads established in Arkansas;

From Lewisburg, via Howard and Union City, to Gibbon's Landing.

From Clarksville, via Spada, Morrison's Bluff, Calico, and Anderson, to Reveille.

From Arkadelphia, via Rome, Gray's Ferry, Moscow, Mount Moriah, and Rosston, to Magnolia.

From Brinkley, via Cypress Ridge, Hickory Ridge, and Dades, to Trenton.

From Marshall to Rally Hill.

From De Vall's Bluff to De Witt.

California;

CALIFORNIA.

From Santa Cruz to Pescadero.

From Bear Creek to Yo Semite.

From Mendocino City to Noyo River.

From Ukiah City to Booneville.

From Upper Lake to Bartlett's Springs.

From Chico to Dayton.

From Dayton to Butte City.

From Butte City to Princeton.

From Woodland, via Cacheville, to head of Capay Valley.

From Wheatland to Spencerville.

From Calistoga, via Great Geysers, to Cloverdale.

From Camptonville, in Yuba County, via Indian Hill, to Brandy City, in Sierra County.

From Shasta City, via Millville, Phillip's Ranch, Round Mountain, Luttrell's Ranch, Caton's Valley, Birney's Valley, Birney's Falls, Pitt River, Bingettville, Fall River Valley, Big Valley, Davidson's Ranch, Mayfield's Mills, Whitley's Crossing, Ash Creek, Adin, McDevitt's Mills, Townsend's Ranch, Steel Brothers' Ranch, Hot Springs Valley, Butte Mountain, Dorrisburg, Franklin's Store, Goose Lake, and Ford Bidwell, to Lake City.

From Strawberry Valley, via Scales Diggings, Port Wine, Saint Louis, and Whiskey Diggings, to Gibsonville.

From Jehama, via Paskento, to Newville.

From Lower Lake to Bartlett's Springs.

From Taylorville to Reno, Nevada.

From Sebastopol, via Forbesville, to Guernville.

From Antioch to Bantas.

From Red Bluff, via Roaring River, Janesville, Igo, Piety Hill, Horsetown, and Middletown, to Shasta City.

Colorado Territory.

COLORADO TERRITORY.

From Badito, via Gardner, Cristome, San Isabel, and Bismarck, to Villa Grove.

From Cañon City, via Greenwood, Mace's Hole, and Dotson's to Greenhorn.

From Greenwood to Colfax.

From Badito, via Gardner, to Colfax.

From Fort Collins to Livermore.

From Trinidad, via San Francisco, to La Trinchera.

From Garland to Zapota.

From La Lorna to Capote.

From Colorado Springs to Fairplay.

From Creswell, via Bergen Park, to Junction.

CONNECTICUT.

Post-roads established in Connecticut;

From New Hartford, via Berkhamstead and Hartland, to West Greenville, in Massachusetts.

From Redding to Bridgeport.

From Pleasant Valley to Riverton.

DAKOTA TERRITORY.

Dakota Territory;

From Richland to Sioux City, in Iowa.

From Yankton, via Welchtown, Ashvill, Skunk Lake, and Sisseton, to Breckenridge.

From Yankton, via Scotland, Milltown, Rockport, Firesteel, Batesville, Diamond Hill, and Eldorado, to North Pacific Railroad.

From Fort Sully, via Cheyenne Agency, Grand River Agency, Fort Rice, Fort Stevenson, and Fort Bradford.

From Whetstone Agency, via White River Forks, to Spotted Tail's Agency.

From Eden, via Lodi, Turkey Creek, and Thomsonville, to Yankton.

From Canton, via Turnersville, Swan Lake, Ashville, and Wolf Creek, to Milltown.

From Sioux Falls City, via Rockport, to Fort Thompson.

From Vermillion, via Pilot Grove and Morry's Crossing, to Yankton.

From Medera to Big Stone Lake.

From Yankton to Norfolk, in Nebraska.

From Owego to Breckinridge, in Minnesota.

From Norfolk, in Nebraska, via Santee Agency, Springfield, Dayton, Scotland, Maxwell City, Red Earth, and Skunk Lake, to Dell City.

From Crow Creek Agency, via Cocosh, Gray Cloud, Alwilda, Central City, Bangor, Cecelia, and Brisbine, to Flandreau.

From Springfield, via Marshton, Woodbine, Laurel, Rockport, Atchate, Flandreau, Lake Shetek, and Mahoka Lake, to Mankato, in Minnesota.

From Sioux Falls City to Wicklow.

From Sioux Falls City to Worthington.

GEORGIA.

Georgia;

From Jasper to Dawsonville.

From Louisville to Way's.

From Tunnel Hill to Dirt Town.

From Bainbridge, via Swann's Bridge, to Steam Mill.

From Harrell, via Calvary, to Concord, Florida.

From Athens, via McClesky's and Jug Tavern, to Lawrenceville.

From Monticello to Hillsborough.

From Madison to Ebenezer.

From Oconee Station, on Central Railroad, to Norris' Store.

From Hawkinsville to Vienna.

From Valdosta, via Ashley Lawson's, to E. J. Williams'.

From Cartersville, via Ball Ground, Walasco, and Dawsonville, to Dahlonega.

From Mt. Pleasant, on Brunswick and Albany Railroad, to Owen's Ferry, on St. Illa River.

INDIANA.

Indiana.

From New Garden to Arba.

From Bethel to Holansburg.

From Martinsville, via Pine City, to Eminence.

From Martinsville, via Monroe Mills and Oak Farm, to Nashville.

From Morgantown, via Cope, to Waverly

From Newberg to Marco.

Post-roads established in Indian Territory;

INDIAN TERRITORY.

From Perryville, via Bushy and Goodland, to Paris, in Texas.

From Parker, in Kansas, via Coody's Bluff, Shanta-Sapba (or Black Dog Creek), Choteau Station, and Locust Grove, to Tahlequab.

From Rossville, via Nu-Nohetihe, Lynch's Mill, Grand Salim, Locust Grove, and Fourteen-mile Creek, to Fort Gibson.

From Marysville, in Arkansas, via Spavinaw and Moravian Mission, to Tahlequab.

From Tahlequab, via Flint, Clear Spring, and Lee's Creek, to Van Buren, in Arkansas.

From Coyville, Kansas, via Sac Agency, Okmulege, Barnett, Brunor, Stonewall, and Tishamingo, to Preston, Texas.

Iowa;

IOWA.

From Harper's Ferry, via Elon and Dalby, to Waukon.

From Fairbank to Grove Hill.

From Duncombe to Gowrie.

From Cherokee to Worthington.

From Jefferson to Mansion.

From Davenport, via Amity, Allen's Grove, and Buena Vista, to Calamus.

From Platteville, via Mormontown, to Redding.

From Florence, via Robin and Doebell, to Shellsburg.

From Iron Hill, via Emeline and Canton, to Cascade.

From Easton, via Plattsville, to Bridgeport.

From Le Mars to Wolfdale.

From Sibley to Beloit.

From Ottumwa, via Oak Springs, to Unionville.

From Iron Hill to Crab's Mill.

From Centre Junction, via Madison, to Hale.

From Spirit Lake, via Sibley, to Beloit.

From Cherokee, Iowa, to Worthington, Minnesota.

From Union Mills to Hopewell.

From Donelson, via Dover, Clay Grove, and Pilot Grove, to Salem.

From Woodbine to Shelby.

From Le Mars, via Orange City, Ocheyedan, and Sibley, to Worthington, Minnesota.

From Miami Valley to Garner's Mill.

From Franklin to Washington Prairie.

From Waukon, via Rud's, Dorchester, and Wilmington, to Caledonia, Minnesota.

From Neola to Glenwood.

Illinois;

ILLINOIS.

From Colchester to Fandon.

From Mill Shoals to Belle City.

From Robinson, via Hardinsville, Chauncey, and Sumner, to Mier.

Idaho;

IDAHO.

From Silver City to Fairville.

From Tynesville to Washington.

Kentucky.

KENTUCKY.

From Fordsville to Pellville.

From Owenton, via Squireville, to Springfort.

Post-roads established in Kentucky;

From Buffalo to Siloma.

From Prestonburg to Warfield.

From Grumville, via Deer Creek, to Rolling Fork.

From Morton to Rockville.

From Hickman to St. John, via Lodgetin, Morse Station, Lynnville, Murray, Good Bridge, New Providence, and New Concord.

From Moscow to Milburn, via Clinton and Spring Hill.

From Clinton to Wingo Station, via Sullivan's Store, and Baltimore.

From Clinton to Mayfield, via Dublin.

From Columbus to Blandville, via McClure's.

From Clinton to Blandville, via Cummin's Mill.

From Blandville to Barlow City.

From Dublin, via Fancy Farm, Wilson's Creek, and Kansas, to Paducah.

From Mayfield to Barlow City, via Wilson Creek, Lovelaceville, Hinkleville, and Hazlewood.

From Hodgensville to New Haven.

From Calhoun to Sevia or Owensboro and Russelville Railroad.

From Samuels Depot to Chaplin.

From Lancaster, via Buckeye, Mouth of Paint Lick, and Sulphur Mill, to Nicholasville.

From Benton, via Birmingham and Vogle's Lime Kiln, to Eddyville.

From Benton, via Fair Dealing, Aurora, Hico, Shiloh, to Murray.

From Calvert City, via Palman and Simpsonia, to Florence.

From Eddyville, via Parksville, to Cadiz.

From Princeton, via Simms' Store and Walloria, to Montgomery.

From Montgomery, via Cherry Hill, to Roaring Springs.

From Cadiz, via Trillis Store, to Cherry Hill.

From Smithland, via Salem, Marion, Fredonia, to Princeton.

From Cypress to Marion.

From Hurricane to Marion.

From Morganfield to Dixon.

From Morganfield to Marion.

From Caseyville to Morganfield.

From Dixon to Princeton.

From Dixon to Marion.

From Mayfield, via Stubblefield, and Cuba, to Linnville.

From Brewer's Mill, via Farmington and Huverd's Mill, to Boydsville.

From Princeton, via Parkersville, to Cadiz.

From Cadiz to Rockcastle.

From Cadiz to Linton.

From Caseyville to Providence.

From Fredonia to Dixon.

From Fredonia to Eddyville.

From Calvert City, via Haddock's Ferry, Dycusburgh, to Fredonia.

From Mayfield, via Fair Oaks and Clear Springs, to Simpsonia.

From Dixon, via Providence, to Creswell.

From Warsaw to Sparta.

From Robinson's Station, on the Kentucky Central Railroad, via Curry's Run Post-Office, Richland, and Antioch, to Havilandsville.

KANSAS.

Kansas.

From Attica to Cawker City.

From Twin Mounds, via Valley Brook, Michigan City, and La Mont Hill, to Lyndon.

From Middle Creek to Lincolnville.

From Cawker City to Wilson.

From Elk Falls, via Belknap and Cloversdale, to Cedarville.

Post-roads established in Kansas.

From Wichita via London and Wellington, to Caldwell.

From Solomon City to Wichita.

From Peabody, via Plum Grove and Spring Branch, to Towanda.

From Newton, via Brookdale, to Fort Zarah.

From Longton, via Grafton, to Peru.

From Osborne, via Connell's Ranch and Russell, to Fort Zarah.

From Independence to Caney.

From Augusta, via Numeocah, Belle Plains, and Meridian, to Caldwell.

From Louisburg, via New Lancaster, Fontana, and Greeley, to Garnett.

From Quenemo (formerly known as the Sac and Fox agency) to Tecumseh.

From Fredonia to Coysville.

From Pleasanton, via Mound City, Blue Mound, Ozark.

From Westport, Missouri, via Shawnee Mission, Tomahawk Creek, and Aubrey, to New St. Louis.

From Mound City, via Oakwood, to Garnett.

From La Cygne, via Cady, Goodrich, and Sugar Valley, to Garnett.

From Manhattan, via Belle Garde, Oak Grove, and Johnson, to Frankfort.

From Eldorado, via Little Walnut, Hickory Creek, and Rock Creek, to Elk Falls.

From Abilene, via Newbern and Mud Creek, to Marion Centre.

From Skiddy to Diamond Springs.

From Saint Mary's, via Eskridge, to Emporia.

From Eureka to Winfield.

From Wichita to Winfield.

From Independence, via Grafton and Center, to Cloverdale.

From Parsons to Smithfield, in Missouri.

From Wichita to Fort Sill, in Indian Territory.

From Douglass, via St. Joe, Ninnescha, and Merictran, to Caldwell.

From Minneapolis to Salina.

From Lindsburg to Hutchinson.

From Bloomingdale, via Merion Centre, to Florence.

From Minneapolis, via Salt Creek Valley, to Cawker City.

From Ellsworth, via Jewell City, to Grand Island, in Nebraska.

From Concordia to Asherville.

From Centralia, via Neuchatel, to Vienna.

From Concordia, via Oak Creek and Pilot Rock, to Zahnville.

From Sumner City, via Chicaska, to Caldwell.

From Jewell, via Delta City, to White Rock.

From Russell Station, via Paradise Creek, Cavert Creek, Osborne City, Gaylord, Ballard, Covington, and Waterloo, to Fort Kearney, Nebraska.

From Wichita, via Sumner City, Caldwell, Cheyenne, Washita Agencies, and Fort Hill, to Jackson, Texas.

From Wichita to Willington.

From Wichita to Augusta.

From Hutchinson to Camp Supply.

From Hutchinson, via Atlanla, to Fort Zarah.

From Big Timber, via Greenville, Burr Oak, White Mound, and Salem, to Cora.

From Winfield, via Oxford, to Sumner City.

From Bunker Hill to Zarah.

From Concordia, via Pipe Creek, Minneapolis, Lindsey, Salina, and Lindsburg, to Wichita.

From Salina, via Elm Creek, to Hutchinson.

From Kirwin to the western line of the State.

Post-roads established in Kansas;

From Kirwin, up Deer Creek, to the northwestern corner of Phillips County.

From Kirwin, via Truesdale and Darling Ranch, to Prairie Dog City.

From Russell Station, via Osborn, Gaylord, and Ballard, to Red Cloud, in Nebraska.

From New Scandinavia, via White Rock City, Greenville, White Mound, Sweeny's Ranch, Ballard, and Gaylord, to Fort Hays.

From Belleville, via Prairie Plaine, to Dryden, Nebraska.

From Wyandotte, via Quindaro, Six-Mile House, White Church, and May Wood, to Tonganoxie.

From Bunker Hill, via Lura, to Osborne City.

From Burlington, via Lyndon, Fairfax, and Richardson, to Carbondale.

From Humboldt to Hepler.

From Greenville, via Oakland and Iowa, to Athens.

From Beloit, via Salt Creek and Lincoln Centre, to Ellsworth.

From Aurora to Beloit.

From Concordia, via Lake Sibley, to Bellville.

From Oswego, via Elm Grove, to Parker.

From Coffeyville, via Peru and Cedar Vale, to Arkansas City.

From Clay Centre, via Brown Rock and Butler, to Washington.

From Fort Hays, via Bulls City, Cedarville, Emmaville, and Waterloo, to Fort Kearney, Nebraska.

From Tioga to Altoona.

From Wichita, via Bellplaine and Oxford, to Arkansas City.

From Newton, via Hutchinson, Fort Zarah, to Fort Dodge.

From Eskridge, via Rock Creek, to Council Grove.

From Jewell, via Oakland and White Mound, to Red Cloud, Nebraska.

From Fredonia to Elk City.

From Sabetha to Falls City, Nebraska.

From Perryville, via Ozawkie, to Grasshopper Falls.

From Abilene, via Buckeye, Cheever, and Lovejoy, to Clay Centre.

From Elk City, via Boston, Cloverdale, to Cedarvale.

LOUISIANA.

Louisiana;

From Lake Charles to Leesburg.

From Washington to Churchville.

From Washington, via Big Cave, to mouth of Bayou Rouge.

From Port Vincent, via Walker's, Ott's Mills, and Hog Branch, to Independence.

From Monroe to Vernon.

From Cuba to Brooklyn.

From Lake Providence to Floyd.

From Vernon to Winnfield.

From Farmerville to Marion.

From Farmerville to Pigeon Hill.

From Homer to Eldorado.

From Baton Rouge to Clinton.

From Franklinton to Palestine.

From Monroe, via Chemiere, Brooklyn, to Winfield.

From New Orleans to Grand Isle, in the Parish of Jefferson.

MARYLAND.

Maryland.

From Dundee to Skipton.

From Westminister, via Mexico and Snydersburg, to Manchester.

From Park Mills to Greenfield Mills.

From Brooklyn to Johnson's Store.

Post-roads established in Missouri;

MISSOURI.

From Troy, via Chantilly, New Salem, Bur Oak Valley, and Dryden, to Troy.

From Newark to La Belle.

From West Plains, via Chapel and Summersville, to Currant River.

From Mound College to Jacksonville.

From Brazeto, via Hanleys, St. Elizabeth Tavern, and Cage, to Dixon.

From Hillsboro, via Lemay's Ferry, to St. Louis.

From Gainesville to Mountain Home.

From Billings, via Delaware Town, to Ozark.

From Fair Grove to High Prairie.

From Sentinel Prairie, Payne's Prairie, to Bolivar.

From Dixon to Manton.

From Linn to Cooper Hill.

From Bethany to Eagleville.

From Oregon, via Grant Whig Valley, to Maryville.

From Pickering to Grant City.

From Breckenridge to Groveland.

From Civil Bend, via Jameson, to Crittenden.

From Civil Bend to Kindig.

From Mercyville, via Tullvania and New Boston, to Milan.

From O'Fallon, via Cottleville, Hamburg, Mechanicsville, and Dashoff, to O'Fallon.

From Van Buren to Poplar Bluff.

From Grant's Hill, via Grant City, to Bedford, Iowa.

From Marysville, via Clearmount, to Bradyville, Iowa.

From Mooreville, via Monroe, Morris, and Bates, to Norborne.

From Rockport to College Springs, Iowa.

From Marysville to Rochester.

Minnesota.

MINNESOTA.

From Beaver, via Elba and Whitewater Falls, to St. Charles.

From Antrim to Fairmount.

From Worthington to Spirit Lake, in Iowa.

From Windom, via Big Bend, Lake Sheteck, and Saratoga, to Lynd.

From Rushford to Winona.

From Campbell, via Sherwin's Lakes, to Fergus Falls.

From Newburg, via Lenora, Amherst, and Watson Creek, to Washington.

From Rochester, via Farm Hill, to Lake City.

From Lake City, via West Albany, Hyde Park, Millville, and Forest Mound, to Plainview.

From Rosendale to Cosmos.

From Atwater to Cosmos.

From Morris to Lac Qui Parle.

From Worthington, via Lawrence, to Dell City, Dakota Territory.

From Blue Earth City to Banks.

From Henderson, via Prairie Mound and Round Grove, to Beaver Falls.

From Cokato to Fair Haven.

From Saint Joseph, Saint Wendalland, Holding's Ford, to Burnhamsville.

From Jackson, via Worthington, to Luverne.

From Graham Lake to Herron Lake.

From Worthington, via Round Lake and Lake Ocheden, to Jackson.

From Maywood to Princeton.

From Bonnewell's Mills, via Collingwood, to Cokato Station.

Post-roads established in Minnesota;

From Herman to Lake Traverse.
From Jackson to Windom.
From Graham Lake to Worthington.
From Grand Meadow to High Forest.
From Saint Peter to New Auburn.
From Langdon to Cottage Grove.
From Alexandria, via Miltona and Leaf Valley, to Brandon.
From Elizabethtown to Oak Lake.
From Alexandria, via Moe, to Herman.
From Holmes City to Herman.
From Rush Lake to Otter-Tail Crossing.
From Willmar to Granite Falls.
From Willmar, via Emerson, Hawk Creek, and Yellow Medicine City, to Lynd.
From Redwood Falls to Beaver Falls.
From Fair Haven, via French Lake, to Cokato Station.
From Clear Lake to Santiago.

MISSISSIPPI.

Mississippi;

From Vaiden to Sidon.

MONTANA.

Montana;

From Beartown to Yreka.
From Missoula, via Agency and St. Ignatius, to Scribner.
From Springville to Centreville.
From Radersburg to Keatingville.
From Darling to Vipond.
From Radersburg, via Crow Creek Ferry, Deep Creek, Robinson's Store, North Creek, Duck Creek, and Diamond City, to Fort Baker.

MICHIGAN.

Michigan;

From Clam Lake to Traverse City.
From Evart to Falmouth.
From Clam Lake to Sherman.
From Clam Lake to Manistee.
From Falmouth, via Farewell, to Clam Lake.
From Ashton to Marietta.
From Owasso to Big Rapids.
From Falmouth, via Houghton Lake and Grand Traverse State Road, to Fife Lake.

MAINE.

Maine.

From Mattawaumkeag to Medway.
From Greenville to Mount Kinneo.
From Caribou office in Lindon to New Sweden.
From Green's Landing to Isle au Haut.
From Indian Township to Grand Lake Stream, over the Granger Turnpike.
From Winter Harbor, via Birch Harbor and Prospect Harbor, to West Goldsborough.
From Linneus, via Oakfield and Dyer Brook Plantation, to Island Falls.
From Lindon, via Woodland and Perham, to Washburn.
From Etna Centre to South Etna.
From Newfield, via West Newfield, to East Wakefield Railroad Station, New Hampshire.
From Windham Centre, via Windham, to Great Falls.

Post-roads established in Maine;

From East Holden, via Dedham, South Dedham, and Ellsworth, to a point two miles south of Dedham.

Nebraska;

NEBRASKA.

From Ashland, via Eagle, to Palmyre.

From Columbus, via Clear Creek, Osceola, and Lincoln Creek, to York Centre.

From Nebraska City, via Wilson's Creek, to Ashland.

From North Bend, via Hillsdale, to West Point.

From Grand Island, via Juniata, to Red Cloud.

From Cottonwood Springs, via Stockville, to Red Willow.

From Bennett, via Solon, to Cropsey.

From Fall City, Nebraska, to Sabetha, Kansas.

From North Bend to Midland.

From Plum Creek, via Arrapahoe and mouth of Frenchman's Fork, Nebraska, to Julesburg, Colorado Territory.

From Columbus, via Pepperville and Summit, to Ulysses.

From Bennett, via Laoni, to Beatrice.

From Sutton, via Spring Ranch, to Meridian.

From Grand Island, via Dannebrag, to Cotesfield.

From Ashland to Lone Valley.

From Ponca, Nebraska, to Texas, Dakota Territory.

From Ponca, via Daily Branch and Morton's Place, to Saint James.

From Lincoln, via Tipton, Oak Creek, and Sand Creek, to Benton.

From Pleasant Hill, via Tabor, Lucieville, Empire, and Henry, to Red Cloud.

From Papillion, via Forest City, to Ashland.

From Fort Kearney, via Republican City and Alma City, to Arrapahoe.

From Harvard, via Spring Ranch, to Red Cloud.

From Fairmount, via McFadden, to York.

From Columbus to Crete.

From Adams Centre, via Gilson, to Red Cloud.

From Fairmount, Nebraska, via Hebron, to Bellville, Kansas.

From Red Cloud, Nebraska, to Fort Hays, Kansas.

From York to Amity.

From Norfolk, Nebraska, via Santee Agency, Springfield, Dayton, Scotland, Maxwell City, Red Earth, and Skunk Lake, to Dell City, Dakota Territory.

From Columbus, via Hammond, to Niobrara.

From Lone Tree to Niobrara.

From Syracuse, via Burr Oak, Hendricks, and Latrobe, to Laoni.

From Palmyra, via Solon, to Latrobe.

From Jenkins' Mills to Concordia, Kansas.

New Jersey.

NEW JERSEY.

From Closter to Alpine.

From Elizabeth to Lyons Farms.

From Layton to Dingman's Ferry.

From Rudd's Lake, via Mount Olive, to Drakestown.

From Somerville, via Weston, Millstone, Blackwell's, Griggstown, Harlingen, and Plainville, to Flaggtown.

From Newton, via Tranquility and Huntsville, to Allamuchy.

From Parsippany Station to Troy.

From Caldwell to Centreville.

From Caldwell, via Fairfield, to Pine Brook.

From Flanders, via Naughtingsville, to German Valley.

From Hamburg, via Beaver Run, to Papakating.

From New Foundland, via West Milford, to Ringwood Furnace.

From Smith's Mills, via Lower Macopin and Upper Macopin, to West Milford.

Post-roads established in New Jersey;

NEW YORK.

New York;

From Grant Station to Panama.

From Ellicottsville to Machias.

From Truxton, via Cheningo, South Cuyler, and Taylor Centre, to Taylor.

From Cayuta, via Van Etten, to Van Ettenville.

From Downsville, via Butternut Grove and Fremont Centre, to Haukins.

From Chaumont, via Depauville and Clayton Centre, to Clayton.

From Springfield, via Sardinia and Yorkshire, to Arcade.

From Homer, via Scott, Spafford, and Borodino, to Skaneateles.

From Cortland Village, via Virgil and Creswell, to Harford.

From Port Leyden to Moose River.

From Barnes' Corners, via East Rodman and Burr's Mills, to Watertown.

From Black Brook, via Wilmington and North Elba, to Saranac Lake.

From South Bristol, via Bristol Springs, to Naples.

From Stockholm Depot, via Stockholm, to Stockholm Centre.

From Burke, via Burke Centre, to Thayer's Corners.

From Hale's Eddy, via New Baltimore, Pennsylvania, and Danville, to Harmony Centre, Pennsylvania.

From Pottersville to Mill Brook.

From Franklin to Franklin Station.

From Port Chester, via White Plains, to Parrytown.

From Cheshire to Bristol Springs.

From Chusham to East Salem.

From Pine Lake, via Newkirk's, Rockwood, Kecks Center, and Sommersville, to Fonda.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire;

From West Ossippee to Centre Sandwich.

From North Weare, via Henniker and West Henniker, to Hillsburg Bridge.

From Rumney to North Groton.

NEVADA.

Nevada.

From Wadsworth, via St. Clavis Station, Stillwater, and West Gate, Ellsworth, and San Antonio, to Belmont.

From Pine Grove to Rockland, Nevada.

From Wadsworth, via Walker River, Metallic District, Roads, Salt Marsh, Columbus, Silver Peak, Palmetto, and Fish Lake Valley, to Fort Independence.

From Elko, Nevada, via Tuscarora, and Bull Run District, to Mountain City, Nevada.

From Elko, Nevada, to Bullion City Railroad Mining District, Nevada.

From Toana, via Schellburne, Piermont, Sacramento District, Patterson District, and Silver Park, to Pioche City.

From Battle Mountain, via Tuscarora, to White Rock City.

From Tecoma to Buel.

From Wells Station, via Clover Valley, Spruce Mountain, Shelburn, Ruby Hill, Piermont, and Silver Park, to Pioche.

Post-roads established in North Carolina;

NORTH CAROLINA.

From Troy to Carthage.

From Bowers Mills, via Rock Bridge, Allen's Store, and Caledonia, to Cuvierville.

From Catawba Vale, via Crooked Creek, Stone Mountain, Bear Wallow, and Blue Ridge, to Hendersonville.

From Asheville, via Burnsville, Bakersville, Boone, and Jefferson, to Sparta.

From Hickory Tavern, via Dudley's Shoals, Brusley Mountain, and Warrior Creek, to Wilkesboro.

From Globe to Blowing Rock.

From Sparta to Independence, in Georgia.

From Catawba Station, via Yount's Mills, Clines Store, White Sulphur Springs, and Hickory Tavern, to Jefferson.

From Brown's Summit to Company Mills.

From Warm Springs to Spring Creek.

From Manteo to Cape Hatteras.

From Shoe Hill, via Montpelier, to Edinboro Medical College.

Ohio;

OHIO.

From Cherry Fork to Wheat Ridge.

From Belmont, via Morristown, to Flushing.

From Leatherwood to Cadwallader.

From Cambridge to New Connerstown.

From Nelson to Southington.

From Ripley, via Huntington, to Manchester.

From Union to Eagle Creek.

From Lewis Centre, via White Sulphur Springs, to Plaine City.

From Tranquillity, via Campbell's Mill, to Fairfax.

Oregon;

OREGON.

From Pendleton, via Forks of Birch Creek and Rock Creek, to Scotts.

From Union to Gem City, Union County.

From Baker City to Wingville.

From Jacksonville, via Manzanita, Hanna's Ferry, Big Meadow, Little and Big Butte Creek, Sam's Valley, to Jacksonville.

From Roseburg, via Looking-Glass Post-Office, Brewster Valley, Benton Prairie, Coos City, Mansfield, to Empire City.

Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA.

From Peru Mills, via Shade Valley, to Shade Gap.

From New Gallilee to Cannelton.

From Findleyville to Monongahela City.

From Centralia to Montana City.

From Herricksville to Le Raysville.

From Woodbury to Roaring Springs.

From Bendersville, via Idaville, to Hunter's Run.

From Greenwood Furnace to Reedsville.

From Burnt Cabins to Richmond Furnace.

From Cumberland Valley, via Bean's Cove, to Flintstone, Maryland.

From Buckhorn, via New Columbia, to Jerseytown.

From Sereno, via Unityville, to Muncy Bottom.

From Beatty's Station, via Lycippus, to Pleasant Unity.

From Marshall's Creek, via Reseca, Twelve-Mile Pond, Fifteen-Mile Pond, to Blooming Grove.

Post-roads established in Pennsylvania;

From Adamstown, via Swartzville and Reinhold's Station, to Reinholdsville.

From Thompson, via Hine's Corners, Preston Centre, Stanton Hill, Scott Centre, and Ball's Eddy, to Hancock, New York.

From Parnassus to North Washington.

From Williamson, via St. Thomas, to Mount Parnel.

From Williamson to Upton.

From Darlington, via Canelton, Elder's Mills, and Ackor, to Clarkson, Ohio.

From Parsons to Wilkesbarre.

From Noble's Mills to Taylorsville.

From Vancefort to Hayesville.

From English Centre to Waterville.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

South Carolina;

From Whippy Swamp to Allendale.

From Sheldon, on Port Royal Railroad, to Oak Point, on Bull River.

TEXAS.

Texas.

From Cameron to Giddings.

From Houston to Liberty.

From Newton to Leesburg.

From Burkville to Sabine Town.

From Burkville to Alexandria.

From Burkville to San Augustine.

From Liberty to San Augustine.

From Houston to Jasper.

From San Augustine to Jasper.

From Dallas, via Eagleford, Grapevine, and Prairie Point, to Decatur.

From Paris to Perryville.

From Keachi, in Louisiana, via Glade Springs, Elysium Fields, and Evergreen, to Harmony Hill.

From Trinity City, via Butler, Fairfield, Tehuacana, to Hillsborough.

From Benham, via Gay Hill and Caldwell, to Cameron.

From Giddings to Lexington.

From Stephensville to Weathersfield.

From Stephensville to Comanche.

From McKinney to Denton.

From Greenville to Cooper.

From Greenville to Kaufman.

From Mount Pleasant to Honey Grove.

From Carsetta to Mansfield, in Louisiana.

From Belton to Lampasas.

From Waxahachie to Clebourne.

From Gainsville to Decatur.

From Sherman, via Preston, Georgetown, and Cedar Springs, to Boorlands.

From Basin Springs to Sherman.

From Sherman to Warren.

From McKinney, via Lebanon, to Fort Worth.

From Austin, via Blanco, to Fredericksburg.

From Gatesville to Lampasas.

From Marshall, via Carter's Ferry, on Sabine River, to Carthage.

From Jefferson to Gilmen.

From Bastrop to Red Rock.

From San Saba to Fort Mason.

From Victoria, via Guadalupe River, Anaqua, Cromwell's Mills, and Kemper City, to Refugio.

Post-roads established in Texas;

From Meridian to Cleburn.

From Waco, via Meridian, Hico, Comanche, Brownwood, Concho Post, Concho, thence to connect with overland mail from California, to San Antonio.

From Burnet, via Blufton, Sluno Town, and German Settlement, to Fort Mason.

From Liberty to Cold Springs, on the west side of Trinity River.

From La Grange to Lockhart.

From San Antonio to Friotown.

From Victoria to Texana.

From San Antonio to Bandera.

From Lampasas to Brownwood.

From Longview, via Gilmer, Simpsonville, Winsborough, and Bright Star, to Sulphur Springs.

From Sulphur Springs, via Emery and Jordan Saline, to Canton.

From Canton to Athens.

From Montague to Jacksboro'.

From Greenville, via Humboldt, Ashland, and Pecan, to Cooper.

From Jefferson, via Pittsburg, to Bright Star.

From Hallsville, via Flanigan's Mills, Harmony Hill, and Beckville, to Carthage.

From Mount Pleasant, via Dabb's Bridge, Sulphur Bluff, Charleston, Cooper, and Ben Franklin, to Honey Grove.

From Cooper, via Pecan Branch and Commerce, to Greenville.

From Sherman, via Preston, Georgetown, Cedar Springs, Bourlands, and Bason Springs, to Sherman.

From Livingston, via Moscow, to Homer.

From Livingston, via Colila, to Sumpter.

Tennessee;

TENNESSEE.

From Livingston, via Sweet Gum Plains, Ward Fox Springs, to Celina.

From Walnut Valley to Fillmore.

From Union Depot to Whitestore.

From Jonesboro to Horse Creek Camp Ground.

From Freedom to Washington College.

From Jackson to Wellwood.

From Macon, via Oakland and Hickoryville, to Wythe Depot.

From Memphis, via Cuba, Mount Zion, to Portersville.

From Trenton, via Brazil, to Easton.

From Humboldt to Brazil.

From Mossy Creek to Rutledge.

From Cross Plains, via Fountain Head and Epperson Springs, to Lafayette.

From Brentwood, via Owens Cross-Roads, Rock Hill, and Patensville, to Hurt's Cross-Roads.

From Mitchelsville to Springfield.

Utah;

UTAH.

From Ophir, via Camp Floyd, to Fairfield.

From Fairfield to Ureka.

From Ureka to Payson.

From American Fork City to Forest City.

From Salt Lake City to Silver Lake.

Vermont.

VERMONT.

From Windsor to Cornish Flat, in New Hampshire.

From Greensboro, via East Craftsbury and Craftsbury, to North Craftsbury.

Post-roads established in Vermont;

From South Hardwick to North Craftsbury.

From Whiting Station, via Sudbury and Hubbardtown, to Castleton.

From Cabot to Walden.

From Bradford to West Corinth.

From Corinth to East Corinth.

From Norrisville to Danville.

VIRGINIA.

Virginia;

From Barksdale Depot, via Hall's Cross-Roads, to Spring Garden.

From Wolf-Trap to Omega.

From Danville, via Hall's Cross-Roads and Spring Garden, to Riceville.

From Gladeville to Grundy.

From Mangohick to Hanover Court House.

From King George Court House to Shiloh.

From Shiloh, via Paine's Store, Rock Springs, Leedstown, to Fareswood.

From Miller's Tavern, via Enterprise, Fawcette, and Mount Zion, to Tappahannock.

From Hampstead to Fair Haven.

From Stevensville, via Wright and Lipscombe's Store, to King and Queen Court House.

From Nottoway Court House, via Saint Mark's Church and Marshall's Store, to Olive Branch Church.

From Guilford to Gum Springs.

From Lynchburg City to Bigbee's Shop.

From Thaxton's, via Coonsville and Sandy Ford, to Stewartsville.

WEST VIRGINIA.

West Virginia;

From Buckhannon, via Valentine, Hinkle's Mill, Mary Halls, Robert Talbotts' Store, and Witmoth's Store, to Bealington.

From Rathbone, via Richardsonville and Lynch's Mills, to Arnoldsburg.

From Castle, via Forks, Johns Creek, Crosiers, and Peck's Mills, to Union.

From Sweet Springs to Simmonsville.

From Mouse's, via Hinkles Mills, Maltons, and Dunkle's, to Franklin.

From Fountain City to Arcadia.

From Perryville to John D. Payne's, on Bradshaw Creek.

WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin.

From Menominee to Sheridan.

From Reedsburg to Wonewac.

From De Forestville Station to Norway Grove.

From Chippewa Falls to Flambeau Farm.

From Viroqua, via Newton, to La Crosse.

From Toma, via Ontario and Bloomingdale, to Viroqua.

From Prairie du Sac to Merrimac.

From Potosi to Cassville.

From Baldwin's Mills to Little Wolf.

From Berlin, via Harrisville, to Neshkoro.

From New Richmond to St. Croix Falls.

From Montfort to Muscoda.

From Chippewa Falls, via Penoka Range, to Ashland.

From Madison to Lake View.

Post-roads established in Wyoming;

WYOMING.

From Fort Bridger to Pine Grove.

Washington.

WASHINGTON.

From Seattle to Bensonville.
From Montezano to Liberty.
From Whatcom to Semiahmoo.
From the Dalles, via Columbus, to Golden Dale.
From Delta, via Pinawawa and Colfax, to Spokane Bridge.
From Snohomish City, via Mouth of Snoqualmie River, to Snoqualmie.

Approved, May 14, 1872.

May 15, 1872.

CHAP. CLX. — *An Act to establish the Pay of the enlisted Men of the Army.*

Monthly pay of enlisted men of the army during their first enlistment established.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, the monthly pay of the following enlisted men of the army shall, during their first term of enlistment, be as follows, with the contingent additions thereto hereinafter provided: —

Sergeant-majors.

Sergeant-majors of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, twenty-three dollars.

Quartermaster-sergeants.

Quartermaster-sergeants of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, twenty-three dollars.

Chief trumpeters of cavalry, twenty-two dollars.

Principal musicians.

Principal musicians of artillery and infantry, twenty-two dollars.

Sergeants.

Saddler sergeants of cavalry, twenty-two dollars.
First sergeants of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, twenty-two dollars.
Sergeants of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, seventeen dollars.

Corporals.

Corporals of cavalry and light artillery, fifteen dollars.
Corporals of artillery and infantry, fifteen dollars.
Saddlers of cavalry, fifteen dollars.

Blacksmiths, &c.

Blacksmiths and farriers of cavalry, fifteen dollars.
Trumpeters of cavalry, thirteen dollars.

Musicians;

Musicians of artillery and infantry, thirteen dollars.

Privates.

Privates of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, thirteen dollars.

Hospital stewards.

Hospital stewards, first class, thirty dollars.
Hospital stewards, second class, twenty-two dollars.
Hospital stewards, third class, twenty dollars.

Ordnance-sergeants.

Ordnance sergeants of posts, thirty-four dollars.

Sergeant-majors, &c., of engineers.

Sergeant-majors of engineers, thirty-six dollars.
Quartermaster-sergeants of engineers, thirty-six dollars.
Sergeants of engineers and ordnance, thirty-four dollars.

Corporals, musicians, and privates.

Corporals of engineers and ordnance, twenty dollars.
Musicians of engineers, thirteen dollars.
Privates (first class) of engineers and ordnance, seventeen dollars.
Privates (second class) of engineers and ordnance, thirteen dollars.

Additional pay for the last three years of enlistment;

not to be paid until, &c., and when to be forfeited.

Repeal of former laws.

Sec. 2. That to the rates of pay above established one dollar per month shall be added for the third year of enlistment, one dollar more per month for the fourth year, and one dollar more per month for the fifth year, making in all three dollars' increase per month for the last year of the first enlistment of each enlisted man named in the first section of this act. But this increase shall be considered as retained pay, and shall not be paid to the soldier until his discharge from the service, and shall be forfeited unless he shall have served honestly and faithfully to the date of discharge. And all former laws concerning retained pay for privates of the army are hereby rescinded.

Pay of re-en-

Sec. 3. That all the enlisted men enumerated in the first section of this act who have re-enlisted or who shall hereafter re-enlist under the provisions of the act of August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, shall be paid at the rates allowed in the second section of this act to those serving in the fifth year of their first enlistment: *Provided*, That one dollar per month shall be retained from the pay of the re-enlisted men, of whatever grade, named in the first section of this act, during the whole period of their re-enlistment, to be paid to the soldier on his discharge, but to be forfeited unless he shall have served honestly and faithfully to the date of discharge.

listed men.

1854, ch. 247. Vol. x. p. 575.

Part to be retained and forfeited, if, &c.

Sec. 4. That enlisted men, now in the service, shall receive the rates of pay established in this act according to the length of their service, and nothing contained in this act shall be construed as affecting the additional monthly pay allowed for re-enlistments by the act of August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

Pay of enlisted men now in service.

Additional pay for re-enlistments not affected by sentence of court-martial;

Approved, May 15, 1872.

CHAP. CLXI. — *An Act to establish a System of Deposits, to prevent Desertion, and elevate the Condition of the Rank and File of the Army.*

May 15, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any enlisted man of the army may deposit his savings, in sums of not less than five dollars, with any army paymaster, who shall furnish him a deposit-book, in which shall be entered the name of the paymaster and of the soldier, and the amount, date, and place of such deposit. The money so deposited shall be accounted for in the same manner as other public funds, and shall pass to the credit of the appropriation for the pay of the army, and shall not be subject to forfeiture by sentence of court-martial, but shall be forfeited by desertion, and shall not be permitted to be paid until final payment on discharge, or to the heirs or representatives of a deceased soldier, and that such deposit be exempt from liability for such soldier's debts: *Provided*, That the government shall be liable for the amount deposited to the person so depositing the same.

Enlisted men of the army may deposit savings with army paymasters.

Deposits forfeitable by desertion, but not by sentence of court martial;

exempt &c., for soldier's debts.

Government liable.

Sec. 2. That for any sums of not less than fifty dollars so deposited for the period of six months, or longer, the soldier, on his final discharge, shall be paid interest at the rate of four per centum per annum.

Interest, when allowable.

Sec. 3. That the money value of all clothing overdrawn by the soldier beyond his allowance shall be charged against him, every six months, on the muster-roll of his company, or on his final statements if sooner discharged. The amount due him for clothing, he having drawn less than his allowance, shall not be paid to him until his final discharge from the service.

Clothing overdrawn to be charged to soldier;

amount due, not to be paid until, &c.

Sec. 4. That the system of deposits herein established shall be carried into execution under such regulations as may be established by the Secretary of War.

System of deposits, how put in execution.

Sec. 5. That the amounts of deposits and clothing balances accumulated to the soldier's credit under the provisions of sections one and three of this act shall, when payable to the soldier upon his discharge, be paid out of the appropriations for "pay of the army" for the then current fiscal year.

Amounts of deposits, &c., to be paid from what appropriation.

Sec. 6. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Repealing clause.

Approved, May 15, 1872.

CHAP. CLXII. — *An Act to provide that Minors shall not be enlisted in the military Service of the United States without the Consent of Parents or Guardians.*

May 15, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no person under the age of twenty-one years shall be enlisted or mustered into the military service of the United States without the written consent of his parents or guardians:

Minors not to be enlisted, &c., into, &c., without the written consent of parents or guardians.

Proviso.

Provided, That such minor shall have such parents or guardians entitled to his custody and control.

Penalty upon officers who knowingly violate this law.

Sec. 2. That in case any officer knowingly violates the provisions of this act by the enlistment or muster of a minor, he shall be liable to be arrested and tried by a court-martial, and, upon conviction, shall be dismissed from the service, or suffer such other punishment as such court may direct.

Approved, May 15, 1872.

May 15, 1872.

CHAP. CLXIII. — *An Act to authorize the West Wisconsin Railway Company to keep up and maintain a Bridge for Railway Purposes across Lake Saint Croix, at the City of Hudson, in the State of Wisconsin.*

West Wisconsin railway company may maintain the bridge across Lake Saint Croix.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the West Wisconsin Railway Company is hereby authorized to keep up and maintain the bridge heretofore constructed by it for the uses and purposes of its railway across Lake Saint Croix, at the city of Hudson, in the county of Saint Croix, and State of Wisconsin, the said bridge having been constructed as follows, namely: With a draw of three hundred and twenty feet in length, affording two spans of one hundred and forty feet each in the clear, for the passage of steamboats and other craft; also, with a span of one hundred and thirty-six feet in the clear, for the passage of rafts; that the draw to said bridge shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passage of boats; that said bridge so constructed shall be deemed and taken to be a legal structure, and shall be a post-road for the transmission of the United States mails. And all railroad companies desiring to use said bridge shall have and be entitled to use and run their trains over the same, as now built and track laid over it and its approaches, under and upon such terms, rental, or remuneration, first to be fixed by the Secretary of War, after hearing all the evidence and proofs of both parties, in case the parties cannot agree on terms.

Bridge, how constructed.

All railroad companies may use the bridge upon terms, &c.

Structure to be built as the Secretary of War shall prescribe;

to be changed, &c., at cost of owners, as Congress may direct.

Sec. 2. That the structure herein authorized shall be built under and subject to such regulations for the security of the navigation of said river and lake as the Secretary of War shall prescribe, and the said structure shall be at all times so kept and managed as to offer reasonable and proper means for the passage of vessels through and under said structure; and the said structure shall be changed at the cost and expense of the owners thereof, from time to time, as Congress may direct, so as to preserve the free and convenient navigation of said river and lake; and the authority to erect and continue said bridge shall be subject to revocation by law whenever the public good shall, in the judgment of Congress, so require.

If there is litigation, cause to be tried where.

Sec. 3. That in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of the Saint Croix river at or near the crossing of said bridge, and caused or alleged to be caused thereby, the cause shall be commenced and tried in the district court of the United States for either the district of Minnesota or the western district of Wisconsin.

This act may be altered, &c.

Sec. 4. That the right to alter or amend this act, so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of bridges, is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, May 15, 1872.

May 15, 1872.

CHAP. CLXIV. — *An Act relating to the Reform School of the District of Columbia.*

See *Ante*, p. 35.

Trustees of reform school in the District of Columbia to render monthly accounts of ex-

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the board of trustees of the Reform School of the District of Columbia shall cause monthly accounts to be rendered to the proper accounting officers of the Territory of the District of Columbia for the expenses of such boys as have been sent to the said school by the proper authorities from the cities of Washpenses of certain boys.

ington and Georgetown and the county of Washington, and for which said cities and county are, respectively, liable to pay one dollar and fifty cents a week, which shall hereafter be one dollar and seventy-five cents a week; and the amount due from said cities and county, respectively, shall be paid on demand; and if not paid within ten days after the amount shall be audited, the amount due shall draw interest at the rate of one per centum per month until paid.

Amount due to be paid on demand;

when to draw interest.

Sec. 2. That hereafter any boy under sixteen years of age who is destitute of a home or means of support, or who is idle and incorrigible or wandering about uncared for by relatives or friends, and whose parents, if he has any living within this District, are unable to pay the expenses of his support in the reform school, may be sent to the said school at the expense of the city or county in which he may be found by the judge of the police court, the governor of the Territory, or the president of the board of trustees of said school.

Certain boys under sixteen may be sent to such school, and by whom.

Sec. 3. That every boy sent to the reform school shall remain therein until he is twenty-one years of age, unless sooner discharged or bound as an apprentice to some proper person by the board of trustees; but no boy shall be retained after the superintendent shall have reported him fully reformed.

Boys sent to the school to remain until, &c.

Sec. 4. That whenever there shall be as large a number of boys in the school as can be properly accommodated, it shall be the duty of the president of the board of trustees to give notice to the criminal and police courts of the fact, whereupon no boys shall be sent to the school by the said courts until notice shall be given them by the president of the board that more can be received.

When the school is full, notice to be given, and no more boys sent until, &c.

Sec. 5. That if any person shall entice, or attempt to entice, away from said school any boy legally committed to the same, or shall harbor, conceal, or aid in harboring or concealing, any boy who shall have escaped from said school, such person shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall pay a fine of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, which shall be paid to the treasurer of the board of trustees; and any trustee, or the superintendent of said school, and any policeman, shall have power, and it is hereby made their duty, to arrest any boy, when in their power so to do, who shall have escaped from said school, and return him thereto.

Penalty for enticing away, &c., inmates of the school, or concealing, &c., such as have escaped.

Who may arrest and return boys to the school.

Sec. 6. That the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the annual salaries of the superintendent, one thousand five hundred dollars; two assistant superintendents, seven hundred and fifty dollars each; and the matron, six hundred dollars; and for assistant teachers and others, incidental expenses, including clothing, fuel, servant-hire.

Appropriation for salaries and pay of officers, teachers, &c.

Sec. 7. That the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to purchase a new site for said school, to be selected by himself and the board of trustees, on which buildings for the accommodation of three hundred boys shall be erected, under the supervision of the said Secretary, the board of trustees, and the architect of the Capitol; and for these purposes the sum of one hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated: *Provided*, That before any part of this appropriation shall be drawn, plans and specifications of the building to be erected shall be made by the architect of the Capitol, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior; and the amount expended for the purchase of said site and the erection of said building shall not exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

New site to be purchased and buildings erected for the school.

Appropriation.

Plans, &c., to be first made and approved, and cost not to exceed appropriation.

Approved, May 15, 1872.

May 15, 1872.

CHAP. CLXV. — *An Act declaring the Lands constituting the Fort Collins military Reservation, in the Territory of Colorado, subject to Pre-emption and Homestead Entry, as provided for in existing Laws.*

Lands constituting the Fort Collins military reservation made subject to pre-emption and homestead entry.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the lands constituting the Fort Collins military reservation, in the Territory of Colorado, so far as the same have not been lawfully disposed of since their reservation, are hereby restored to the United States and made subject to pre-emption and homestead entry only, as now provided for by law.

Approved, May 15, 1872.

May 17, 1872.

CHAP. CLXIX. — *An Act to regulate the Salary of the Consul at Tien Tsin, China.*

Salary of consul at Tien Tsin, China, established.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the salary of the United States consul at Tien Tsin, China, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be thirty-five hundred dollars; and the laws regulating the duties of salaried consuls shall govern said consul.

Approved, May 17, 1872.

May 17, 1872.

See 1872, ch. 281. *Post*, p. 215.

CHAP. CLXX.— *An Act to authorize the Construction of certain Bridges across the Mississippi River, and to establish the same as Post-roads.*

Western Illinois Bridge Company may build a bridge across the Mississippi river at Quincy, Ill., and for what purposes.

Railway tracks.

If there is litigation, case to be tried where.

All railway companies to have equal rights.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the Western Illinois Bridge Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Missouri, to build a bridge across the Mississippi river, at the city of Quincy, Illinois, for the purpose of crossing persons and property, such as are usually crossed on wagon-bridges; and also to lay on and over said bridge railway-tracks for the more perfect connection of any railroads that are or shall be constructed to the said river at or opposite said point, and that, when constructed, all persons and property as aforesaid, and also all trains of all roads terminating at said river, at or opposite said point, shall be allowed to cross said bridge for reasonable compensation, to be made to the owners of said bridge, under the limitations and conditions hereinafter provided; and in case of any litigation or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river, the cause may be tried before the district court of the United States of any State in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge touches; and that all railway companies desiring to use the said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof, and of all the approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties, in case they shall not agree.

Bridge to be a drawbridge, or built with unbroken spans.

Spans and piers.

Draw, spans and piers.

Sec. 2. That said bridge may, at the option of the company building the same, be built either as a pivot drawbridge, or with unbroken or continuous spans: *Provided*, That if the said bridge shall be made with unbroken or continuous spans, it shall not be of less elevation, in any case, than fifty feet above high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the bottom chord of the bridge; nor shall the spans of said bridge be less than two hundred and fifty feet in length, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river, and not less than three hundred feet in length: *And provided also*, That if said bridge shall be constructed as a pivot drawbridge, the same shall be constructed with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and with spans of not less than one hundred and sixty feet in length, in the clear, on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw; and the next adjoining spans to the draw shall not be less than two hundred and fifty feet, if the proper location of the draw over the channel will admit spans of this width between it and the shore, and said spans shall not be less than thirty feet above low-water mark, and not less than ten feet above extreme high-water mark, measuring to the bottom chord of the bridge, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river: *And provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passage of the boats whose construction shall not be such as to admit of their passage under the permanent spans of said bridge, except when trains are passing over the same; but in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw during or after the passage of trains.

Draw to be opened promptly.

Sec. 3. That any bridge constructed under this act, and according to its limitations, shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which, also, no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and munitions of war of the United States, than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to said bridge, and the United States shall have the right of way for postal telegraph purposes across said bridge.

Bridge to be a lawful structure, and post-route, &c.

Right of way for postal telegraph.

Sec. 4. That said company may execute a mortgage upon said bridge, and issue bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold or United States currency.

Mortgage and bonds.

Sec. 5. That the right to alter or amend this act, so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of said bridge, is hereby expressly reserved; and the said bridge shall be built under and subject to such regulations for the security of the navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and the said bridge shall be, at all times, so kept and managed as to offer reasonable and propper means for the passage of vessels.

Act may be altered, &c., to prevent obstructions to navigation, &c.

Sec. 6. That the plan and specifications, with the necessary drawings of said bridge, shall be submitted to the Secretary of War, for his approval, and until he approve the plan and location of said bridge it shall not be built or commenced; and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of the work thereon such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War; and all changes in the construction or any alteration of said bridge, that may be directed at any time by Congress, shall be made at the cost and expense of the owners thereof.

Plans, &c., of bridge to be approved by Secretary of War.

Changes in plan, how to be made and at whose cost.

Sec. 7. That the Warsaw and Alexandria Bridge Company, their successors and assigns, a corporation existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Missouri, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct and maintain a bridge over the Mississippi river at and between the city of Warsaw, in Hancock county, and State of Illinois, and the city of Alexandria, in Clark county, and State of Missouri; and the bridge authorized to be built by this section is hereby declared to be a post-route, and shall have all the privileges and be subject to all the terms, restrictions, and requirements contained in the foregoing sections of this act: *Provided*, That the construction of the bridge mentioned in this section shall be commenced within eighteen months from the passage of this act.

Warsaw and Alexandria Bridge Co. may build a bridge over the Mississippi between Warsaw and Alexandria.

Bridge to be a post-route and when to be built.

Approved, May 17, 1872.

CHAP. CLXXI. —*An Act authorizing the Erection of a public Building in Rockland, Maine.*

May 17, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase at private sale a lot of land situate in the city of Rockland, Maine, suitable for a site for

Land in Rockland, Me., to be bought for site

for custom-house, post-office, &c.
Building to be erected.

a public building to accommodate the custom-house, post-office, and any other offices of the general government in said city; and to erect thereon a building for the purposes aforesaid, the cost of said site and building being limited to fifty thousand dollars, of which amount twenty-five thousand dollars are hereby appropriated, to be paid from any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That no money appropriated shall be expended until a good title is obtained to the site aforesaid, and the State of Maine shall cede jurisdiction over the same to the United States, and shall also duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said site or the property of the United States that may be thereon during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

Valid title to be first obtained, and right to tax released by State.

Approved, May 17, 1872.

May 18, 1872.

CHAP. CLXXII. — *An Act making Appropriations to supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for the Service of the Government for the fiscal Year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for former Years, and for other Purposes.*

Deficiency appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1872, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the service of the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, or for the period and purposes hereinafter expressed, namely:

House of Representatives.
Constructive cartage not to be paid for.
Folding documents.

House of Representatives. — For cartage for the House of Representatives, three thousand dollars; and constructive cartage shall not hereafter be paid for, but all articles delivered on the trip shall be paid for as one load. And for a deficiency in the appropriation for folding documents, including pay of folders and material therefor, thirty thousand dollars.

Official reporter of Globe for 42d Congress.
1866, ch. 296, § 18.
Vol. xiv. p. 323.

To pay the official reporters of the Globe in each house the amount which the comptroller of the treasury may find severally due them for services during the sessions of the forty-second Congress, under the eighteenth section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and for other purposes," approved July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Speaker may appoint a clerk, &c.

That the speaker is hereby authorized to employ a clerk, at a salary of eighteen hundred dollars per annum, and no appointment on the doorkeeper's rolls shall be made to take the place of the person hitherto detailed as clerk to the speaker, and from March first to the close of this fiscal year, six hundred dollars are hereby appropriated for his salary.

Senate.
Mileage for session of May 10, 1871, authorized.

Senate. — That the payment of mileage of Senators for actual attendance at the session of the Senate convened on the tenth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, by proclamation of the President, is hereby authorized.

Miscellaneous.

For miscellaneous items, fifteen thousand dollars.

For labor, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For furniture, three thousand six hundred dollars.

Heating, &c., apparatus.

For expenses of heating and ventilating apparatus for fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, four hundred dollars.

John C. Knowlton.

For compensation of John C. Knowlton, for service as messenger in the Senate during the month of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, one hundred and twenty dollars.

Sets of Congressional Globe to certain senators.
1864, ch. 250, § 1.
Vol. xiii. p. 392.

To pay Rives and Bailey for complete sets of the Congressional Globe and appendix, furnished to Senators who had not previously received them, under the act of July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, three thousand and five dollars.

Clerks to committees, &c.

For clerks to committees, pages, horses, and carryalls, ten thousand dollars.

Capitol police.

Capitol Police. — For captain of the police, two hundred and eighty-eight dollars; for two lieutenants, at three hundred dollars each; and twenty-eight privates, at three hundred and eighty-four dollars each; in all, eleven thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

Library of Congress. — For contingent expenses of the library of Congress, rendered necessary by the copyright business of said library, five hundred dollars. To enable the disbursing agent of the joint committee on the library to balance sundry fractional overdrafts in the following funds, for the fiscal years of eighteen hundred and seventy-one and eighteen hundred and seventy-two, two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eight cents, the same to be placed to the credit of the funds named in the amount specified to each; fund for purchase of books, twelve dollars and ninety-eight cents; fund for purchase of law-books, twenty-five dollars and seventy-nine cents: Fund for purchase of periodicals, two dollars and sixty-five cents; fund for exchange of public documents, six dollars and seventy cents; fund for repairs, etc., of buildings in botanic garden, seventy-five dollars and seventeen cents; fund for improving botanic garden, one hundred and twenty-five dollars; fund for contingent expenses of library, eight dollars and seventy-nine cents.

Library of Congress.

Overdrafts.

To pay Rives and Bailey for the reporting and publication of the debates and proceedings of the forty-first Congress, under the joint resolution approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and contract of April fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, so far as may have been provided for by law, two thousand seven hundred and seventy-six dollars and ninety-eight cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Reporting, &c. debates, &c., of forty-first Congress.

Vol. xv. p. 347.

Department of State. — For extra clerk-hire necessitated by unusual labor in preparing for the session of the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva, five thousand dollars.

Department of State.

Extra clerk-hire.

For publishing the laws of the third session of the forty-first Congress and of the first session of the forty-second Congress in pamphlet form, five thousand dollars.

Pamphlet laws, and in newspapers.

For publishing the laws of the first session of the forty-first Congress in newspapers, two thousand one hundred dollars.

For publishing the laws of the second session of the forty-first Congress in newspapers, six thousand one hundred and twelve dollars.

Foreign Intercourse. — For salaries of envoys extraordinary, and ministers plenipotentiary, and ministers resident, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, forty-two thousand dollars; and for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, fifty thousand dollars; and in settling the accounts of John P. Hale, late minister to Spain, the accounting officers of the treasury shall allow him salary to the first of January, eighteen hundred and seventy, at which time his health was so far restored as to be able to travel, and the sum necessary to pay the same is hereby appropriated. And the Secretary of State is hereby authorized to allow the payment of such sums as the President shall approve to the consuls of the United States at Algiers, Boulogne, Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes, Nice, and Rheims, as compensation for extraordinary services during the late war in Europe: *Provided*, That the total sum so expended shall not exceed the unexpended balance of the amount appropriated by the fourth and fifth paragraphs of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Foreign intercourse.

Allowance to John P. Hale.

Extraordinary services of certain consuls during the late war in Europe.

Total not to exceed, &c.

1871, ch. 114. Vol. xvi. p. 495.

For contingent expenses of the United States consulates for blank-books and stationery, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, fifteen thousand dollars; and for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, fifteen thousand dollars.

Blank books, &c.

For pay of dragoman at the consulate at Constantinople from April

Dragoman at

Constantinople.

first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, to March thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, four hundred dollars.

Cemetery in Malaga;

For improvements and alteration of the Protestant cemetery in Malaga, Spain, five hundred dollars.

in Mexico.

To reimburse the consul of the United States in the city of Mexico for the care of the Protestant American cemetery during the past year, for the current fiscal year, and to pay salary of keeper, five hundred dollars, one thousand one hundred and five dollars.

Cape Spartel light.

For the annual proportion of the United States of the expenses of Cape Spartel light, on the coast of Morocco, two hundred and eighty-five dollars.

United States legation in France.

For additional expenses of the United States legation in France, consequent upon the removal of the seat of government from Paris to Versailles, eight hundred dollars.

Extraordinary expenses of minister to Italy.

To defray the extraordinary expenses of the American minister to the kingdom of Italy occasioned by the removal of its capital from Turin to Florence and from Florence to Rome, six thousand dollars.

Amanuensis for Robert C. Schenck.
Vol. xvi. p. 590.

To enable Robert C. Schenck, minister to Great Britain, to pay his private amanuensis, as provided by joint resolution approved January eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, from the date of the approval of said joint resolution to July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, one thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

Consular building at Tangiers.

For repairs to the consular building at Tangiers, three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, to be available until the end of the next fiscal year.

American seamen in foreign countries.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, one hundred thousand dollars.

Food-fishes.

Inquiry respecting Food-Fishes. — For continuing the inquiry into the cause of the decrease of the food-fishes of the coast and of the lakes, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Report of commissioner.

For preparation of the illustrations, tables, and so forth, of the report of the United States commissioner of fish and fisheries, five hundred dollars.

Mints and branches.

UNITED STATES MINTS AND BRANCHES.

Branch mint at San Francisco;

Branch Mint, San Francisco, California. — For wages of workmen and adjusters, twenty-one thousand five hundred dollars.

at Carson City.

Branch Mint, Carson City, Nevada. — For salaries and expenses, (deficiency during fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy,) three thousand dollars.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, for fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, six thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses, to wit, for sundry miscellaneous items, including wood, charcoal, and freight, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, twelve thousand four hundred dollars.

Assay-office, Boise city.

For contingent expenses of the same character, for the fiscal years ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, three thousand dollars. For this amount, deficiency in the construction of the assay-office, Boise city, Idaho Territory, two thousand ninety-two dollars and five cents.

Independent Treasury.
1843, ch. 90.
Vol ix. p. 59.

Independent Treasury. — Contingent expenses under the act of August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-six: For the collection, safe-keeping, transferring, and disbursement of the public moneys, one hundred thousand dollars.

To pay deficiencies in the salaries of officers, clerks, and others in the office of the assistant treasurer in New York city for the present fiscal year, nine thousand three hundred and four dollars.

Territorial governments.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS.

District of Columbia.
Governor, &c.

District of Columbia. — To pay the governor, secretary, and three members of the board of public works of the District of Columbia such sums as may be due them for salaries from the date of their commissions to the first of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, three thousand eight hundred and fifty-one dollars and fourteen cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Board of health.

To pay the members of the board of health from the date of their appointment to the first of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, at two thousand dollars each per annum, twelve thousand one hundred and ninety-two dollars and fifty-six cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Council.

For compensation to the president and members of the council of the District of Columbia, for the session commencing on the eighth of November, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

Expenses, &c., of Montana Territory;

For deficiency in appropriation for legislative expenses of Montana Territory, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, the same to be expended in publishing the laws and journals of the last session of the legislature of said Territory, the sum of five thousand dollars.

For printing and binding house and council journals of the fifth session of the legislative assembly of Montana Territory, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation of members of the fifth legislature of Montana Territory, eight hundred and seventeen dollars.

New Mexico;

For rent of office, salary of messenger, furniture, carpet, postage, and other incidental expenses of the secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars and eighty-two cents.

Arizona;

For expenses of the secretary's office of the Territory of Arizona, rent of office, fuel, lights, printing, postage, storage of furniture, and so forth, three thousand dollars.

Wyoming;

For expenses of the secretary's office of the Territory of Wyoming, fuel, lights, stationery, postage, and so forth, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Utah;

For miscellaneous printing, and printing journals of council and house of the nineteenth annual session of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars and forty cents.

Dakota.

For deficiency of appropriation for legislative expenses of the Territory of Dakota, for the fiscal years ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, viz.: for printing and binding, four thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars; for office rent, four hundred and twenty-five dollars; for incidental expenses, twelve hundred dollars; in all, six thousand dollars.

Internal revenue stamps, &c.

Internal Revenue. — For stamps, paper, and dies for the use of the office of Internal Revenue, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Captured and abandoned property.
Expenses of suits, &c.

Captured and abandoned Property. — For payment of necessary expenses incurred in defending suits against the Secretary of the Treasury, or his agents, and for defence of the United States in respect to such property, and in the recovery of property claimed to have accrued or belonged to the United States through the suppression of the rebellion, and for settling the accounts of agents employed in recovering such property, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, thirty thousand dollars.

Coast-survey vessels.
1853, ch. 96.
Vol. x. p. 185.

United States Coast Survey. — For repairs and maintenance of the complement of vessels used in the coast survey, per act of March *second,* [third] eighteen hundred and fifty-three, thirty thousand dollars.

Pay, &c., of engineers of steamers.

For pay and rations of the engineers for the steamers used in the coast survey, no longer supplied by the Navy Department, ten thousand dollars.

Public buildings.
Custom-house at Astoria.

Public Buildings throughout the United States. — For the completion of the building for custom-house at Astoria, Oregon, twenty thousand four hundred and forty-two dollars and fifty cents, and for fencing, grading, sidewalks, sewerage, and other matters indispensable to its completion, five thousand six hundred and eighty-six dollars and forty cents; in all, twenty-six thousand one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and ninety cents.

New State department building.

For continuing the work on the new State Department building during the balance of the present fiscal year, two hundred thousand dollars.

Custom-house, &c., Baltimore.

For extension and repair of the building for custom-house and post-office at Baltimore, Maryland, fifty thousand dollars.

Marine hospital, Chicago.

For completion of the building for marine hospital at Chicago, Illinois, seventy-seven thousand three hundred and eighty-three dollars and eighty-nine cents; and for grading and fencing, thirteen thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven dollars and five cents; and to make good the damage done to the building and loss by fire, fourteen thousand and sixty dollars and fifty cents; in all, one hundred and five thousand four hundred and thirty-one dollars and forty-four cents.

Custom-house at Knoxville;

For continuation of the construction of the building for custom-house at Knoxville, Tennessee, one hundred thousand dollars.

Portland, Me.

For completing the building for custom-house at Portland, Maine, ten thousand eight hundred and fifty-one dollars.

Post-office, &c., at Portland, Me.

For completing the building for post-office and court-house at Portland, Maine, fifteen thousand three hundred and ninety-eight dollars.

Custom-house, &c., Newport.

For putting a new roof on the custom and post-office building at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, to be so arranged as to afford an additional story, and for remodelling the interior of said building, and such other repairs as may be necessary, the sum of eleven thousand two hundred and forty-one dollars and seventy-five cents.

Appraisers' stores, Philadelphia.

For additional machinery for the appraisers' stores in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, five thousand five hundred and fifty-nine dollars and fifty-five cents.

Custom-house, Saint Paul, Minn.

For grading, paving, sidewalks, and fences of the approaches to the building for custom-house at Saint Paul, Minnesota, fifteen thousand nine hundred and eleven dollars and fifty cents.

Assistant treasurer, Saint Louis.

For rent of the office of assistant treasurer of the United States at Saint Louis, Missouri, one thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the remainder of the present fiscal year, and for fitting up the office, one thousand dollars.

Wood pavement in Detroit.

To reimburse the city of Detroit, Michigan, the amount expended in laying a wood pavement in front of the marine hospital property in said city, eighteen hundred dollars.

Custom-house at Machias.

To supply furniture for the new custom-house at Machias, Maine, three thousand seven hundred and sixty-six dollars.

Treasury, miscellaneous.
Light-stations at Manistee, Mich.

Treasury, Miscellaneous. — For rebuilding the light-stations at Manistee, Michigan, which were destroyed by fire on the eighth of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, ten thousand dollars.

Repair public buildings.

For repairs and preservation of public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, fifty thousand dollars.

Heating apparatus.

For re-arranging the heating apparatus of the Treasury building, according to plans to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, nineteen thousand eight hundred and forty dollars, which shall be available to the close of the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy three.

Furniture and repairs

For furniture and repairs of furniture for public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department for the fiscal years prior to the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, three thousand two hundred and fifty-three dollars and eighty-five cents.

Repairs of public buildings, prior, &c.

For repairs and preservation of public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department for fiscal years prior to the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, seven thousand six hundred and fifty dollars and ninety-two cents.

Re-establishing lights on southern coasts.

Proviso.

For re-establishing lights and other aids to navigation on the southern coast for the fiscal years prior to the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight dollars and ninety cents: *Provided*, That this and the two immediately preceding paragraphs do not involve any appropriation from the treasury, but are merely an authorization to the proper officers to make upon the books of the treasury transfer entries to settle certain accounts.

Collectors acting as superintendents of lights.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the accounts of collectors of customs acting as superintendents of lights, outside the districts for which they were appointed, for expenditures already made in pursuance of law, and which will not involve any actual expenditure, a transfer on the books of the treasury of such sums as may be necessary is hereby authorized.

Vaults, safes, and locks.

For vaults, safes, and locks for public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department for fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, fifty thousand dollars.

Salary of 2d comptroller established.

That the salary of the second comptroller of the Treasury shall, after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be five thousand dollars per annum.

John P. Bruce.
1870, ch. 293.
Vol. xvi. p. 313.

To pay John P. Bruce the amount appropriated to be paid him by the act of July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, for printing for the third session of the legislature of the Territory of Montana, but which has not been paid but is now directed to be paid to him, and his receipt shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for payment of the same by the accounting officers of the treasury, seven hundred and ninety-six dollars and ninety cents.

John Gordon.

To pay John Gordon, messenger in the Post-office Department, for extra service from March fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, to March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, five hundred dollars.

Gaugers in New York.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay certain gaugers employed in the thirty-second district of the State of New York, under the late collector of internal revenue, J. F. Bailey, fees earned by them during part of the month of March, eighteen hundred and seventy, seven hundred and four dollars and twenty cents.

Salary of Secretary of New Mexico, as superintendent of public buildings.

Repeal of part of 1868, ch. 272, § 2.
Vol. xv. p. 240.

For the payment of the salary of the secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, as superintendent of public buildings and grounds for the years ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, two thousand dollars; and so much of the second section of the act of July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight (Statutes at Large, chapter CCLXXII.), as grants a salary to the secretary of said Territory as superintendent of public buildings and grounds, is hereby repealed, the repeal to take effect at the end of the current fiscal year.

United States marshal of Nebraska.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the annual salary of the United States marshal of Nebraska from the date of the admission of the State, at the rate of two hundred dollars per annum, one thousand one hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

O. P. Rockwell.

To pay O. P. Rockwell, late mail-contractor in Utah Territory, balance due him, one thousand three hundred and ten dollars and sixty-three cents.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

War department.

Pay department.

Military Establishment. — For the pay department, for the allowance to the officers of the army for transportation of themselves and their baggage, when travelling on duty, without troops, escort, or supplies, ninety thousand dollars.

Quartermaster's department.

Quartermaster's Department. — For regular supplies, consisting of fuel for officers, enlisted men, guards, hospitals, storehouses and offices, and for forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen of the quartermaster's department at the several posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officers' horses when serving in the field and at the outposts, including bedding for the animals; of straw for soldiers' bedding; and of stationery, including blank books for the quartermaster's department, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermaster's departments, and for printing of division and department orders and reports, three hundred thousand dollars.

Incidental expenses of quartermaster's department.

1819, ch. 45. Vol. iii. p. 488. 1854, ch. 247, § 6. Vol. x. p. 576.

1838, ch. 162, § 10. Vol. v. p. 257.

For the general and incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department, consisting of postage on letters, and telegrams or dispatches, received and sent on public service; extra pay to soldiers employed under the direction of the quartermaster's department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals, in the construction of roads, and other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under the acts of March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, including those employed as clerks at division and department headquarters and hospital stewards on clerical duty; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers, and to trains where military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of officers killed in action, or who die when on duty in the field, or at posts on the frontiers and other places, when ordered by the secretary of war, and of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the quartermaster's department, including the hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the army; compensation of clerks to officers of the quartermaster's department; compensation of forage and wagon masters, authorized by the act of July fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; for the apprehension, securing, and delivering of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; and for the following expenditures required for the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of light artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, viz., the purchase of travelling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes and nails, iron and steel for shoeing, hire of veterinary surgeons, medicines for horses and mules, picket-ropes, and for shoeing the horses of the corps named; also, generally, the proper and authorized expenses for the movement and operations of an army not expressly assigned to any other department, three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Barracks and quarters;

permanent, to be constructed, by special authority by acts of Congress, and cost not to exceed.

Barracks and quarters: for rent or hire of quarters for troops, and for officers on military duty; of storehouses for safe-keeping of military stores; of offices; of grounds for camps and cantonments, and for temporary frontier stations; for construction and repairs of temporary huts; of stables, and other military buildings at established posts; for construction and repair of hospitals; and for repairs of buildings occupied by the army, six hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter barracks and quarters, and all buildings and structures whatever of a permanent nature, shall be constructed upon special authority, to be given by act of Congress, except when constructed by the troops; and no such structures whose cost shall exceed twenty thousand dollars shall be erected or continued in erection unless by such authority so specially granted.

Clothing and equipage.

Clothing and equipage: for purchase and manufacture of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and for preserving and repacking stock of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and materials on hand at the Schuylkill arsenal and other depots, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the preservation of army clothing and equipage, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That there shall be no claim upon the United States for the use of any patent for the manner of or material for doing the same.

No claim for the use of any patent.

Ordnance and ordnance stores: for purchase of ordnance and ordnance stores, to continue the armament of certain southern forts, one hundred thousand dollars.

Ordnance and ordnance stores.

For establishing and maintaining national military cemeteries, fifty thousand dollars; and the appropriations for collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers, heretofore considered as permanent appropriations, are hereby continued and made available for the service of the present fiscal year only, so far as the same may be necessary to pay the usual clerical service heretofore paid out of said appropriations in the War Department.

National military cemeteries.
Appropriation for collecting, &c., volunteers to be for present year only.

Miscellaneous. — For payment of any balance due, or to be found due, during the present fiscal year, to any State, for costs, charges, and expenses contemplated and provided for in and by the act approved July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, being an act to indemnify certain States for expenses incurred by them in enrolling, equipping, and transporting troops for the defence of the United States during the late rebellion, one million dollars.

Miscellaneous.
Payments to States for enrolling, &c., troops, &c.
1861, ch. 21.
Vol. xii. p. 276.
See 1873, ch. 228, § 2.
Post, p. 542.

Signal Office. — Observation and report of storms: For manufacture, purchase, or repair of meteorological and other necessary instruments; for telegraphing reports; for expenses of storm-signals, announcing probable approach and force of storms; for instrument-shelters; for hire, furniture, and expense of offices maintained for public use in cities or posts receiving reports; for maps, bulletins, and so forth, to be displayed in chambers of commerce and board of trade rooms, and for distribution; for books and stationery; and for incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, sixty-one thousand and fifty dollars: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation, nor of any appropriation for the several departments of the government, shall be paid to any telegraphic company which shall neglect or refuse to transmit telegraphic communications between said departments, their officers, agents, or employees, under the provisions of the second section of chapter two hundred and thirty of the statutes of the United States for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and at rates of compensation therefor to be established by the postmaster-general.

Signal office.
Observation, &c., of storms.

No part to be paid to certain telegraph companies.
1866, ch. 230, § 2.
Vol. xiv. p. 221.

To furnish transportation to insane volunteer soldiers at any time entitled to be admitted into the government hospital at Washington, one thousand dollars.

Insane volunteer soldiers.

For expenses of the board of visitors at the Military Academy at West Point, two thousand dollars.

Board of visitors at West Point.

Public buildings and grounds in and around Washington, under the chief of engineers of the War Department: for repairs and improvements, viz.: for survey and map in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution of July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Public buildings, &c., in Washington.
Survey and map.
Vol. xvi. p. 389.

For grading and paving circle at the intersection of Vermont and Massachusetts avenues for fiscal years ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, five thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine dollars and eighty-two cents.

Grading, &c., circle, at, &c.

For stationery for the office, one hundred and twenty-four dollars and thirty-two cents.

Stationery.

For repairs on the executive mansion, ten thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars.

Executive mansion and grounds.

For additional compensation to the assistant door-keeper at the executive mansion, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, three hundred and sixty dollars.

For the executive avenue and adjacent grounds, recently inclosed, for grading, paving, and otherwise completing the work during the fiscal years ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, twenty-five thousand two hundred and nineteen dollars and twenty-five cents.

Contingencies of the army. Expenses of suits; of military convicts, pay of detectives, and provost-marshals. 1870, ch. 150. Vol. xvi. p. 162.

Contingencies of the army prior to July first, eighteen hundred and seventy: for fees of attorneys at law employed by the War Department; expenses of suits incurred previous to act of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and seventy, creating the Department of Justice; the costs and charges of State penitentiaries for the care and maintenance of United States military convicts confined in them; the pay of detectives and scouts; and for compensation of provost-marshals employed by the Secretary of War in eighteen hundred and sixty-two, fifty thousand dollars.

Freedmen's hospitals, &c.

Freedmen's hospitals and asylum: to reimburse the commissary department for supplies furnished the freedmen's bureau prior to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, thirty-four thousand dollars.

Military convicts.

Military convicts at State penitentiaries: for payment of costs and charges of State penitentiaries for the care, clothing, maintenance, and medical attendance of United States military convicts confined in them, ten thousand dollars.

Abandoned and captured property.

To enable the Secretary of War to pay for additional clerical services heretofore employed by him in the investigation and settlement of accounts for abandoned and captured property, one thousand dollars.

Navy department.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Marine Corps.

Naval Establishment. — Marine corps: for rent of quarters for officers, where there are no public quarters, one thousand five hundred and thirty-nine dollars and thirteen cents.

For forage for horses belonging to field and staff officers of the marines, one thousand four hundred and forty-seven dollars and thirty-four cents.

For indispensable miscellaneous articles for the use of the marine barracks at Brooklyn, New York, and for other posts, seven hundred and thirty-one dollars and sixty cents.

This item and the two preceding items are for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

For hire of officers' quarters where there are no public quarters, eight thousand three hundred and fifty-four dollars.

For forage for horses for field and staff officers, three thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

For pay account for per diem to marine band, one thousand five hundred dollars. This item and the two preceding items are for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Survey of route for ship-canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

For completion of the survey of a route for a ship-canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, by the routes of Tehuantepec and Nicaragua, with reports upon the same, twenty thousand dollars; and to complete the survey of the Darien route, five thousand dollars.

Interior department.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Pension-office. Removing papers to Seaton House.

Pension-Office. — To reimburse the contingent fund of the pension-office for expenses incurred in removing the papers and files of said office to the Seaton House, and in refitting rooms in said building, the sum of ten thousand five hundred and fifty-seven dollars and seventy-eight cents.

Clerks.

To pay six clerks of class one and six clerks of class two, to be employed in the examination of claims for pensions to the survivors of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, which the secretary is hereby authorized to employ for one year, and no longer, fifteen thousand six hundred dollars; and this appropriation is available for said purpose for one year, and no longer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT U. S. PUBLIC PROPERTY

Fuel and lights.

For deficiency for fuel and lights in the Interior Department, one thousand two hundred and eighty-two dollars.

Land-office.

Land-Office. — For contingent expenses of district land-offices for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, five thousand dollars.

Depositing public moneys, and clerks.

To supply deficiency in the appropriation for the expense of depositing public moneys for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, eight thousand dollars; and for a deficiency in the appropriations for clerks in the office of the surveyor-general of California, five hundred dollars.

Plates for official Gazette.

Patent-Office. — To provide for the plates of an official Gazette of the patent-office abstracts of the drawings of patents issued, thirteen thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars, to be expended under the direction of the commissioner of patents: *Provided,* That one copy of said Gazette shall be furnished to each senator, representative, and delegate in Congress; and one copy each shall be sent to eight such public libraries as may be designated by each senator, representative, and delegate, and two copies to the Library of Congress; *Provided further,* That a subscription-price of not less than five dollars per annum for said Gazette shall be charged to each subscriber; and all sums received from such subscription shall be, on or before the first day of each month, paid into the treasury.

Copies, how to be distributed.

Subscription-price of Gazette.

Printing, &c., official Gazette.

For the Public Printing. — For the additional expense of printing and stitching the patent-office official Gazette, with the abstracts of specifications and drawings, five thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Ninth census.

Census. — To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the expenses of the ninth census, twenty thousand dollars, and such sum as may be necessary to pay the remainder due census-takers, for taking the eighth census: *Provided,* That the amount of money paid under this appropriation shall not exceed in all twenty-five thousand dollars.

Proviso.

Public works.

Columbia Institute.

Public Works. — Columbia Institute for the Deaf and Dumb: for furnishing and fitting up the buildings of the institution, six thousand dollars.

For repairs of buildings of said institute during fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Smithsonian Institution.

To commence the proper fitting-up, in a fire-proof manner, of the vacant apartments in the Smithsonian Institution building for the proper distribution and exhibition of the government collections of natural history, geology, and mineralogy, five thousand dollars.

Report of geological survey by Professor Hayden.

For the preparation and publication of the maps, charts, geological sections, and other engravings necessary to illustrate the final report of the United States geological survey of the Territories, by Professor Hayden, ten thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Surveyor-general's office, Louisiana.

For the payment of clerks in the office of the surveyor-general of the State of Louisiana, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Congressional cemetery.

For the repair and improvement of the Congressional cemetery, to be expended under the direction of the warden and vestry of Washington parish, District of Columbia, three thousand dollars.

Court-house at Charleston, S. C.

For the completion of the United States court-house at Charleston, South Carolina, one hundred and two dollars and eight cents.

Capitol extension.

Post, p. 361.

Capitol Extension. — For the purpose of buying and putting in place a new boiler, water-tank, and steam-pump in the south wing of the Capitol, ten thousand dollars; and the disbursing clerk of the Interior Department is hereby required to disburse all moneys appropriated for the United States Capitol extension and improvement of the grounds, and to receive therefor an annual compensation of one thousand dollars, to be paid from said appropriation, from October first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one:

Disbursing clerk of department to make disbursements for building.

Accounts of F. W. Clemons.

Provided, That in the adjustment of the accounts of F. W. Clemons, late disbursing agent of the Capitol extension, the accounting officers of the treasury are hereby authorized and directed to allow him the sum of eight hundred dollars, to be paid from the appropriations heretofore made for expenses of the ninth census, as compensation for increased responsibility and labor in disbursing said appropriations from October first, eighteen hundred and seventy, to September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Lamps and service-pipe.

For additional lamps and service-pipe in the east and west parks, Capitol grounds, four thousand dollars.

Indian bureau.
Seneca Indians.
Vol. xv. p. 515.

Indian Bureau. — For this amount, to pay to the Seneca Indians the interest due on the sum of forty thousand dollars, held in trust for them as provided in the treaty of February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, from June eighteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the date of the ratification of said treaty, to November first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, the date when interest on stocks purchased with said sum of forty thousand dollars commenced to accrue, six thousand seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, which amount shall be paid direct to said Seneca Indians, and not to an agent, attorney, or other person claiming to act for them.

Seminoles.
1866, ch. 296.
Vol. xiv. p. 319.
Vol. xiv. p. 758.
Vol. xiv. p. 788.

For this amount, to replace the sum appropriated by the act of July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, under the provision of the sixth article of treaty with the Seminoles of March twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and ninth article of the treaty with the Creeks of June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, for the erection of agency buildings on the reservations of said tribes, twenty thousand dollars.

Kaw Indians in Kansas.

For this amount, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to supply the Kaw tribe of Indians in Kansas with subsistence, to relieve their immediate and pressing wants, the same to be reimbursed to the United States, from the proceeds of the sale of lands of the said Indians, when the same shall have been sold under existing treaty stipulations, ten thousand dollars.

Navajoes.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for subsisting the Navajo Indians in New Mexico, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, sixty thousand dollars.

Apaches.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to subsist the Apache Indians of Arizona and New Mexico during the remainder of the present fiscal year, who shall be upon the reservation and peacefully remain there, or who shall otherwise maintain peaceful relations with the United States, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the subsistence, civilization, and care of the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians, at Fort Berthold agency, Dakota, during the remainder of the present fiscal year, forty thousand dollars.

Indians at Milk river agency, Montana.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the subsistence of the Indians at the Milk River agency, in Montana (including eight thousand Sioux now collected at that place), for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, one hundred thousand dollars.

Osage Indians.
Vol. xiv. p. 688.
1870, ch. 296, § 12.
Vol. xvi. p. 362.

For this amount, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in providing subsistence and clothing for the Osage Indians, and aiding them in establishing themselves in their new homes, to be reimbursed to the United States from the interest on the net proceeds of the sale of their lands in Kansas, as provided by the second article of the treaty with the Great and Little Osages, of September twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and the twelfth section of the act of July fifteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no person shall receive any part of the money appropriated by this

Certain persons not to receive any part of this appropriation.

Penalty.

act for any services or pretended services as attorney, counsellor, or agent, for any tribe, or Indian, or Indians, for whom any part of these appropriations are made. Any person violating this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined in double the amount so received.

Quapaw Indians.

Vol. xv. p. 514.

For this amount, being the balance on account due the Quapaw tribe of Indians for a certain tract of land in the State of Kansas, containing seven thousand six hundred and thirty-two hundredths acres, ceded by said tribe to the United States in accordance with the terms of the fourth article of the treaty with Senecas, Mixed Senecas, and Shawnees, Quapaws, confederated Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf, and certain Wyandotts, concluded February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven (Statutes, volume fifteen, page five hundred and thirteen), four thousand five hundred dollars and forty cents.

Same.

For this amount, to be taken from any funds in the treasury of the United States belonging to the confederated bands of Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, to make good to the Quapaw tribe of Indians the estimated value of eighteen thousand five hundred and twenty-two and fifty hundredths acres of land lying south of Kansas, ceded by them to the United States under the terms of the fourth article of the treaty with the Senecas, Mixed Senecas, and Shawnees, Quapaws, confederated Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf, and certain Wyandotts, concluded February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven (Statutes, volume fifteen, page five hundred and thirteen), which lands were, by the twenty-second article of said treaty, granted and sold to the confederated bands of Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, at the same rate as paid by the government, twenty-one thousand three hundred dollars and eighty-seven cents.

JUDICIAL.

Judicial.

District courts.

District Courts of the United States. — For salaries of district judges for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, fourteen thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Expenses of courts of the United States.

1871, ch. 99.

Vol. xvi. p. 433.

For defraying the expenses of the courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; for jurors and witnesses, and expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned; of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States; for the safe-keeping of prisoners; and for the expenses which may be incurred in the enforcement of the act of February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, for the four months ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, one million dollars.

Revision of the Statutes.

To enable the commissioners on revision of the statutes of the United States to expedite the work and furnish clerical and other assistance, and supply contingencies, the sum of nine thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid from time to time as the work progresses, upon vouchers approved by all the commissioners: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall continue available until June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

Proviso.

Court of claims.

Attorneys', &c., fees.

To enable the clerk of the court of claims to pay attorneys', commissioners', and marshals' fees for the years ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, eight hundred dollars; and for attorneys' and commissioners' fees, paid by the clerk of the court in excess of the appropriations for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, three hundred and forty-one dollars and fourteen cents.

Books for Department of Justice.

To purchase books for the Department of Justice, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Payment of judgment in Edgerton *v.* Culpeper.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion to pay the judgment entered by the circuit court of the United States for the northern district of Florida, in the case of Theodore T. Edgerton against Jesse W. Culpeper, deputy collector and inspector of customs at Cedar Keys, district of Saint Marks, Florida, on the seventeenth day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy, for the sum of twenty-seven thousand four hundred dollars, with costs, twenty-six dollars, and interest at the rate of six per centum per annum from date of judgment until paid, a sufficient sum is hereby appropriated.

Allowance to William E. Parker, for travel of Judge Duval.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and directed, in the adjustment of the accounts of William E. Parker, United States marshal for the eastern district of Texas, to allow eight hundred and twenty-five dollars and seventy-five cents, money paid by said Parker for the travelling expenses of Thomas H. Duval, judge of the western district of Texas, for holding two terms of the United States circuit and district court at Galveston, and one at Brownsville, in Texas, under the direction of Mr. Justice Swayne.

Wages of certain workmen to be settled without reduction for reduction in hours of labor.
1868, ch. 72.
Vol. xv. p. 77.
Vol. xvi. p. 1127.
See *Post*, p. 955.

Sec. 2. That the proper accounting officers be, and hereby are, authorized and required, in the settlement of all accounts for the services of laborers, workmen, and mechanics, employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States, between the twenty-fifth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the date of the act constituting eight hours a day's work for all such laborers, workmen, and mechanics, and the nineteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, the date of the proclamation of the President concerning such pay, to settle and pay for the same, without reduction on account of reduction of hours of labor by said act, when it shall be made to appear that such was the sole cause of the reduction of wages, and a sufficient sum for said purpose is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Persons born in Oregon are citizens of the United States.

Sec. 3. That all persons born in the district of country formerly known as the Territory of Oregon, and subject to the jurisdiction of the United States at this time, are citizens of the United States in the same manner as if born elsewhere in the United States.

Appropriation for pier at Lewes, Del., continued.
1870, ch. 292, §§ 12, 13.
Vol. xvi. p. 310.
See *Ante*, p. 9.

Sec. 4. That the appropriation for building a pier at Lewes, Delaware, contained in sections twelve and thirteen of the act approved July fifteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, continued until June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

Certain claims for cotton to be paid.

Proviso.

Certain claims not included.

Sec. 5. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to the lawful owners, or their legal representatives, of all cotton seized after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, by the agents of the government unlawfully and in violation of their instructions, the net proceeds, without interest, of the sales of said cotton actually paid into the treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That the receipt thereof shall be taken and received in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for or on account of the seizure of said cotton; and a sufficient sum for such payment is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *And provided further*, That the foregoing provisions shall not apply to any claim now pending before the court of claims, nor to any claim not filed in the Treasury Department within six months after the passage of this act; and the sum of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the payment of the necessary expenses of defending the United States in respect to claims for said proceeds, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Approved, May 18, 1872.

CHAP. CLXXIII. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish and to protect national Cemeteries," approved February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.*

May 18, 1872.

1867, ch. 61.
Vol. xiv. p. 399.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to select the superintendents of the national cemeteries from meritorious and trustworthy soldiers, either commissioned officers or enlisted men of the volunteer or regular army, who have been honorably mustered out or discharged from the service of the United States, and who may have been disabled for active field service in the line of duty.

Superintendents of national cemeteries to be selected from honorably discharged trustworthy disabled soldiers;

Sec. 2. That the superintendents of the national cemeteries shall receive for their compensation from sixty dollars to seventy-five dollars per month, according to the extent and importance of the cemeteries to which they may be respectively assigned, to be determined by the Secretary of War; and they shall also be furnished with quarters and fuel, as now provided at the several cemeteries.

their pay, quarters, and fuel.

Sec. 3. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Repealing clause.

Approved, May 18, 1872.

CHAP. CLXXIV. — *An Act authorizing the Secretary of War to pay certain Certificates issued for Fortification Purposes in Lawrence, Kansas.*

May 18, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be paid certain certificates or vouchers issued pursuant to military authority, at Lawrence, Kansas, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for services performed in the erection of fortifications at that point, as recommended by General James H. Hardie, Inspector-General of the United States army, of his investigation into the claims of citizens of Kansas, reported to the War Department, and that the amount thereof be paid out of any funds under the control of the War Department. Said certificates shall be paid upon presentation to the Secretary of War, or such disbursing officer as he shall appoint for that purpose; and such payments shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of three thousand dollars.

Certain certificates issued for fortification purposes in Lawrence, Kansas, to be paid;

amount not to exceed $3000.

Approved, May 18, 1872.

CHAP. CLXXV. — *An Act to allow the Pleasure Yacht "Red Hot," to take the Name of "Addie Parker," and be registered under that Name.*

May 18, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the pleasure yacht registered at New Bedford, named "Red Hot," may, instead thereof, take the name of "Addie Parker," and be registered under that name.

The yacht "Red Hot" may take the name of "Addie Parker."

Approved, May 18, 1872.

CHAP. CLXXVI. — *An Act to fix the Times for holding United States Courts in the eighth Circuit.*

May 21, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the circuit court of the United States for the several districts comprising the eighth judicial circuit shall hereafter be held as follows:

Times established for holding circuit courts of the United States in

Missouri: In the districts of Missouri, commencing on the third Monday of March and the third Monday of September in each year.

Missouri;

Arkansas: In the eastern district of Arkansas, commencing on the second Monday of April and the fourth Monday of October in each year.

Arkansas;

Nebraska: In the district of Nebraska, commencing on the first Monday in May and the second Monday in November in each year.

Nebraska;

Iowa: In the district of Iowa, commencing on the second Monday of May and the second Monday of October in each year.

Iowa.

Times established for holding circuit courts of the United States in Kansas;

Kansas: In the district of Kansas, commencing on the first Monday of June and the fourth Monday of November in each year.

Minnesota.

Minnesota: In the district of Minnesota, commencing on the third Monday in June and the second Monday of December in each year.

When act takes effect.

Sec. 2. That this act shall take effect on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-two; and all acts prescribing other times for holding the terms of said courts are, so far as they conflict with this act, hereby repealed.

Pending process and suits.

Sec. 3. That no action, suit, proceeding, or process in any of the said courts shall abate or be rendered invalid by reason of this act, but the same shall, in the several districts, be deemed to be returnable to, pending and triable in, the terms and circuit courts hereby established, next after the return day thereof.

Approved, May 21, 1872.

May 21, 1872.

CHAP. CLXXVII. —*An Act regulating the Mode of making private Contracts with Indians.*

Certain private agreements with Indians not to be made, except, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter no contract or agreement of any kind shall be made by any person with any tribe of Indians, or individual Indian or Indians, not a citizen of the United States, for the payment or delivery of any money or other thing of value, in present or in prospective, or for the granting or procuring any privilege to him or her, or any other person or persons in consideration of services for said Indians relative to their lands, or to any claims growing out of, or in reference to, annuities, instalments, or other moneys, claims, demands, or thing, under laws or treaties with the United States, or official acts of any officers thereof, or in any way connected with or due from the United States, unless such contract or agreement be in writing, and executed and approved in the manner hereinafter directed.

Agreements to be in writing and in duplicate; how executed and approved; to contain and state what;

Sec. 2. That all contracts or agreements between such parties and for such purposes as named in the first section of this act shall be in writing, a duplicate or copy of which shall be delivered to each party thereto, as hereinafter provided. All such contracts shall be executed before a judge of a court of record and approved in writing thereon by the Secretary of the Interior and commissioner of Indian affairs. Such contract or agreement shall contain the names of all parties in interest, their residence and occupation; but those made with a tribe by their tribal authorities, the scope of authority and the reason for exercising that authority shall be given specifically. Such contracts or agreements shall state the time when and place where made, the particular purpose for which made, the special thing or things to be done under it, and, if for the collection of money, the basis of the claim, the source from which it is to be collected, the disposition to be made of it when collected, the amount or rate per centum of the fee in all cases; and if any contingent matter or condition constitutes a part of the contract or agreement it shall be specifically set forth: *Provided,* That all such contracts shall have a fixed limited time to run, and shall be invalid unless so limited: *And provided,* That such contracts shall not be assignable, in whole or in part, unless the names of the assignees and their residences and occupations be entered in writing upon the contract, and the consent of the Secretary of the Interior and the commissioner of Indian affairs to such assignment be also indorsed thereon: *And be it further provided,* That the judge before whom such contract or agreement is executed shall certify officially the time when and place where such contract or agreement was executed, and that it was in his presence, and who are the interested parties thereto, as stated to him at the time, the parties present making the same; the source and extent of authority claimed at the time by the con-

to have a limited time to run; not to be assignable, unless, &c.

Judge, before whom contract is executed to certify officially, &c.

tracting parties to make the contract or agreement, and whether made in person or by agent or attorney of either party or parties.

Sec. 3. That no money shall be paid to any agent or attorney by an officer of the United States under any such contract or agreement, other than the fees due him for services rendered thereunder; but the moneys due the tribe, Indian, or Indians, as the case may be, shall be paid by the United States, through its own officers or agents, to the party or parties entitled thereto: *Provided*, That no money or thing shall be paid to any person for services under such contract or agreement, until such person shall have first filed with the commissioner of Indian affairs a sworn statement, showing each particular act of service under the contract, giving date and fact in detail, and the Secretary of the Interior and commissioner of Indian affairs shall determine therefrom whether, in their judgment, such contract or agreement has been complied with or fulfilled; if so, the same may be paid, and if not, it shall be paid in proportion to the services rendered under the contract: *Provided*, That all such contracts or agreements hereafter made in violation of the provisions of this act are hereby declared null and void, and all money or other thing of value paid to any person by any Indian or tribe, or any one else for or on his or their behalf, on account of such services, in excess of the amount approved by said commissioner and secretary for such services, may be recovered by suit in the name of the United States in any court of the United States, regardless of the amount in controversy, one half of which shall be paid to the person suing for the same, and the other half shall be paid into the treasury of the United States for the use of the Indian or tribe by or for whom it was paid; and the person so receiving said money, and his aiders and abetters shall, in addition to the forfeiture of said sum, be subject to prosecution for misdemeanor in any court of the United States, and, on conviction, shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than six months; and it shall be the duty of all district attorneys of the United States to prosecute such cases when applied to to do so, and their failure and refusal shall be ground for their removal from office; and any Indian agent or other person in the employment of the United States who shall, in violation of the provisions of this act, advise, sanction, or in any way aid in the making of such contracts or agreements, in making such payments as are here prohibited, shall, in addition to the punishment herein imposed on the person making said contract or receiving said money, be, on conviction, dismissed from the service of the United States, and be forever disqualified from holding any office of profit or trust under the same.

Moneys due from the United States to Indians, under such agreement, how and to whom to be paid;

no part to agent except, &c.

Agreements in violation of this act void, and money, &c., paid thereunder, may be recovered, and how, &c.

Fine and imprisonment.

District attorneys to prosecute.

Penalty upon persons in the employ of the United States for violation of this act.

Approved, May 21, 1872.

CHAP. CLXXVIII. — *An Act to prohibit the Retention of Soldiers' Discharges by Claim-agents and Attorneys.*

May 21, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any claim-agent, attorney, or other person engaged in the collection of claims for pay, bounty, pension, or other allowances for any soldier, sailor, or marine, or for any commissioned officer of the military or naval forces, or who may have been a soldier, sailor, marine, or officer of the regular or volunteer forces of the United States, and honorably discharged, who shall retain, without the consent of the owner or owners thereof, or shall refuse to deliver or account for the same upon demand duly made by the owner or owners thereof, or by their agent or attorney, the discharge-papers or land-warrant of any such soldier, sailor, or marine, or commissioned officer, which may have been placed in his hands for the purpose of collecting said claims, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the

Penalty upon claim-agents, &c., for retaining without consent, or refusing to deliver discharge papers, or land warrants of any soldier, &c.

court, and shall thereafter be debarred from prosecuting any such claim in any executive department of the government.

Approved, May 21, 1872.

May 21, 1872.

See 1872, ch. 241. *Post*, p. 192.

CHAP. CLXXIX. — *An Act to establish an additional Land District in the Territory of Dakota.*

Dakota land district established in Dakota;

boundaries;

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, established in the Territory of Dakota, an additional land district, to be bounded and described as follows, and known as the Dakota land district, viz.: beginning at a point on the north bank of the Missouri river, at the intersection of the line between ranges fifty-two and fifty-three; thence north, along said range-line, to the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude; thence west, along said parallel, to the line between ranges fifty-seven and fifty-eight; thence south, along said range-line, to the Missouri river; thence easterly, along the north bank of said stream, to the place of beginning.

location of land office;

register and receiver, their pay, &c.

Sec. 2. That the land-office for said district shall be located at Yankton, the capital of said Territory; and the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint a register and a receiver for said land-office, who shall receive the same salary and be governed by the same regulations as are provided by law for the registers and the receivers of the other land-offices in said Territory.

Approved, May 21, 1872.

May 21, 1872.

See 1872, ch. 241. *Post*, p. 192.

CHAP. CLXXX. — *An Act to create an additional Land District in the State of Minnesota.*

Additional land district may be established in Minnesota;

boundaries, name, and location of office;

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to establish an additional land district in the State of Minnesota, embracing all that part of the present New Ulm land district lying north of the north line of township number one hundred and ten, and to fix from time to time the boundaries thereof, which shall be named after the place at which the office shall first be established; and the President shall have power to fix from time to time the location of the office for such district.

register and receiver, their pay, &c.

Sec. 2. That the President is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a register and a receiver for said land district, who shall be required to reside at the site of the land-office for said district, who shall be subject to the same laws and responsibilities, and whose compensation, respectively, shall be the same as that now allowed by law to other land-officers in said State.

Approved, May 21, 1872.

May 21, 1872.

CHAP. CLXXXI. — *An Act to authorize the Issue of a Supply of Arms to the Authorities of the Territory of Montana.*

Rifled muskets and cartridges for the governor of Montana to distribute for defence against Indians;

to be returned, when, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, instructed, without delay, to cause one thousand effective breech-loading rifled muskets and two hundred thousand cartridges to be forwarded to and placed at the disposal of the governor of the Territory of Montana, delivered at Virginia city, in said Territory, for distribution among the settlers of the Gallatin valley and other exposed localities in said Territory, for home defence against Indian raids; and the governor of said Territory, in making said distribution, shall take from the parties to whom they may be distributed good and sufficient security for the return of said arms to the United States after the necessity for their use has ceased.

Approved, May 21, 1872.

CHAP. CLXXXII. — *An Act to reduce the Limits of the military Reservation at Fort Stanton, New Mexico.*

May 21, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and instructed to reduce the limits of the military reservation at Fort Stanton, in New Mexico, to a tract not exceeding sixteen square miles. The new limits of said reservation shall embrace a strip of land eight miles in length, and shall extend one mile from each bank of the Rio Bonito; the boundaries thereof to be determined by the Secretary of War, and the balance of the reservation to be thrown open to entry and settlement under the laws of the United States.

Limits of military reservation at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, to be reduced.

Boundaries.

Approved, May 21, 1872.

CHAP. CLXXXIII. — *An Act relinquishing certain Wharf Property to the City of New Orleans.*

May 21, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy be, and they are hereby, directed to relinquish possession of the wharf and landing now occupied by the government of the United States in the city of New Orleans, and to turn over the same to the authorities of said city.

Possession of certain wharf property in New Orleans to be relinquished.

Approved, May 21, 1872.

CHAP. CLXXXIV. — *An Act to authorize the Construction of a Bridge over the Tide-water of Dunstan River, in the State of Maine.*

May 21, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the inhabitants of the town of Scarborough, in the county of Cumberland, and State of Maine, are hereby licensed to build, and to authorize to be built, as in their judgment may be or become necessary to facilitate intercommunication, a bridge or bridges, either for railroad or ordinary travel, over the tide-water of Dunstan river, at or above the Steep banks, so called, on said river, without any draw in said bridge or bridges.

Bridge may be built over tide-water of Dunstan river, Maine, without draw.

Sec. 2. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

When act takes effect.

Approved, May 21, 1872.

CHAP. CLXXXV. — *An Act to grant an American Register to the Hawaiian Bark "Florence."*

May 21, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue an American register to the American-built Hawaiian bark "Florence," wrecked in the waters of the United States, purchased and repaired, and now owned by citizens of San Francisco, California; *Provided*, That it shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the repairs put upon said vessel were equal to three-fourths of the cost of the said vessel when so repaired.

American register to be issued to the Hawaiian bark "Florence."

Proviso.

Approved, May 21, 1872.

CHAP. CLXXXVI. — *An Act to authorize the City of Buffalo, New York, to construct a Tunnel under Niagara River, and to erect and maintain an Inlet-pier therefrom, for the Purpose of supplying the City of Buffalo with pure Water.*

May 21, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for the city of Buffalo, in the State of New York, to construct and maintain a tunnel under Black Rock harbor and Niagara river, extending not more than seven hundred feet outside of Bird Island pier, and to

City of Buffalo may construct tunnel under Niagara river, &c.

erect and maintain an inlet-pier therefrom, said inlet-pier to be located not more than seven hundred feet outside of said Bird Island pier.

Approved, May 21, 1872.

May 21, 1872.

CHAP. CLXXXVII.—*An Act to enable the City of Denver to purchase certain Lands in Colorado for a Cemetery.*

City of Denver may purchase, at, &c., certain public lands for a cemetery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the mayor of the city of Denver, in Colorado Territory, be, and he is hereby, authorized to enter through the proper land-office, at the minimum price per acre, the following lands belonging to the United States, to wit: The northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section number one, and the southwest quarter of *of* the southeast quarter and the north half of the southeast quarter of section number two, in township number four south, of range number sixty-eight west of the sixth principal meridian in the Territory of Colorado, being one hundred and sixty acres of land, lying adjacent to said city of Denver, to be held and used for a burial-place for said city and vicinity.

Approved, May 21, 1872.

May 21, 1872.

CHAP. CLXXXVIII.—*An Act authorizing the Construction of a public Building at Fall River, in the State of Massachusetts.*

Land may be purchased and building erected in Fall River for post-office, &c.

Limit to cost.

Plans.

No money to be expended unless jurisdiction over the land, and the right to assess is relinquished.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase at private sale, or by condemnation, in pursuance of the statutes of the State of Massachusetts, a lot of ground in the city of Fall River, Massachusetts, suitable for a site for a public building in said city, for the accommodation of the post-office, custom-house, and other offices of the United States, and to erect a building thereon, at a cost not exceeding, including the cost of the ground, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the plans for said building to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General: *Provided,* That no money which may hereafter be appropriated for this purpose shall be used or expended until a valid title to the ground for the site of said building shall be vested in the United States, and until the State of Massachusetts shall cede its jurisdiction over said site, and shall also duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax, or in any way assess, said site, or the property of the United States that may be thereon during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

Approved, May 21, 1872.

May 21, 1872.

CHAP. CLXXXIX.—*An Act to confirm the Action of the Board of Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Washington, designating a Depot Site for the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, and for other Purposes.*

Baltimore and Potomac R. R. Co. may extend its track in Washington city;

may use grounds for a passenger, &c., depot.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company shall have the right to extend its track from Virginia avenue along Sixth street to the open grounds between Sixth street and B street north and the canal, described as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of Sixth street and B street north, running west one hundred and fifty feet along B street; thence south eight hundred and two feet to the present line of the canal; thence east one hundred and fifty feet to the line of Sixth street; thence north by line of Sixth street to the place of beginning; and the said company shall, so far as the United States can so provide, have the right to hold, use, and occupy the said grounds for the purpose of constructing thereon a passenger-depot, to be used by the said company for passenger and express-freight traffic, and for no other purposes; and the said property so occupied by said company, together with the improvements which may be put thereon, shall be subject to tax by the District of Columbia the same as other property in the District of Columbia, and to be used exclusively for the support of the public schools in said district; and the said company shall lay no more than two tracks along said Sixth street, and as near as practicable in the centre of said street, and as close together as practicable for the traffic and trains to pass over them. The rails used for that purpose shall be constructed as flat rails, like those used by street-railways, so as to facilitate wagon and carriage travel over the same, and the tracks and the space between the same shall be kept paved with some suitable material by said company, and it shall also pave, with proper material, at least two feet outside of said track; and upon the opening of a carriage-road through the public reservation and crossing Sixth street, the said company shall be, and is hereby, required to construct, at its own cost and expense, a handsome iron bridge of ample width and height to enable small carriages to pass over the said street freely and without danger, in such manner and at such place as the officers or other persons charged with the duty of opening the reservations or connecting the same as a public park shall direct; and the said company shall then adapt the grade of said tracks to that which at any time may be determined upon by the board of public works, or other authority having the control of grades of said Sixth street. Such changes of grade, however, shall not be made as will practically interfere with or destroy the use of said depot by the regular trains of said company: *Provided*, That the said company shall pay the owners of private property along the line of Sixth street, north of Virginia avenue by which the said railroad passes, any damage which the said property may sustain by reason of the laying of its track along the said Sixth street, and the said damages, if any, shall be ascertained in manner and form as provided by the act of Congress approved February fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act to authorize the extension, construction, and use of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad into and within the District of Columbia," it being understood that the question of damages herein referred to shall be confined to the question of appreciation and depreciation of the value of the property situated along said street: *And provided also*, That the said railroad shall pay all damages for which the city of Washington, or the District of Columbia, or the United States may be liable to private parties now occupying the site herein described and growing out of their being required to remove their property from the same and surrender their right of occupancy, and shall obtain possession at their own cost: *And provided further*, That while trains are moving to and from Virginia avenue, along Sixth street and said depot, the said railroad company shall keep flagmen at the several street-crossings to warn people of danger; and all provisions of the board of aldermen and common council of the city of Washington not inconsistent herewith are hereby ratified: *Provided further*, That the act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, granting a site for a passenger-depot to said railroad company upon Virginia avenue is hereby repealed, to take effect when said company obtains possession of the depot property on Sixth street, as described in this act; and no passenger or other depot shall be constructed by said company on said site: *And provided further*, That the United States, by act of Congress, shall have the right to repeal or modify the provisions of this act: *And provided further*, That the tracks of said company shall turn out of Sixth street and enter the said depot with suitable curvature at the south end thereof; and the said depot shall not extend beyond B street north, nor shall the tracks ever extend beyond said B street north.

Tax, and how applied.

Tracks.

Rails.

Bridge over Sixth street, when, &c.

Grade.

Damages to owners of private property;

1867, ch. 29, § 2.
Vol. xiv. p. 387

to individuals.

Flagmen at street-crossings, when, &c.

City regulations ratified.

Repeal of former act granting a site for a passenger depot.
1871, ch. 137.
Vol. xvi. p. 585.

This act may be repealed.

Proviso as to tracks and depot.

Approved, May 21, 1872.

May 22, 1872.

CHAP. CXCIII. — *An Act to remove political Disabilities imposed by the fourteenth Article of the Amendments of the Constitution of the United States.*

Certain political disabilities removed from all persons, except, &c.
Vol. xv. p. 709.
See *Post*, p. 956.
pendix, pp. viii., ix.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each house concurring therein), That all political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of amendments of the Constitution of the United States are hereby removed from all persons whomsoever, except Senators and Representatives of the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh Congresses, officers in the judicial, military, and naval service of the United States, heads of departments, and foreign ministers of the United States.

Approved, May 22, 1872.

May 22, 1872.

CHAP. CXCIV. — *An Act making Appropriations for the consular and diplomatic Service of the Government for the Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and for other Purposes.*

Consular and diplomatic appropriations for year ending June 30, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, namely:

Envoys and ministers plenipotentiary.

For salaries of envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia, at seventeen thousand five hundred dollars each, seventy thousand dollars.

To Spain, Austria, Brazil, Mexico, Japan, China, and Italy, at twelve thousand dollars each, eighty-four thousand dollars.

To Chili and Peru, at ten thousand dollars each, twenty thousand dollars.

Ministers resident.

One minister resident for Guatemala, Costa Rica, &c., and his residence.
See *Post*, p. 471.

For ministers resident at Portugal, Switzerland, Greece, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Turkey, Ecuador, Columbia, Bolivia, Venezuela, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Salvador, Hawaiian Islands, and the Argentine Republic, at seven thousand five hundred dollars each, one hundred and forty-two thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That on and after June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, there shall be but one minister resident accredited to Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Salvador, and Nicaragua, and that the President be authorized to select the place of residence for the minister in any one of those States.

Uruguay and Paraguay.

For minister resident at Uruguay, also accredited to Paraguay, eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Hayti and Liberia.

For salary of minister resident and consul-general at Hayti, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For minister resident and consul-general at Liberia, four thousand dollars.

Secretaries of legation, and assistants.

For salaries of secretaries of legation at London, Paris, and Berlin, at two thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars each, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Private amanuensis for Robert C. Schenck.
Vol. xvi. p. 590.

To enable Robert C. Schenck, minister to Great Britain, to employ a private amanuensis, according to joint resolution approved January eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of secretaries of legation to Austria, Brazil, Italy, Mexico, Russia, and Spain, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each, ten thousand eight hundred dollars.

For salaries of assistant secretaries of the legations to France, Great Britain, and Germany, at two thousand dollars each, six thousand dollars.

Interpreters.

For salary of the secretary of legation (acting also as interpreter) to China, five thousand dollars.

For salary of the interpreter of the United States legation and consulate general in Turkey, three thousand dollars; and on and after the passage of this act the duties of secretary of legation shall be performed by the interpreter at Constantinople.

Interpreter at Constantinople to do duty of secretary of legation.

For salary of interpreter and secretary of legation to Japan, two thousand five hundred dollars each, five thousand dollars; and the office of secretary of legation to Japan is hereby authorized and established.

Secretary of legation to Japan.

For compensation of chargé d'affaires ad interim, and for compensation of diplomatic officers of the United States abroad, forty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no compensation or allowance shall be made to any such officer after the termination of his official functions other than for such time as shall necessarily be occupied in his direct return to the United States, and the proviso to the clause in the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies for the service of the government for the fiscal years ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for other purposes," "For salaries of United States ministers abroad," and so forth, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Chargé d'affaires, &c.

No pay or allowance to any diplomatic officer after his official functions terminate, except, &c.

Repeal of part of 1871, ch. 115. Vol. xvi. p. 517.

For compensation of agents appointed by the President to examine consular accounts, as authorized by the second section of the act approved July eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy, ten thousand dollars; and from and after the close of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, said appropriation shall cease, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent therewith be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Agents to examine consular accounts.

1870, ch. 237, § 2. Vol. xvi. p. 221.

Appropriation to cease after, &c.

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse proper, and of all the missions abroad, one hundred thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For salaries of consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, commercial agents, and thirteen consular clerks, including loss by exchange, four hundred and sixteen thousand dollars, as follows:

Consuls-general, consuls, &c.

I. CONSULATES GENERAL.

Consulates general.

Schedule B. — Alexandria, Calcutta, Constantinople, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Havana, Montreal, Shanghai, Beirut. Tampico, London, Paris.

Schedule B.

II. CONSULATES.

Consulates.

Schedule B. — Aix-la-Chapelle, Acapulco, Algiers, Amoy, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Aspinwall, Bangkok, Basle, Belfast, Buenos Ayres, Bordeaux, Bremen, Brindisi, Boulogne, Barcelona, Cadiz, Callao, Canton, Chemnitz, Chin-Kiang, Clifton, Coaticook, Cork, Demerara, Dundee, Elsinore, Fort Erie, Foo-Choo, Funchal, Geneva, Genoa, Gibraltar, Glasgow, Goderich, Halifax, Hamburg, Havre, Honolulu, Hong-Kong, Hankow, Hakodadi, Jerusalem, Kanagawa, Kingston (Jamaica), Kingston (Canada), La Rochelle, Laguayra, Leeds, Leghorn, Leipsic, Lisbon, Liverpool, Lyons, Malaga, Malta, Manchester, Matanzas, Marseilles, Mauritius, Melbourne, Messina, Munich, Mahe, Nagasaki, Naples, Nassau (West Indies), New Castle, Nice, Nantes, Odessa, Oporto, Osacca, Palermo, Panama, Pernambuco, Pictou, Port Mahon, Port Said, Prescott, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Rio de Janeiro, Rotterdam, San Juan del Sur, San Juan (Porto Rico), Saint John's (Canada East), Santiago de Cuba, Port Sarnia, Rome, Singapore, Smyrna, Southampton, Saint Petersburg, Santa Cruz (West Indies), Saint Thomas, Spezzia, Stuttgardt, Swatow, Saint Helena, Tangier, Toronto, Trieste, Trinidad de Cuba, Tripoli, Tunis, Tunstall, Tien-Tsin, Turk's Island, Valparaiso, Vera Cruz, Vienna, Valencia, Windsor (Canada West), Zurich, Birmingham, Barmen, and Winnipeg (Selkirk settlement, British North America).

Schedule B.

Consulates.

III. CONSULATES.

Schedule C.

Schedule C. — Aux Cayes, Bahia, Batavia, Bay of Islands, Cape Haytien, Candia, Cape Town, Carthagena, Ceylon, Cobija, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fayal, Guayaquil, Guaymas, Maranham, Matamoras, Mexico, Montevideo, Omoa, Payta, Para, Paso del Norte, Piræus, Rio Grande, Saint Catharine, Santiago (Cape Verde), Stettin, Tabasco, Tahiti, Talcahuano, Tumbez, Venice, Windsor (Nova Scotia), Zanzibar. And there may be appointed a consul at Windsor, Nova Scotia, at an annual salary of one thousand dollars.

Commercial agencies.

IV. COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

Schedule C.

Schedule C. — Amoor River, Apia, Gaboon, Saint Paul de Loanda, Lauthala, Sabinilla.

V. COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

Schedule B.

Schedule B. — Madagascar, San Juan del Norte, Saint Domingo.

Interpreters.

For interpreter to the consulates in China, Japan, and Siam, including loss by exchange, five thousand seven hundred dollars.

Marshals for consular courts.

For marshals for the consular courts in Japan, including that of Nagasaki, and in China, Siam, and Turkey, including loss by exchange thereon, seven thousand seven hundred dollars.

Stationery, &c.

"Public documents" not to be supplied to legations, &c., except, &c.

For stationery, book-cases, arms of the United States, seals, presses, and flags, and payment of rent, freight, postage, and miscellaneous expenses, including loss by exchange thereon, sixty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That none of the books published by the government, and usually known by the name of "public documents," shall hereafter be supplied to the legations and consulates of the United States, except such as shall have been first designated by the Secretary of State by an order, to be recorded in the State Department, as suitable for and required by the legation and consulate to which it shall be supplied.

Consulates in Turkish dominions.

For expenses for interpreters, guards, and other matters at the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, Candia, Alexandria, Jerusalem, and Beirut, in the Turkish dominions, three thousand dollars.

Prisons for American convicts.

For rent of prisons for American convicts in Siam and Turkey, and for wages of the keepers of the same, including loss by exchange, four thousand dollars.

For rent of prison for American convicts in China, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For wages of keepers, care of offenders, and expenses, ten thousand dollars.

For rent of prison for American convicts in Japan, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For wages of keepers, care of offenders, and expenses, five thousand dollars.

Bringing home persons charged with crime.

For expenses incurred in bringing home from foreign countries persons charged with crime, and expenses incident thereto, including loss by exchange, five thousand dollars.

American seamen.

For relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, eighty thousand dollars.

Rescuing from shipwreck.

For expenses which may be incurred in acknowledging the services of masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing American citizens from shipwreck, five thousand dollars.

Neutrality act. 1818, ch. 88. Vol. iii. p. 447. 1810, ch. 44, § 3. Vol. ii. p. 609.

To meet the necessary expenses attendant upon the execution of the neutrality act, to be expended under the direction of the President, in conformity with the third section of the act of May first, eighteen hundred and ten, entitled "An act fixing the compensation of ministers and consuls residing on the coast of Barbary, and for other purposes," twenty thousand dollars.

Scheldt dues.
Vol. xiii. p. 649.

To meet the payment of the ninth annual instalment of the proportion contributed by the United States toward the capitalization of the Scheldt dues, sixty-six thousand five hundred and eighty-four dollars.

Pay of chief clerk of Department of State established.

The compensation of the chief clerk of the Department of State shall be at the rate of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, beginning with the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Approved, May 22, 1872.

CHAP. CXCV. — *An Act making Appropriations for the naval Service for the Year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and for other Purposes.*

May 23, 1872.

Navy appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the naval service of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and for other purposes:

Pay of officers and seamen, mileage, &c.

For pay of commissioned and warrant officers at sea, on shore, on special service, and of those on the retired list and unemployed, and for mileage and transportation of officers travelling under orders, and for pay of the petty-officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, and boys, including men of the engineer's force, eight thousand five hundred men, at an average pay of three hundred dollars each per annum, six million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For contingent expenses of the Navy Department one hundred thousand dollars.

Bureau of navigation.
Pilotage and towage.

Bureau of Navigation. — For foreign and local pilotage and towage of ships of war, fifty thousand dollars.

Correcting, &c., compasses.

For services and materials in correcting compasses on board ship, and for adjusting and testing compasses on shore, three thousand dollars.

Nautical instruments, books, charts, &c.

For nautical and astronomical instruments, nautical books, maps, charts, and sailing directions, and repairs of nautical instruments for ships of war, ten thousand dollars.

Books for libraries.

For books for libraries for ships of war, three thousand dollars.

Navy signals, &c.

For navy signals and apparatus, namely, signal-lights, lanterns, and rockets, including running lights, drawings, and engravings for signal-books, six thousand dollars.

Compass-fittings.

For compass-fittings, including binnacles, tripods, and other appendages of ship's compasses, to be made in the navy-yards, five thousand dollars.

Logs, &c.

For logs and other appliances for measuring the ship's way, leads and other appliances for sounding, three thousand dollars.

Lanterns, &c.

For lanterns and lamps, and their appendages, for general use on board ship, including those for the cabin, ward-room, and steerage, for the holds and spirit-room, for decks and quartermaster's use, six thousand dollars.

Bunting and flags.

For bunting, and other materials for flags, and making and repairing flags of all kinds, five thousand five hundred dollars.

Oil.

For oil for ships of war other than that used for the engineer department, candles when used as a substitute for oil in binnacles, running-lights, for chimneys and wick and soap used in navigation department, thirty-five thousand dollars.

Stationery.

For stationery for commanders and navigators of vessels of war, four thousand dollars.

Musical instruments.

For musical instruments, and music for vessels of war, one thousand dollars.

Signal communication.

For steering signals and indicators, and for speaking-tubes and gongs, for signal communication on board vessels of war, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Civil establishment.

Civil establishment: For pay of writers and laborers, and for purposes incidental to the support of the civil establishment under this bureau at the several navy-yards, twelve thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For contingent expenses of the bureau of navigation: freight and transportation of navigation materials; instruments, books, and stores; postage and telegraphing on public business; advertising for proposals; packing-boxes and materials; blank books, forms, and stationery at navigation offices, six thousand dollars.

Charts, &c.

For drawing, engraving, and printing and photo-lithographing charts, electrotyping and correcting old plates, preparing and publishing sailing directions, and other hydrographic information, seventeen thousand seven hundred dollars.

Surveys in the Pacific.

For surveying in the Pacific, fifty thousand dollars.

For making charts, twenty thousand dollars.

Fuel, &c.

For fuel, lights, and office furniture; care of building and other labor; purchase of books for library, drawing materials, and other stationery; postage, freight, and other contingent expenses, seven thousand dollars.

For rent and repair of building, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

Naval observatory.

For expenses of naval observatory, namely:

For pay of one clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For three assistant observers, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For wages of one instrument-maker, one messenger, three watchmen, and one porter; for keeping grounds in order and repairs to buildings; for fuel, light, and office furniture; and for stationery, purchase of books for library, chemicals for batteries, postage, and freight, and all other contingent expenses, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

Theory and tables of the moon.

For computation for theory and tables of the moon, two thousand dollars.

Transit-circle room.

For fitting up transit-circle room, and completing its arrangement, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For transcribing astronomical observations upon sheets for publication, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Tower, &c., for new telescope.

For erection of tower and dome for the new refracting telescope, ten thousand dollars.

Refracting telescope.

For payment, in part, for the great refracting telescope now in the course of construction, ten thousand dollars.

Nautical almanac, &c.

For expenses of Nautical Almanac:

For pay of computers and clerk for compiling and preparing for publication the American Ephemeris and the Nautical Almanac, twenty thousand dollars.

Elements, &c., of new planets.

For preparing elements and tables of new planets discovered by American astronomers, three thousand dollars.

Rent, &c.

For rent, fuel, labor, stationery, boxes, expresses, and miscellaneous items, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Bureau of ordnance.

Gunpowder.

Bureau of Ordnance. — For one thousand two hundred and fifty barrels of gunpowder, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Fuel and labor.

For fuel and materials necessary in carrying on the mechanical branches of the ordnance department at the navy-yards and stations, one hundred thousand dollars.

Laborers in yards to be employed with reference to skill, &c., only.

For labor at all the navy-yards, three hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That laborers shall be employed in the several navy-yards by the proper officers in charge with reference to skill and efficiency, and without regard to other considerations.

Experiments in heavy guns.

To enable the Secretary of the Navy to carry on his experiments towards converting heavy smooth-bore guns into rifled guns, with a view to obtain a combination gun possessing the qualities of both smooth-bore and rifle, forty thousand dollars.

Repairs.

For repairs to ordnance buildings, magazines, gun-parks, machinery, and other necessaries of the like character, forty-seven thousand six hundred and one dollars.

For miscellaneous items, six thousand one hundred and fifty dollars. Miscellaneous.

For experiments in ordnance, twenty thousand dollars. Ordnance experiments.

For the gun-park at the navy-yard at Pensacola, eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-six dollars.

For the shot-park at Pensacola, five thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars. Navy-yard at Pensacola;

For the shell-house at the magazine at Pensacola, twenty-three thousand seven hundred and eighty-five dollars.

For the railroad to the shell-house at Pensacola, one thousand and ninety-six dollars.

For the railroad to the magazine, six thousand three hundred and ninety-eight dollars.

For gun-skids and shot-bed at navy-yard, Mare Island, ten thousand dollars. Mare Island.

For reservoir and pipe at magazine, fifteen thousand dollars.

For new car and railroad-track at magazine, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the torpedo corps: For the purchase and manufacture of gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, and gun-cotton, twelve thousand dollars. Torpedo corps

For purchase and manufacture of electrical machines, galvanic batteries, and insulated wire, twenty-four thousand dollars. Explosives. Machines.

For purchase of copper, iron, wood, and other materials necessary for the manufacture of torpedoes, and for work on the same, twenty-seven thousand dollars. Materials and labor.

For construction of torpedo-boats, purchase of coffer-work or hulks, and contingent expenses, thirty-five thousand dollars. Torpedo-boats.

For additional buildings, and machine-shop and additional quarters, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For labor, including one chemist at two thousand dollars, one foreman machinist at one thousand five hundred and sixty-five dollars, and two clerks at one thousand seven hundred dollars each, twenty-one thousand and sixty-five dollars. Labor.

Civil establishment: For pay of the superintendents and the civil establishment of the several navy-yards under this bureau, which shall include one store-clerk of ordnance at the Philadelphia navy-yard, at the salary of one thousand four hundred dollars, fifteen thousand dollars. Civil establishment.

For contingent expenses of the ordnance service of the navy, one thousand dollars. Contingent expenses.

Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting. — For equipment of vessels: For coal for steamers' use, including expenses of transportation; storage, labor, hemp, wire, and other materials for the manufacture of rope; hides, cordage, canvas, leather; iron for manufacture of cables, anchors, and galleys; condensing and boat-detaching apparatus; cables, anchors, furniture, hose, bake-ovens, and cooking-stoves, life-rafts, heating-apparatus for receiving-ships; and for the payment of labor in equipping-vessels, and manufacture of articles in the navy-yards pertaining to this bureau, one million five hundred thousand dollars. Bureau of equipment and recruiting.

Civil establishment at the navy-yard, Kittery, Maine: For clerk in equipment office, one thousand four hundred dollars; for store-clerk, one thousand one hundred dollars; and for time-clerk, nine hundred dollars; in all, three thousand four hundred dollars. Civil establishment at navy-yard at Kittery;

At the navy-yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts: For superintendent of rope-walk, one thousand nine hundred dollars; clerk to same, one thousand two hundred dollars; clerk in equipment office, one thousand five hundred dollars; for store-clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; time-clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, seven thousand dollars. Charlestown;

At the navy-yard, Washington, District of Columbia: For clerk in equipment office, one thousand five hundred dollars; and for one store Washington.

Civil establishment at navy-yard at

and one time clerk, one at one thousand four hundred dollars, and one at one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, four thousand one hundred dollars.

Philadelphia;

At the navy-yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: For clerk in equipment office, one thousand four hundred dollars; for one store and one time clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; in all, three thousand eight hundred dollars.

Brooklyn;

At the navy-yard, Brooklyn, New York: For clerk in equipment office, one thousand five hundred dollars; and for one store and one time clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; in all, three thousand nine hundred dollars.

Norfolk;

At the navy-yard, Norfolk, Virginia: For clerk in equipment office, one thousand four hundred dollars; for store-clerk, one thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars; and for time-clerk, nine hundred dollars; in all, three thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Pensacola;

At the navy-yard, Pensacola, Florida: For equipment-office clerk, one thousand three hundred dollars.

Mare Island.

At the navy-yard, Mare Island, California: For clerk in equipment office, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars; for store-clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, three thousand and seventy-five dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For contingent expenses of the bureau of equipment and recruiting, namely: For freight and transportation of stores, transportation of enlisted men, mileage to honorably discharged men, printing, advertising, telegraphing, stationery, apprehension of deserters, and assistance to vessels in distress, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Bureau of yards and docks.
Civil establishment at navy yard at
Kittery;

Bureau of Yards and Docks. — For civil establishment at the navy-yard, Kittery, Maine: For draughtsman and clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; for clerk of pay-rolls and mustering-clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; for receiver and inspector of stores, one thousand five hundred dollars; for writer to receiver and inspector of stores, one thousand dollars; for chief accountant, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for gate-keeper and detective, one thousand dollars; and for messenger at commandant's office, six hundred dollars; making, in all, ten thousand two hundred dollars.

Charlestown;

At the navy-yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts: For assistant to civil engineer, one thousand five hundred dollars; for draughtsman and clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; for clerk of pay-rolls and mustering-clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; for receiver and inspector of stores, one thousand five hundred dollars; for writer to receiver and inspector of stores, one thousand dollars; for writer to commandant, one thousand dollars; for chief accountant, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for gate-keeper and detective, one thousand dollars; and for messenger for commandant's office, six hundred dollars; in all, twelve thousand seven hundred dollars.

Brooklyn;

At the navy-yard, Brooklyn, New York: For assistant to civil engineer, one thousand five hundred dollars; for draughtsman and clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; for receiver and inspector of stores, one thousand five hundred dollars; for clerk of pay-rolls and mustering-clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; for writer to commandant, one thousand dollars; for chief accountant, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for gate-keeper and detective, one thousand dollars; for mail-carrier, nine hundred dollars; and for messenger for commandant's office, six hundred dollars; in all, twelve thousand six hundred dollars.

Philadelphia.

At the navy-yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: For draughtsman and clerk to civil engineer, one thousand four hundred dollars each; for clerk of pay-rolls and mustering-clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; for receiver and inspector of stores, one thousand five hundred dollars; for chief accountant, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for gate-keeper and detective, one thousand dollars; and for messenger for the commandant's office, six hundred dollars; in all, nine thousand two hundred dollars.

Civil establishment at navy-yard at Washington;

At the navy-yard, Washington, District of Columbia: For draughtsman and clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; for receiver and inspector of stores, one thousand five hundred dollars; for clerk of pay-rolls and mustering-clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; for chief accountant, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for gate-keeper and detective, one thousand dollars; for mail-messenger, one thousand dollars; and for messenger for commandant's office, six hundred dollars; in all, ten thousand two hundred dollars.

Norfolk;

At the navy-yard, Norfolk, Virginia: For draughtsman and clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; for receiver and inspector of stores, one thousand five hundred dollars; for clerk of pay-rolls and mustering-clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; for gate-keeper and detective, one thousand dollars; and for messenger for commandant's office, six hundred dollars; in all, seven thousand four hundred dollars.

Pensacola;

At the navy-yard, Pensacola, Florida: For superintendent of yard improvements, two thousand dollars; for receiver and inspector of stores, one thousand five hundred dollars; for gate-keeper and detective, one thousand dollars; for messenger for the office of the commandant, six hundred dollars; in all, five thousand one hundred dollars.

Mare Island.

At the navy-yard, Mare Island, California: For assistant to civil engineer and draughtsman, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for clerk to civil engineer, one thousand five hundred dollars; for receiver and inspector of stores, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars; for clerk of pay-rolls and mustering-clerk, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars; for chief accountant, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars; for gate-keeper and detective, one thousand dollars; and for messenger for commandant's office, seven hundred and fifty dollars; in all, ten thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Naval station, League Island.

At the naval station, League Island, Pennsylvania: For draughtsman and clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; clerk of pay-rolls and mustering-clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; receiver and inspector of stores, one thousand five hundred dollars; in all, five thousand eight hundred dollars.

Naval asylum.

At the naval asylum: For steward, four hundred and eighty dollars; for matron, three hundred dollars; for cook, one hundred and sixty-eight dollars; assistant cook, one hundred and twenty dollars; four laundresses, at one hundred and eight dollars each; eight scrubbers and house-cleaners, at ninety-six dollars each; six laborers at two hundred and forty dollars each, and one laborer, at two hundred and sixty-four dollars; master-at-arms, four hundred and eighty dollars; for ship's corporal, three hundred dollars; for barber, three hundred and sixty dollars; superintendent, five hundred and forty dollars; in all, five thousand six hundred and fifty-two dollars.

For the naval asylum at Philadelphia: For support of the institution, sixty-five thousand one hundred dollars; which sum shall be paid out of the income from the naval pension fund.

Contingent expenses.

For contingent expenses of the bureau of yards and docks, viz.: For freight and transportation of materials and stores; printing, stationery, and advertising, including the commandant's office; books, models, maps, and drawings; purchase and repair of fire-engines; machinery and patent-rights to use the same; repairs on steam-engines and attendance on the same; purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses, and driving teams, carts, and timber-wheels for navy-yard purposes, and tools and repairs of same; postage on letters on public service, and telegrams; furniture for government houses and offices in the navy-yards; coal and other fuel; candles, oil, and gas; cleaning and clearing up yard, and care of buildings; attendance on fires; lights; fire-engines and apparatus; incidental labor at navy-yards; water-tax, and for toll and ferriages; pay of the watchmen in the navy-yards; and for flags, awnings, and packing-boxes, nine hundred thousand dollars.

Bureau of medicine and surgery.
Surgeons' necessaries.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. — For support of the medical department for surgeons' necessaries for vessels in commission, navy-yards, naval stations, marine corps, and coast survey, forty thousand dollars.

Repairs of laboratory, hospitals, &c.

For necessary repairs of naval laboratory, hospitals, and appendages, including roads, wharves, outhouses, steam-heating apparatus, side-walks, fences, gardens, and farms, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Civil establishment at Chelsea;

For pay of the civil establishment under this bureau: At the hospital at Chelsea, Massachusetts, seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-two dollars.

New York;

At the hospital, New York, eleven thousand three hundred and thirty-six dollars.

Philadelphia;

At the hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, six thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars.

Washington;

At the hospital, Washington, District of Columbia, five thousand five hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

Annapolis;

At the hospital, Annapolis, Maryland, four thousand five hundred and twelve dollars.

Norfolk;

At the hospital, Norfolk, Virginia, five thousand four hundred and six dollars.

Pensacola;

At the hospital, Pensacola, Florida, five thousand and ninety-four dollars.

Mare Island;

At the hospital, Mare Island, California, eight thousand eight hundred and seventy-two dollars.

laboratory, New York.

At the naval laboratory, New York, six thousand four hundred dollars.

Navy-yard at Kittery;

At the navy-yard, Kittery, Maine, one thousand two hundred and ninety dollars.

Charlestown;

At the navy-yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts, one thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

New York;

At the navy-yard, New York, one thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

Philadelphia.

At the navy-yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, one thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

Washington;

At the navy-yard, Washington, District of Columbia, one thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

Norfolk;

At the navy-yard, Norfolk, Virginia, one thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

Annapolis.

At the navy-yard, Annapolis, Maryland, one thousand two hundred and forty-two dollars.

Naval station, Mound City.

At the naval station, Mound city, Illinois, one thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For contingent expenses of the bureau, freight on medical stores, transportation of insane patients to the government hospital, advertising, telegraphing, purchase of books, expenses attending the naval medical board of examiners, purchase and repair of wagons, harness, purchase and feed of horses, cows, trees, garden-tools, and seeds, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Bureau of provisions and clothing.
Provisions.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. — For provisions for the officers, seamen, and marines, one million five hundred and forty-seven thousand and six hundred dollars.

Water.

For purchase of water for ships, forty thousand dollars.

Civil establishment at navy yards

For pay of the civil establishment at the several navy-yards under this bureau:

at Boston.

At the navy-yard, Boston, Massachusetts: Two writers, one to paymaster and one to inspector of provisions and clothing, at one thousand

and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents each; in all, two thousand and thirty-four dollars and fifty cents.

Civil establishment at navy-yard at Brooklyn;

At the navy-yard, Brooklyn, New York: Two writers to paymasters, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents each; assistant to inspector of provisions and clothing, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight dollars; writer to inspector of provisions and clothing, one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents; assistant superintendent of mills, nine hundred and thirty-nine dollars; in all, five thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents.

Philadelphia;

At the navy-yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: One writer to paymaster, one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents; one writer to inspector of provisions and clothing, one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents; in all, two thousand and thirty-four dollars and fifty cents.

Washington;

At the navy-yard, Washington, District of Columbia: One writer to paymaster, one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents.

Norfolk;

At the navy-yard, Norfolk, Virginia: One writer to paymaster, one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents.

Mare Island.

At the navy-yard, Mare Island, California: One writer to paymaster, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents; one writer to inspector of provisions and clothing, one thousand two hundred and ninety-five dollars and fifty cents; in all, two thousand three hundred and twelve dollars and seventy-five cents.

Contingent expenses.

Additional ration for seamen, &c.

For contingent expenses: For freight and transportation to foreign and home stations; candles; fuel; interior alterations and fixtures in inspection buildings; tools, and repairing same at eight inspections; special watchmen in eight inspections; books and blanks; stationery; telegrams; postages and express charges; tolls, ferriages, and car tickets; ice; and incidental labor not chargeable to other appropriations, seventy-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That an additional ration of tea or coffee and sugar be hereafter allowed to each seaman, to be provided at his first "turning out."

Bureau of construction and repair.

Preservation of vessels, &c.;

Bureau of Construction and Repair. — For preservation of vessels on the stocks and in ordinary; purchase of materials and stores of all kinds; labor in navy-yards and on foreign stations; preservation of materials; purchase of tools; wear, tear, and repair of vessels afloat, and general maintenance of the navy; incidental expenses, advertising, and foreign postages, three million three hundred thousand dollars.

of timber-lands.

For protection of timber-lands, five thousand dollars.

Civil establishment at navy-yard at Kittery;

Civil establishment at the navy-yard, Kittery, Maine: For draughtsman, one thousand four hundred dollars; clerk of storehouses, one thousand five hundred dollars; inspector of timber, clerk to naval constructor, time-clerk, and superintendent of floating-dock, at one thousand four hundred dollars each: in all, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

Charlestown;

At the navy-yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts: For draughtsman to naval constructor, one thousand four hundred dollars; clerk to naval constructor, inspector of timber, time-clerk, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; clerk of storehouses one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, seven thousand one hundred dollars.

Brooklyn;

At the navy-yard, Brooklyn, New York: For draughtsman to naval constructor, one thousand four hundred dollars; clerk to naval constructor, inspector of timber, and time-clerk, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; and clerk of storehouses, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, seven thousand one hundred dollars.

Philadelphia.

At the navy-yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: For draughtsman to naval constructor, one thousand four hundred dollars; clerk of storehouses, one thousand two hundred dollars; inspector of timber, clerk to naval constructor, time-clerk, and superintendent of floating-dock, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; in all, eight thousand seven hundred dollars.

Civil establishment at navy-yard at Washington;

At the navy-yard, Washington, District of Columbia: For draughtsman to naval constructor, one thousand four hundred dollars; clerk to naval constructor and clerk of storehouses, inspector of timber and time-clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; in all, six thousand two hundred dollars.

Norfolk;

At the navy-yard, Norfolk, Virginia: For draughtsman to naval constructor and clerk of storehouses, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; time-clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, four thousand dollars.

Pensacola;

At the navy-yard, Pensacola, Florida: For clerk of storehouses, one thousand four hundred dollars.

Mare Island.

At the navy-yard, Mare Island, California: For draughtsman to naval constructor, one thousand four hundred dollars; inspector of timber, clerk of storehouses, clerk to naval constructor, superintendent of floating-dock, and time-clerk, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; in all, eight thousand nine hundred dollars.

Right to use certain patents.

For the purchase of a license to use in all the works of the United States Gorman and Siegfried's process of tempering steel for the term of their patents, ten thousand dollars; and for the purchase of the right to manufacture and use, on government vessels, the Emery and Cheney patent elastic chain-stopper and surge-reliever, twelve thousand dollars.

Bureau of steam-engineering.

Repairs, &c., of machinery.

Bureau of Steam Engineering. — For repairs and preservation of machinery and boilers on naval vessels, one million one hundred thousand dollars.

For fitting, repair, and preservation of yard machinery and tools, fifty thousand dollars.

For labor in navy-yards and stations, not before included, and incidental expenses, one hundred thousand dollars.

For purchase and preservation of oils, coal, iron, and all materials and stores, four hundred thousand dollars.

Civil establishment at navy-yard at Kittery;

Civil establishment at the navy-yard, Kittery, Maine: For draughtsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; clerk to chief engineer and store-clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; and time-clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, five thousand six hundred dollars.

Charlestown;

At the navy-yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts: For draughtsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; clerk to chief engineer and store-clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; and time-clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, five thousand six hundred dollars.

Brooklyn;

At the navy-yard, Brooklyn, New York: For draughtsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; clerk to chief engineer and store-clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; and time-clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, five thousand six hundred dollars.

Philadelphia;

At the navy-yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: For draughtsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; clerk to chief engineer and store-clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; and time-clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, five thousand six hundred dollars.

Washington;

At the navy-yard, Washington, District of Columbia: For draughtsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; clerk to chief engineer and store-clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; and time-clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, five thousand six hundred dollars.

Norfolk;

At the navy-yard, Norfolk, Virginia: For draughtsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; clerk to chief engineer and store-clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; and time-clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, five thousand six hundred dollars.

Pensacola.

At the navy-yard, Pensacola, Florida: For clerk of storehouses, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Civil establishment at navy-yard at Mare Island.

At the navy-yard, Mare Island, California: For draughtsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; clerk to chief engineer and store-clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; and time-clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, five thousand six hundred dollars.

Naval academy.

Pay of professors, assistants, teachers, &c.;

Naval Academy. — For pay of professors and others: One professor of mathematics, two thousand five hundred dollars; four professors, namely, of mathematics (assistant), of French, of chemistry, and of ethics and English studies, at two thousand two hundred dollars each; twelve assistant professors, namely, four of French, one of Spanish, three of ethics and English studies, one of mathematics, one of astronomy, and two of drawing, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; sword-master, at one thousand two hundred dollars, and two assistants, at one thousand dollars each; boxing-master and gymnast, one thousand two hundred dollars; assistant librarian, one thousand four hundred dollars; three clerks to superintendent, one at one thousand two hundred dollars, one at one thousand dollars, and one at eight hundred dollars; clerk to commandant of midshipmen and clerk to paymaster, at one thousand dollars each; apothecary, seven hundred and fifty dollars; commissary, two hundred and eighty-eight dollars; messenger to superintendent, six hundred dollars; cook, three hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifty cents; armorer, five hundred and twenty-nine dollars and fifty cents; quarter-gunner, four hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents; gunner's-mate, four hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty cents; cockswain, four hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty cents; three seamen, in departments of seamanship, at three hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty cents each; band-master, five hundred and twenty-eight dollars; eighteen first-class musicians, at three hundred and forty-eight dollars each; seven second-class musicians, at three hundred dollars each; two drummers and one fifer (first-class), at three hundred and forty-eight dollars each; in all, fifty-eight thousand five hundred and seventy-six dollars.

watchmen, mechanics, and laborers.

For pay of watchmen and others, thirty thousand six hundred and fifty-nine dollars and fifty cents.

For pay of mechanics and others, seventeen thousand four hundred and sixty-two dollars and seventy-five cents.

For pay of employees in the department of steam-enginery, for machinists, boiler-makers, and others, eight thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

Public buildings.

For repairs and improvements of public buildings, and for repairing the wall inclosing the grounds of the academy, fourteen thousand dollars.

Graduates of naval academy, how to take rank.

For contingent expenses, sixty-four thousand dollars: *Provided*, That graduates of the Naval Academy shall take rank according to their proficiency as shown by their order of merit at date of graduation.

Marine corps.

Pay and subsistence.

Marine Corps. — For pay and subsistence of officers of the marine corps, and for pay of non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and others of the corps, six hundred and seventy-eight thousand one hundred and forty-five dollars.

Provisions.

For provisions, one hundred and twenty-six thousand five hundred and one dollars and seventy cents.

Clothing.

For clothing, one hundred and twenty-nine thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

Fuel.

For fuel, thirty thousand eight hundred and fifty-six dollars.

Military stores.

For military stores, namely: For pay of mechanics, repair of arms, purchase of accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and other instruments, ten thousand dollars.

Transportation and recruiting.

For transportation of officers, and their servants, and troops, and for expenses of recruiting, twelve thousand dollars.

Barracks and rent of offices.

For repairs of barracks, and rent of offices, where there are no public buildings, ten thousand dollars.

Forage.

For forage for horses belonging to field and staff officers, six thousand dollars.

Hire of quarters.

For hire of quarters for officers where there are no public quarters, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For contingencies, namely: Freight; ferriage; toll; cartage; wharfage; purchase and repair of boats; labor; burial of deceased marines; printing, stationery, telegraphing; apprehension of deserters; oil, candles, gas; repairs of gas and water fixtures; water-rent, forage, barrack furniture; furniture for officers' quarters; bed-sacks, wrapping-paper, oil-cloth, crash, rope, twine, spades, shovels, axes, picks, carpenters' tools; repairs to fire-engines; purchase and repair of engine-hose; purchase of lumber for benches, mess-tables, bunks; repairs to public carryall; purchase and repair of harness; purchase and repair of hand-carts and wheelbarrows; scavengering; purchase and repair of galleys, cooking-stoves, ranges, stoves where there are no grates; gravel for parade-grounds; repair of pumps; brushes, brooms, buckets, paving, and for other purposes, twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no money appropriated by this act shall be expended on account of naval engines contracted for during the war.

No part for naval engines.

Secretary of navy may sell, &c., certain vessels and materials.

Public advertisement.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Navy be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to sell, at public sale, such vessels and materials of the United States navy as in his judgment cannot be advantageously used, repaired, or fitted out: *Provided*, That before any such sale shall be made, public notice shall be given by advertisement in some leading newspaper or newspapers in at least four of the principal cities of the United States, which advertisement shall state the number of vessels and the amount of materials proposed to be sold, with a description thereof so far as the same shall be practicable, together with the time and place when and where such vessels and materials can be seen and examined. And the Secretary of the Navy shall, at the opening of each session of Congress, make a full report to Congress of his acts under the authority given by this section, which report shall contain a statement of all vessels and materials sold, the parties buying the same, and the amount realized therefrom, together with such other facts as may be necessary to a full understanding of his acts; and the total amount received on such sales shall be covered into the United States treasury: *Provided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed as compelling the Secretary of the Navy to accept any bid or offer which in his judgment is grossly inadequate to the value of the vessel or materials offered for sale.

Report to Congress.

Grossly inadequate bids need not be accepted.

Approved, May 23, 1872.

May 23, 1872.

CHAP. CXCVI. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Military Academy for the fiscal Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.*

Military academy appropriation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, viz.:

Officers, instructors, cadets, &c.

For additional pay of officers, and for pay of instructors, cadets, and musicians, two hundred and twenty-two thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

Repairs, fuel, &c.

For repairs and improvements, timber, plank, boards, joists, wall-strips, laths, shingles, slate, tin, sheet-lead, nails, screws, locks, butts, hinges, glass, paint, turpentine, oils, bricks, lime, cement, plaster, hair, blasting-powder, fuses, iron, steel, tools, mantels, and other similar materials, fourteen thousand five hundred dollars.

Citizen-mechanics.

For pay of citizen-mechanics employed upon repairs that cannot be done by enlisted men, eight thousand dollars.

For fuel and apparatus, coal, wood, stoves, grates, furnaces, ranges, fire-bricks, and repairs, fourteen thousand dollars.

Gas-pipes, &c.

For gas-pipes, gasometers, and retorts, and annual repairs of the same, six hundred dollars.

Fuel.

For fuel for cadets' mess-hall, shops, and laundry, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Postage, &c.

For postage and telegrams, two hundred dollars.

Stationery.

For stationery, blank-books, paper, envelopes, quills, steel pens, wax, and ink, five hundred dollars.

Transportation

For transportation of materials, discharged cadets, and ferriages, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For printing-type, materials for office, diplomas for graduates, registers, and blanks, seven hundred dollars.

For compensation of lithographer, one hundred dollars.

For clerk to disbursing officer and quartermaster, one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For clerk to adjutant, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For clerk to treasurer, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Departments of instruction.
Mathematics.

For department of instruction in mathematics, viz.: For plane-table, one hundred and seventy-five dollars; repairs of instruments, thirty dollars; text-books and stationery for instructors, twenty dollars.

Tactics.

For department of artillery, cavalry, and infantry tactics, viz.: For tan-bark for riding-hall and gymnasium, one hundred and fifty dollars; stationery for assistant instructors, one hundred dollars; guidons, marker-flags, camp-colors, and embroidering colors for caps of cadets, fifty dollars; repairing camp-stools, tents, and furniture, five hundred dollars; foils, masks, gloves, and repairs for fencing, two hundred dollars.

Engineering.

For department of civil and military engineering: For models, maps, repairs of instruments, and text-books and stationery for use of instructors, five hundred dollars.

Natural, &c., philosophy.

For department of natural and experimental philosophy: For chronograph for observatory, one thousand dollars; two sextants, three hundred dollars; surveyor's transit, two hundred and fifty dollars; barometer, fifty dollars; repairs and contingencies, five hundred dollars; compensation to attendant, fifty dollars.

Drawing.

For department of drawing: For Turner's Liber-studiorum for the use of the second class, one hundred and twenty dollars; topographical models, architectural models and ornaments, and models of machines, for the use of the third class, one hundred dollars; colors, brushes, pencils, and papers, for the use of instructors, ten dollars.

Law and ethics.

For department of law and ethics: For books of reference, text-books, and stationery, for the use of instructors, one hundred dollars.

French.

For department of French: For text-books and stationery, for the use of instructors, fifty dollars.

Spanish.

For department of Spanish: For text-books and stationery, for the use of instructors, fifty dollars.

Chemistry, &c.

For department of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology: For chemicals, including chemical apparatus, glass and porcelain ware, paper, wire, and sheet-metal, five hundred and fifty dollars; material for practical instruction in photography, two hundred dollars; rough specimens, files, alcohol, lamps, blow-pipes, pencils, and agate mortars, for practical instruction in mineralogy and geology, one hundred and seventy-five dollars; fossils illustrating the different rock formations, for daily use in section-rooms, one hundred and twenty-five dollars; gradual increase of the cabinet, five hundred dollars; repairs and improvements in electric, galvanic, magnetic, electro-magnetic, and magneto-electric apparatus, four hundred and fifty dollars; repairs and additions to pneumatic and thermic apparatus, one hundred and fifty dollars; improved adjustable electric lamp, one hundred and fifty dollars; carpenters' and metal work, and materials for the same, sixty-five dollars; improved binocular microscope, complete, three hundred dollars; diagrams illustrating chemical and geological phenomena, one hundred and twenty-five

Chemistry, &c.

dollars; mechanics' tools, twenty dollars; pay of mechanics, to be employed in chemical and geological section-rooms and in the lecture-room, one thousand and fifty dollars; for bringing steam directly to chemical rooms, and for chemical and mechanical operations, two hundred and seventy dollars; steam cylinder and piston, five hundred dollars; setting up Ludd's dynamo-magnetic electric machine, one hundred dollars; replastering and painting section-rooms, one hundred and twenty dollars; reflooring lecture-room, eighty dollars; covering floor of mineralogical section-room, one hundred and ten dollars; compensation to attendant, fifty dollars.

Practical engineering.

For department of practical engineering: For ten box-compasses, fifty dollars; repairs of instruments, twenty-five dollars; lumber for profiling, tracting-tapes, and turpentine, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Ordnance and gunnery.

For department of ordnance and gunnery: For building sink, repairing and pointing walls, and for new doors, five hundred dollars.

Board of visitors.

For expenses of the board of visitors, five thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous and contingent.

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses: For gas, coal-oil, for lighting the academy, cadet barracks, mess-hall, hospital offices, stable, and inside walks, four thousand dollars; water-pipes, plumbing, and repairs, two thousand dollars; cleaning public buildings (not quarters), five hundred and sixty dollars; brooms, brushes, pails, tubs, and cloths, two hundred dollars; chalk, crayons, sponge, and slates for recitation-rooms, one hundred dollars; compensation of chapel organist, two hundred dollars; compensation of librarian, one hundred and twenty dollars; compensation of non-commissioned officer in charge of mechanics, fifty dollars; compensation of soldier writing in adjutant's office, fifty dollars; pay of engineer of heating and ventilating apparatus, cadet barracks, chapel, and philosophical academy, including the library, one thousand five hundred dollars; pay of assistant of same, seven hundred and twenty dollars; pay of five firemen, two thousand two hundred dollars; increase and expense of the library, books, magazines, periodicals, and binding, two thousand dollars.

Losses of cadets by fire.

For reimbursing cadets for losses incurred by their efforts in extinguishing a fire in their barracks, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one, six thousand eight hundred and eighteen dollars and eighty-two cents.

For pay of librarian's assistant, one thousand dollars.

For contingencies for superintendent of the academy, one thousand dollars.

For furniture for cadet hospital, one hundred dollars.

Roads and paths.

For repairing and opening roads and paths, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Ice, &c.

For ice-house and an additional store-room and servants' room, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Coal-house.

For coal-house, five thousand dollars.

For re-covering south wharf, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Approved, May 23, 1872.

May 23, 1872.

CHAP. CXCVII. — *An Act defining and limiting the Appropriation of certain Moneys for the Preparation, Issue, and Reissue of the Securities of the United States, and for other Purposes.*

Expenses of the issue, &c., of public securities, &c., to be paid from what appropriation, and not to exceed, &c.

1870, ch. 256, § 2.
Vol. xvi. p. 272.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the expenses of the issue, reissue, transfer, delivery, redemption, and destruction of securities, legal-tender notes, fractional currency, checks, certificates, commissions, and for any plate and seal engraving and printing required by the Treasury Department, shall be paid from and shall not exceed the appropriation of one per centum of the amount of legal-tender notes, fractional currency and securities issued during each fiscal year: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to increase or enlarge the appropriation contained in the second section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Approved, May 23, 1872.

CHAP. CXCVIII. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish a uniform Time for holding Elections for Electors of President and Vice-President in all the States of the Union," approved January twenty-third, eighteen hundred and forty-five.*

May 23, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if by the now existing laws of any State the election commencing on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, for the purpose of choosing electors of President and Vice-President in such State shall be required to be continued for more than one day, then said election shall be continued the number of days required by the laws of such States.

Election to choose Presidential electors, &c., in November, 1872, in any State to be continued for more than one day, if, &c.

Approved, May 23, 1872.

CHAP. CXCIX. — *An Act to establish the Collection District of Du Luth, and to create Saint Paul, in the Collection District of Minnesota, a Port of Delivery.*

May 23, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a new collection district, to be called the district of Du Luth, be, and the same is hereby, established, which shall embrace all the territory, harbors, rivers, and waters bordering on Lake Superior, and lying in the State of Minnesota, and a collector shall be appointed, to reside at Du Luth, which shall be the port of entry for said district. And the said collector shall receive the same compensation provided for the collectors of Pembina, Chicago, and certain other ports, by the second section of the act entitled "An act to regulate the foreign coasting trade on the northern, northeastern, and northwestern frontiers of the United States, and for other purposes," approved June seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Collection district of Du Luth, established, and to include what.

Pay of collector.

1864, ch. 130, § 2.

Vol. xiii. p. 134.

Sec. 2. That Saint Paul, in the State of Minnesota, be, and the same is hereby, created and established a port of delivery in the collection district of Minnesota, and that a deputy-collector shall be appointed to reside thereat, at a compensation not to exceed the sum of one thousand dollars per annum.

Saint Paul, Minn., made a port of delivery.

Deputy-collector, pay, &c.

See *Post*, p. 604.

Approved, May 23, 1872.

CHAP. CC. — *An Act to create an additional Land District in the State of Kansas.*

May 23, 1872.

See 1872, ch. 241. *Post*, p. 192.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that portion of the Republican land district in the State of Kansas, lying and being situated west of the first guide-meridian west of the sixth principal meridian be, and hereby is, constituted a new land district, to be called the Northwestern land district.

Northwestern land district in Kansas established.

Sec. 2. That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is hereby authorized to appoint a register and a receiver for said district, who shall discharge like and similar duties, and receive the same amount of compensation allowed to other officers discharging like duties in the other land-offices of said State.

Register and receiver, their duties and pay.

Approved, May 23, 1872.

CHAP. CCI. — *An Act to provide for holding the United States District Court in the City of Toledo.*

May 23, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be two terms of the United States district court for the northern district of Ohio held

Terms of United States

district court to be held at Toledo.

in the city of Toledo, Ohio, in each year from and after the passage of this act, the time and the length of the terms to be fixed by the judge of said court.

Approved, May 23, 1872.

May 23, 1872.

CHAP. CCII. — *An Act to regulate criminal Practice in the federal Courts.*

When demurrers in criminal cases in United States courts are overruled, judgment of respondeat-ouster to be entered.

Trial.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in every case where a demurrer is interposed to an indictment, or to any count or counts thereof, or to any information in any court of the United States, and such demurrer shall be overruled by the court, the judgment thereupon shall be respondeat-ouster; and thereupon a trial may be ordered at the same term, or a continuance may be ordered as justice may require.

Approved, May 23, 1872.

May 23, 1872.

CHAP. CCIII. — *An Act giving the Assent of Congress to the Subscription of the District of Columbia to the Stock of the Piedmont and Potomac Railroad Company.*

Act authorizing the District of Columbia to subscribe to stock of the Piedmont and Potomac R.R. Co., approved.

Conditions of subscription to the stock.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of the legislative assembly of the District of Columbia entitled "An act to authorize a subscription to the stock of the Piedmont and Potomac Railroad Company upon certain conditions" be, and the same is hereby, approved and sanctioned: *Provided,* That before any part of the said subscription shall be paid the governor and the board of public works, acting separately, shall be satisfied that said railroad will be completed and used to a point on the Potomac river opposite the city of Washington or Georgetown by the aid of said subscription: *And provided,* That no part of the said subscription by said district shall be paid until one million dollars shall have been subscribed by private parties and shall have been actually paid in cash and expended in the construction of the road: *And provided further,* That the said Piedmont and Potomac Railroad Company shall enter into bonds in the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars, with good and sufficient individual sureties, to be approved by the governor of the District of Columbia and Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, conditioned for the repayment, with interest, of the money subscribed to the capital stock of the said company by the said district, if the said company shall fail to complete the said road for the running of cars within three years from the acceptance of the six hundred thousand dollars to be subscribed by the said district; and no part of such subscription shall be paid until such bond be given, approved, and filed in the office of the secretary of the District of Columbia: *And provided further,* That the tax levied by authority of this said act shall not exceed thirty-six thousand dollars for interest in any one year: *And provided also,* That no bonds to raise the funds that may be required to pay the said subscription shall be disposed of by said district at less than par.

Approved, May 23, 1872.

May 23, 1872.

CHAP. CCIV. — *An Act to withdraw from Settlement and Sale a certain Section of Land in Wyoming Territory.*

Section of land in Wyoming Territory reserved for the use of the city of Cheyenne for supply of water.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section thirty, township fourteen north, range sixty-seven west, of the public lands in Laramie county, Wyoming Territory, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from settlement and sale under existing laws, and reserved for the use of the city of Cheyenne, in said county, for the purpose of enabling the proper authorities of said city to construct and maintain on said land a reservoir of water for the supply of said city.

Who to occupy

Sec. 2. That said section of land shall, for the purpose named in the and control the land.

Land to revert to the United States if, &c.

Private rights not affected.

first section of this act, be subject to occupancy and control by the board of trustees of said city of Cheyenne, and their successors in office: *Provided*, That if at any time the said board of trustees shall occupy, or permit to be occupied, said land for any purpose not contemplated by this act, or shall fail for the period of two years to commence the use of it for said purpose, or shall abandon the same, the said land shall revert to the United States: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed or have the effect to impair the rights of any person in or to any portion of said lands, acquired under any law of the United States.

Approved, May 23, 1872.

CHAP. CCV. — *An Act relating to certain Lands in the State of Alabama.*

May 23, 1872.

Certain lands confirmed to the State of Alabama for the use of the Selma, &c., R. R. Co.

1856, ch. 41. Vol. xi. p. 17.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the lands heretofore certified to the State of Alabama by the commissioner of the general land office for the benefit of the railroad from Selma to Gadsden, then known as the Alabama and Tennessee River railroad, under act of Congress, entitled "An act granting public lands in alternate sections to the State of Alabama to aid in the construction of certain railroads," approved June third, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed to the said State of Alabama for the sole use and benefit of the Selma, Rome, and Dalton Railroad Company, the successors of the said Alabama and Tennessee Railroad Company.

Right of way to said road over any public lands in Alabama.

Sec 2. That the right of way and use of a strip of land one hundred feet in width from the centre and on each side of the said railroad, as the same is now located and constructed, upon and over any lands of the United States in the State of Alabama, be, and the same is hereby, granted to the said Selma, Rome, and Dalton Railroad Company.

Approved, May 23, 1872.

CHAP. CCVI. — *An Act to provide Homes for the Pottawatomie and Absentee Shawnee Indians in the Indian Territory.*

May 23, 1872.

Allotments of land to be made to each member of the Pottawatomie citizen band;

quantity to each.

Certificates of allotments, how made, and to state what.

Lands to be exempt, &c., and alienable, &c.

Residence.

Cost, and how paid.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue certificates by which allotments of land lying within the thirty-mile square tract heretofore selected for the Pottawatomie Indians, and lying next west of the Seminole reservation in the Indian Territory, shall be made to each member of the Pottawatomie band, known as the Pottawatomie citizen band, as follows, viz.: To each head of a family, and to each other member twenty-one years of age, not more than one-quarter section, and to each minor of the tribe not more than eighty acres; and such allotments shall be made to include, as far as may be practicable for each family, the improvements which they may have made. Certificates of such allotments shall be made in severalty, specifying the names of individuals to whom they have been assigned, and that said tracts are set apart for the exclusive and perpetual use and benefit of such assignees and their heirs. Until otherwise provided by law such tracts shall be exempt from levy, taxation, or sale, and shall be alienable in fee, or leased or otherwise disposed of only to the United States, or to persons of Indian blood, lawfully residing within said Territory with permission of the President and under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe: *Provided*, That such allotments shall be made to such of the above-described persons as have resided or shall hereafter reside three years continuously on such reservation, and that the cost of such lands to the United States shall be paid from any fund now held, or which may be hereafter held by the United States for the benefit of such Indians, and charged as a part of their distributive share, or shall be paid for by said Indians

Indians to acquire no more rights than, &c.; may enforce usages; entitled to representation.

before such certificates are issued: *Provided*, Said Pottawatomie Indians shall neither acquire nor exercise under the laws of the United States any rights or privileges in said Indian territory, other than those enjoyed by the members of the Indian tribes lawfully residing therein. And for the protection of the rights of persons and property among themselves, they may enforce the laws and usages heretofore enforced among them as an Indian tribe, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, and shall be entitled to equitable representation in the general territorial council, and subject to the general laws which it may legally enact.

Allotments of land to the Absentee Shawnee Indians; to whom and and how made, &c.

Sec. 2. When it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior that any Indian of pure or mixed blood of the Absentee Shawnees, being a head of a family, or a person over twenty-one years of age, has resided, continuously, for the term of three years within the thirty-mile square tract lying west of the Seminole reservation in the Indian territory, and has made substantial improvements thereon, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to issue to said Indian a certificate of allotment for eighty acres of land, to include, so far as may be practicable, his or her improvements, together with an addition of twenty acres for each child under twenty-one years of age belonging to the family of said Indian, which certificate shall include the same provisions as are included in the certificates of allotments of lands to be issued under the provisions of the first section of this act.

Approved, May 23, 1872.

May 23, 1872.

CHAP. CCVII. — *An Act to authorize the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company to change their projected Line of Railway in the State of Michigan.*

Chicago and Northwestern Railway company may change part of its line of road.

Former grants of lands not affected.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company are hereby authorized to change and relocate that part of their projected line of railway "from the city of Fond du Lac, in the State of Wisconsin, northerly to Esconaba, in the State of Michigan," which lies in said State of Michigan, so as to run said line from "at or near the mouth of the Menomonee river to Esconaba," on such line within the limits of the land grant reserved for the use of said company, now on file in the office of the commissioner of the general land office, as they may deem most advantageous, and shall cause a plat of their line, as relocated, to be filed in said office within six months of the passage of this act: *Provided*, That the grant of lands heretofore made to aid in the construction of said railroad shall not be increased or changed in any respect whatever by the change of line hereby authorized.

Approved, May 23, 1872.

May 25, 1872.

See 1872, ch. 281. *Post*, p 215.

CHAP. CCXIII. — *An Act to authorize the Construction of a Bridge, and to establish the same as a Post-road.*

Bridge may be built across the Mississippi river at Fort Madison, Iowa. Railway tracks.

Navigation not to be interfered with.

Litigation in courts of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for any person or persons, company or corporation, having authority from the States of Iowa and Illinois, to build a bridge across the Mississippi river at Fort Madison, Iowa, and to lay on or over said bridge railway-tracks, for the more perfect connection of any railroads that are or shall be constructed to the said river at or opposite said point, under the limitations and conditions hereinafter provided; that said bridge shall not interfere with the free navigation of said river beyond what is necessary in order to carry into effect the rights and privileges hereby granted; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river, the cause may be tried before the district court of the United States of any State in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge touches.

Bridge may be built with draw or unbroken spans;
if with unbroken spans;
if as drawbridge.
Piers.
Draw to be opened promptly.

Sec. 2. That any bridge built under the provisions of this act may, at the option of the company building the same, be built either as a pivot drawbridge, with a pivot or other form of draw, or with unbroken or continuous spans: *Provided*, That if the said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, it shall not be of less elevation in any case than fifty feet above high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the bottom chord of the bridge, nor shall the spans of said bridge be less than two hundred and fifty feet in length; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river, and not less than three hundred feet in length: *And provided also*, That if any bridge built under this act shall be constructed as a pivot drawbridge, the same shall be constructed with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and with spans of not less than one hundred and sixty feet in length in the clear on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw, and the next adjoining spans to the draw shall not be less than two hundred and fifty feet, if the proper location of the draw over the channel will admit spans of this width between it and the shore, and said spans shall not be less than thirty feet above low-water mark and not less than ten above extreme high-water mark, measuring to the bottom chord of the bridge; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river where said bridge may be erected: *And provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passage of boats, and in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw during or after the passage of trains.

Bridge to be a lawful structure and post-route.
Charges.
Postal telegraph.

Sec. 3. That any bridge constructed under this act, and according to its limitations, shall be a lawful structure, and shall be known and recognized as a post-route, upon which, also, no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to the said bridge; and the United States shall have the right of way for postal-telegraph purposes across said bridge.

Railway companies to have equal rights.
Terms, &c.

Sec. 4. That all railway companies desiring to use the said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof and of all the approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties in case they shall not agree.

Secretary of War to prescribe regulations for locating and building bridge.
Map, plans, drawings, &c.
Bridge not to be built until, plans, &c., are approved.
Changes in plans, &c.

Sec. 5. That the structure herein authorized shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said person or persons, company or corporation, shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawings of the bridge and piers, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of at least one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the currents at all stages, and the soundings accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War, the bridge shall not be built; and if any change be made in the plan of construction of said bridge during the progress of the work thereon, or before the completion of said bridge, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War; and the said structure shall be at all times so kept and managed as to offer reasonable and proper means for the passage of vessels through or under said structure; and the said structure shall be changed at the cost and expense of the owners thereof, from time to time, as Con-

Right to build, &c., subject to revocation.

gress may direct, so as to preserve the free and convenient navigation of said river. And the authority to erect and continue said bridge shall be subject to revocation or modification by law whenever the public good shall, in the judgment of Congress, so require, without any expense or charge to the United States.

Act may be altered, &c.

Sec. 6. That the right to alter or amend this act, so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of bridges, without expense to the United States, is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, May 25, 1872.

May 27, 1872.

CHAP. CCXVIII. — *An Act to provide for the Abatement or Repayment of Taxes on distilled Spirits in Bond, destroyed by Casualty.*

Taxes on distilled spirits in bond, destroyed by casualty, may be abated, or repaid.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, upon the production of satisfactory proof to him of the actual destruction by accidental fire or other casualty, and without any fraud, collusion, or negligence of the owner thereof, of any distilled spirits on which the tax at the time of the destruction of said spirits had not been paid and while the same remained in the custody of any officer of internal revenue in any distillery warehouse or bonded warehouse of the United States, to abate the amount of internal revenue taxes accruing thereon, and to cancel any warehouse bond, or enter satisfaction thereon, in whole or in part, as the case may be; and if such taxes have been collected since the destruction of said spirits, then the Secretary of the Treasury shall refund the same to the owners thereof out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

When act takes effect.

Proviso when the spirits were insured, &c.

Sec. 2. That this act shall take effect in all cases of loss or destruction of distilled spirits as aforesaid which have occurred since the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight: *Provided, however,* That when the owners of such distilled spirits, so destroyed as aforesaid, may be indemnified against said tax by a valid claim of insurance, said tax shall not be remitted to the extent of such insurance.

Approved, May 27, 1872.

May 27, 1872.

CHAP. CCXIX. — *An Act to authorize the Secretary of War to accept the Peninsula in Lake Erie, opposite the Harbor of Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania.*

Secretary of War may accept the title to the peninsula in Lake Erie, opposite the harbor of Erie, Pa., if, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to receive and accept from the Marine Hospital of Pennsylvania, a corporation duly incorporated by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the title to a piece or parcel of land, being the peninsula lying to the northward of and inclosing the bay of Presque Isle, and containing two thousand and twenty-four acres, more or less, to be held by the government of the United States for the protection of the harbor of Erie: *Provided,* That the deed conveying the same shall not be received or accepted until the title to the same is complete and indefeasible, nor unless the acceptance thereof shall be recommended by a board of officers of the corps of engineers appointed by the President.

Approved, May 27, 1872.

May 27, 1872.

CHAP. CCXX. — *An Act in Relation to the Dakota Southern Railroad Company.*

A certain act of the legislative assembly of Dakota Territory

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act passed by the legislative assembly of the Territory of Dakota, and approved by the governor on the twenty-first day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, entitled "An act to enable organized counties and townships to vote aid to any railroad, and to provide for the payment of the same," be, and the same is hereby, disapproved and annulled, except in so far as is herein otherwise provided. But the passage of this act shall not invalidate or impair the organization of the company heretofore organized for the construction of the Dakota Southern railroad, leading from Sioux city, Iowa, by way of Yankton, the capital of said Territory, to the west line of Bon Homme county, or any vote that has been or may be given by the counties of Union, Clay, Yankton, and Bon Homme, or any township granting aid to said railroad, or any subscription thereto, or any thing authorized by, and that may have been done in pursuance of, the provisions of the aforesaid act of the legislative assembly of said Territory toward the construction and completion of said railroad; and the said Dakota Southern Railroad Company, as organized under and in conformity to the acts of the legislative assembly of said Territory, is hereby recognized and declared to be a legal and valid corporation; and the provisions of the act of said legislative assembly first aforesaid, so far as the same authorize, and for the purpose of validating any vote of aid and subscriptions to said company for the construction, completion, and equipment of the main stem of said railroad, between the termini aforesaid, are hereby declared to be and remain in full force, but no further, and for no other purpose whatsoever.

disapproved, except, &c.

Dakota Southern R. R. Co. declared a legal corporation, and votes of counties or towns granting aid to its construction, not invalidated.

Sec. 2. That for the purpose of enabling the said Dakota Southern Railroad Company to construct its said road through the public lands between the termini aforesaid, the right of way through the said public lands is hereby granted to said company to the extent of one hundred feet in width on each side of said road: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall relieve said Dakota Southern Railroad Company from constructing and completing said railroad in accordance with the conditions and stipulations under which the citizens of the counties therein named voted aid to said railroad in accordance with the laws of said Territory, approved April twenty-first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one: *Provided further*, That said Dakota Southern Railroad Company shall issue, to the respective counties and townships voting aid to said railroad, paid up certificates of stock in the same in amounts equal to the sums voted by the respective counties and townships.

Right of way through the public lands granted to said corporation.

Conditions, &c., to be complied with.

Amount of stock to be issued to counties, &c.

Approved, May 27, 1872.

CHAP. CCXXI. — *An Act to change the Name of the Schooner La Pette to La Petite.*

May 27, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the name of the schooner La Pette, of Huron, Erie county, State of Ohio, be, and is hereby, changed from its present name to that of La Petite.

Name of schooner "La Pette" changed to "La Petite."

Approved, May 27, 1872.

CHAP. CCXXVI. — *An Act for the Relief of certain Officers of the Navy.*

May 28, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in conformity with and to carry into effect the recommendation and conclusions of the board of officers organized in pursuance of the "Resolution for the relief of certain officers of the navy," approved July first, eighteen hundred and seventy, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to restore Commodore Joseph F. Green to his original position on the navy list, next below Rear-Admiral Boggs; to promote Commodore John DeCamp to his original relative position as a rear-admiral on the retired list; to promote Commodore Charles W. Pickering to the grade of commodore on the retired list, with the retired pay of his advanced rank; to advance

Certain navy officers to be restored, &c., to original position on navy list.
Vol. xvi. p. 383

Joseph F. Green, John De Camp, Charles W. Pickering.

Egbert Thompson, Samuel R. Franklin, John H. Russell and others.

Captain Egbert Thompson in rank next below Captain Thomas G. Corbin; to promote Commander Samuel R. Franklin to take rank next after Commander James S. Thornton; to restore Commander Edward Y. McCauley to his original rank, next after Commander W. D. Whiting; to restore Commanders John H. Russell, A. W. Johnson, P. C. Johnson, John Watters, A. E. K. Benham, Austin Pendergrast, and W. P. McCann, respectively, to their original places on the navy list.

Approved, May 28, 1872.

May 28, 1872.

CHAP CCXXVII. — *An Act to restore Lazarus L. Reamey to the Navy of the United States as a Midshipman.*

Lazarus L. Reamey may be restored to the navy as, &c., if, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, if in his opinion the good of the service will be promoted thereby, to restore Lazarus L. Reamey to the navy of the United States as a midshipman at the foot of the class of eighteen hundred and seventy, of which he was a member at the time of his resignation.

Approved, May 28, 1872.

May 28, 1872.

CHAP. CCXXVIII, — *An Act to provide for furnishing Trusses to disabled Soldiers.*

Trusses to be furnished to Union soldiers, ruptured in line of duty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every soldier of the Union army who was ruptured while in the line of duty, during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, shall be entitled to receive a single or double truss of such style as may be designated by the Surgeon-General of the United States army as the best suited for such disability.

Applications therefor, how to be made.

Sec. 2. That application for such truss shall be made by the ruptured soldier to an examining surgeon for pensions, whose duty it shall be to examine such applicant, and for every such applicant, found to have a rupture or hernia, shall prepare and forward to the Surgeon-General an application for such truss, without charge to the soldier.

Surgeon-General to purchase the trusses.

Sec. 3. That the Surgeon-General of the United States army is hereby authorized and directed to purchase and procure the number of trusses which may be required for distribution to such disabled soldiers, at a price not greater than the same are sold to the trade at wholesale; and the cost of the same shall be paid, upon the requisition of the Surgeon-General, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Cost, and how paid.

Approved, May 28, 1872.

May 28, 1872.

CHAP. CCXXIX. — *An Act to provide for the Completion of three Volumes of Wilkes's United States Exploring Expedition.*

Three unfinished volumes of Wilkes's U. S. exploring expedition to be completed and published.

See *Post*, p. 362.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the joint committee on the library be, and they are hereby, authorized to contract for the completion of three unfinished volumes of the United States Exploring Expedition of the years eighteen hundred and thirty-eight to eighteen hundred and forty-two, to consist of physics and hydrography of the expedition by Charles Wilkes, and the volume of botany of the expedition by John Torrey and others; said publication to be made in the same style as the volumes heretofore published, and distributed in the same manner: *Provided,* That no more than nine thousand dollars shall in any case be required to finish said volumes.

Limit to cost.

Approved, May 28, 1872.

May 29, 1872.

CHAP. CCXXXIII. — *An Act making Appropriations for the current and contingent Expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling Treaty Stipulations with various Indian Tribes, for the Year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and for other Purposes.*

Appropriations for expenses of the Indian department and treaty stipulations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes:

Superintendents.

For pay of eight superintendents of Indian affairs, namely: Two superintendents for the tribes east of the Rocky mountains; one for Oregon; one for the Territory of Washington; one for the Territory of New Mexico; one for California; one for the Territory of Arizona; and one for the Territory of Montana, nineteen thousand one hundred dollars.

For pay of sixty-eight agents of Indian affairs, viz.:

Agents for tribes in Oregon;

Five for the tribes in Oregon, viz.: Warm Springs, Klamath, Grand Ronde, Siletz, and Umatilla agencies;

Washington,

Three for the tribes in Washington Territory, viz.: Neah Bay, Yakama, and S. Kokomish agencies;

California;

Three for the tribes in California, viz.: Hoopa Valley, Round Valley, and Tule River agencies;

Nevada,

Two for the tribes in Nevada, viz.: Pi-Ute and Walker River, and Pyramid Lake agencies;

Idaho;

Two for the tribes in Idaho, viz.: Nez Perce and Fort Hall agencies;

Montana.

Four for the tribes in Montana, viz.: Flat Heads, Blackfeet, Crow, and Milk River agencies;

Dakota;

Nine for the tribes in Dakota, viz.: Whetstone, Yankton, Ponca, Upper Missouri, Grand River, Cheyenne River, Fort Berthold, Sisseton, and Devil's Lake agencies;

Wyoming;

Two for the tribes in Wyoming, viz.: Red Cloud, Shoshone, and Bannock agencies;

Utah;

One for the tribes in Utah, viz.: Uintah Valley agency;

New Mexico;

Six for the tribes in New Mexico, viz.: Albiquin, Navajo, Cimmaron, Mesealero, Apache, Southern Apache, and Pueblo agencies;

Colorado;

Two for the tribes in Colorado, viz.: Los Pinos and White River agencies;

Nebraska;

Six for the tribes in Nebraska, viz.: Great Nemaha, Omaha, Winnebago, Pawnee, Otoe, and Santee agencies;

Kansas;

Three for the tribes in Kansas, viz.: Pottawatomie, Kaw or Kansas, and Kickapoo agencies;

Indian Territory;

Ten for the tribes in the Indian Territory, viz.: Sac and Fox, Quapaw, Neosho, Kiowa and Comanche, Upper Arkansas, Wichita, Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw and Chickasaw, and Seminole agencies;

Minnesota;

One for the tribes in Minnesota, viz.: Chippewa agency;

Iowa;

One for the tribes in Iowa, viz.: Sac and Fox of Iowa agency;

Wisconsin;

Two for the tribes in Wisconsin, viz.: Green Bay and La Ponte agencies;

Michigan;

One for the tribes in Michigan, viz.: Mackinac agency;

New York;

One for the New York Indians, viz.: New York agency:

Arizona.

Four for the tribes in Arizona, viz.: Papago, Colorado River, Pima and Maricopa, and Moguis Pueblo agencies, one hundred and two thousand dollars: *Provided*, That it shall be the duty of the President to dispense with the services of such Indian agents and superintendents herein mentioned as may be practicable; and where it is practicable he shall require the same person to perform the duties of two agencies or superintendencies for one salary.

Services of such agents and superintendents to be dispensed with when practicable.

Special agent.

For pay of special agent for the Goship Western and Northwestern

Indian appropriation.

bands of Shoshones, in Western Utah and Eastern Nevada, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Sub-agents.

For three sub-agents, one for the tribes in Oregon, viz.: Alesea sub-agency; and two for the tribes in Washington Territory, viz.: Tulalip and Quinaielt sub-agencies, three thousand dollars.

Clerks.

For pay of clerk to superintendent for California, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For temporary clerks to superintendents, six thousand six hundred dollars.

Interpreters.

For pay of ninety interpreters, as follows: Twenty-one for the tribes in Oregon and the Territories of Washington, Utah, and New Mexico, at five hundred dollars each; thirty-six for the tribes elsewhere, at four hundred dollars each; seventeen extra for the tribes elsewhere, at four hundred dollars each; three for the Indian service in Utah, at five hundred dollars each; one for the Shoshones and one for the Utahs, at one thousand dollars each; one for the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux, four hundred dollars; one for the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, now in Tama county, Iowa, four hundred dollars; nine for the Indian service in the Territories of Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, and the State of Nevada, at five hundred dollars each; in all, forty thousand five hundred dollars;

Agency buildings.

For buildings at agencies, and repairs of same, ten thousand dollars.

Vaccination.

For vaccine matter and vaccination of Indians, five thousand dollars.

Presents and provisions.

For presents to and provisions for Indians, ten thousand dollars.

Rescue and return of prisoners from Indians.

Arrest, &c., of persons charged with crimes against Indians.

For actual expenses incurred, and that may hereafter be incurred, by officers of the Indian department, in the rescue of prisoners from Indian tribes and returning them to their homes, and for expenses incident to the arrest and confinement within the territory of the United States, by order of such officers, of persons charged with crimes against Indians, five thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For contingencies, including travelling, incidental, current, and contingent expenses of superintendents and agents, and of their offices, fifty thousand dollars.

Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.

Vol. xv. pp. 584, 590.

Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches. — For fifth of thirty instalments, as provided to be expended under the tenth article treaty of October twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, concluded at Medicine Lodge Creek, in Kansas, with the Kiowas and Comanches, and under the third article treaty of same date with the Apaches, thirty thousand dollars.

For purchase of clothing, as provided in same treaties, twenty-six thousand dollars.

For pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer, five thousand two hundred dollars.

For pay of physician and teacher, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For transportation of goods, five thousand dollars.

Apaches.

Apaches. — For this amount, to subsist and properly care for the Apache Indians in Arizona and New Mexico who have been or may be collected on reservations in New Mexico and Arizona, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be expended only in behalf of those Indians who go and remain upon said reservations and refrain from hostilities.

Who to have the benefit of this appropriation.

Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas.

Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas. — For subsistence of the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apache, Kiowas, and Comanche Indians, and Wichita Indians (and transportation of the same), who have been collected upon the reservations set apart for their use and occupation, two hundred thousand dollars.

Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans.

Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans. — For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles, as the President may from time to time determine, including transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Indian appropriation.

Assinaboines.

Assinaboines. — For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles, as the President may from time to time determine, including transportation thereof, in instructing in agriculture and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their comfort, civilization, and improvement, thirty thousand dollars.

Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans.

Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans. — For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles, as the President may from time to time determine, including transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in every other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, fifty thousand dollars.

Callapooias, Molallas, and Clackamas of Willamette Valley.

Calapooias, Molallas, and Clackamas of Willamette Valley. — For third of five instalments of the fourth series of annuity, for beneficial objects, five thousand five hundred dollars.

Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

Vol. xv. p. 596.

Cheyennes and Arapahoes. — For fifth of thirty instalments provided to be expended under tenth article treaty of October twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, twenty thousand dollars.

For purchase of clothing, as per same article, fourteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of physician and teacher, as per thirteenth article same treaty, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer, as per same article, five thousand two hundred dollars.

For transportation of goods for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Chickasaws.

Chickasaws. — For permanent annuity in goods, three thousand dollars.

Boise Fort band of Chippewas.

Vol. xiv. p. 765.

Boise Fort Band of Chippewas. — For seventh of twenty instalments, for the support of one blacksmith and assistant, and for tools, iron and steel, and other articles necessary for the blacksmith shop, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For seventh of twenty instalments, for the support of one school-teacher, and for the necessary books and stationery, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, eight hundred dollars.

For seventh of twenty instalments, for the instruction of Indians in farming, and purchase of seeds, tools, and so forth, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, eight hundred dollars.

For seventh of twenty instalments of annuity, in money, to be paid per capita, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For seventh of twenty instalments of annuity, in provisions, ammunition, and tobacco, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, one thousand dollars.

For seventh of twenty instalments of annuity, in goods and other articles, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For transportation and necessary cost of delivery of annuity goods and provisions, per sixth article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Chippewas of Lake Superior.

Chippewas of Lake Superior. — For eighteenth of twenty instalments, Chippewas of Lake Superior.

in coin, per fourth article treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars.

Vol. x. p. 1109.

For eighteenth of twenty instalments, in goods, household furniture, and cooking utensils, per fourth article treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight thousand dollars.

For eighteenth of twenty instalments, for agricultural implements and cattle, carpenters' and other tools, and building materials, per fourth article treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand dollars.

For eighteenth of twenty instalments, for moral and educational purposes, three hundred dollars of which to be paid to the Grand Portage band yearly, to enable them to maintain a school at their village, per fourth article treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand dollars.

For eighteenth of twenty instalments, for six smiths and assistants, per second and fifth articles treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand and forty dollars.

For eighteenth of twenty instalments, for the support of six smiths' shops, per second and fifth articles treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For sixteenth of twenty instalments, for the seventh smith and assistant, and support of shops, per second and fifth articles treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand and sixty dollars.

Vol. xiv. p. 765.

For support of smith and shop, during the pleasure of the President, as per seventh and twelfth articles treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, six hundred dollars.

For support of two farmers, during the pleasure of the President, as per twelfth article treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and seventh article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For transportation, and necessary cost of delivery of annuity and provisions for Chippewas of Lake Superior, three thousand dollars.

Chippewas of the Mississippi.
Vol. vii. p. 592.
Vol. x. p. 1111.
Vol. xiii. p. 694.

Chippewas of the Mississippi. — For sixth of ten instalments of the second series, in money, per fourth article treaty of October fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, four thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For sixth of ten instalments of the second series, for the pay of two carpenters, per fourth article treaty of October fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, four hundred dollars.

For sixth of ten instalments of the second series, in goods, per fourth article treaty of October fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For sixth of ten instalments of the second series, for support of schools, per fourth article treaty of October fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars, and sixty-seven cents.

For sixth of ten instalments of second series, for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty of October fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and sixty-seven cents.

Chippewas of the Mississippi.

For sixth of ten instalments of the second series, for the support of two smiths' shops, including the pay of two smiths and assistants, and furnishing iron and steel, per fourth article treaty of October fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For sixth of ten instalments of the second series, for pay of two farmers, per third article treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For eighteenth of twenty instalments of annuity, in money, per third article treaty of February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty thousand dollars.

Vol. x. p. 1167.

For last of twenty-six instalments, to be paid the Chippewas of Mississippi, per third article treaty of August second, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, one thousand dollars.

Vol. ix. p. 904.

For fifth of ten instalments, for the support of a school or schools upon said reservation, in accordance with third article treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, four thousand dollars.

Vol. xvi. p. 720.

For fifth of ten instalments, to be expended in promoting the progress of the people in agriculture, and assisting them to become self-sustaining, in accordance with third article treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, six thousand dollars.

For fifth of ten instalments, for the support of a physician, in accordance with third article treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For fifth of ten instalments, for the purchase of necessary medicines, in accordance with third article treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, three hundred dollars.

For transportation, and necessary cost of delivery of annuities and provisions for the Chippewas of Mississippi, in accordance with sixth article treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, three thousand dollars.

Chippewas of the Mississippi, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoshish Bands of Chippewa Indians. — For ninth of ten instalments, to furnish said Indians with ten yoke of good work-oxen, twenty log-chains, two hundred grubbing-hoes, ten plows, ten grindstones, one hundred axes (handled), twenty spades, and other farming implements, per fifth article treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Chippewas of the Mississippi, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoshish bands of Chippewa Indians.

Vol. xiii. p. 694.

For the pay of two carpenters, one thousand eight hundred dollars, and two blacksmiths, one thousand eight hundred dollars; four farm laborers, two thousand four hundred dollars; one physician, one thousand two hundred dollars; and medicine for the sick, five hundred dollars, per fifth article treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, seven thousand seven hundred dollars.

For this amount, to be applied toward the support of a saw-mill, to be built for the common use of the Chippewas of the Mississippi and the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas, as per sixth article treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, one thousand dollars.

For pay of services and travelling expenses of a board of visitors, to consist of not more than three persons, to attend the annuity payments to the Indians, and to inspect the fields, buildings, mills, and other improvements, as stipulated in the seventh article treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, not exceeding any one year more than twenty days' service, at five dollars per day, or more than three hundred miles' travel, at ten cents per mile, four hundred and eighty dollars.

For pay of female teachers employed on the reservation to instruct Indian girls in domestic economy, one thousand dollars.

Chippewas, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoshish bands. Vol. x. p. 1167.

Chippewas, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoshish Bands. — For eighteenth of thirty instalments of annuity, in money, per third article treaty of February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents.

For eighteenth of thirty instalments of annuity, in goods, per third article treaty of February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For eighteenth of thirty instalments, for purposes of utility, per third article treaty of February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

For eighteenth of twenty instalments, for purposes of education, per third article of treaty of February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

Chippewas of Red lake and Pembina tribe of Chippewas. Vol. xiii. pp. 668, 689.

Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina Tribe of Chippewas. — For this amount, as annuity, to be paid per capita to the Red Lake band of Chippewas, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty of October second, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and second article supplementary treaty of April twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, ten thousand dollars.

For this amount, to the Pembina band of Chippewas, during the pleasure of the President, per same treaty, five thousand dollars.

For ninth of fifteen instalments, for the purpose of supplying the Red Lake band of Chippewas with gilling-twine, cotton matter, calico, linsey, blankets, sheeting, flannels, provisions, farming tools, and for such other useful articles and for such other useful purposes as may be deemed for their best interests, per third article supplementary treaty of April twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, eight thousand dollars.

For ninth of fifteen instalments, for same objects, for Pembina band of Chippewas, per same treaty, four thousand dollars.

For ninth of fifteen instalments, for pay of one blacksmith, one physician who shall furnish medicine for the sick, one miller, and one farmer, per fourth article of same treaty, three thousand nine hundred dollars.

For ninth of fifteen instalments, for the purchase of iron and steel, and other articles, for blacksmithing purposes, per same treaty as above, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For ninth of fifteen instalments, to be expended for carpentering, and other purposes, per same treaty, one thousand dollars.

For ninth of fifteen instalments, to defray expenses of a board of visitors to consist of not more than three persons, to attend the annuity payments of the said Chippewa Indians; each member of the board to be paid not more than five dollars per day for not more than twenty days' service, and ten cents per mile for not more than three hundred miles' travel, three hundred and ninety dollars.

For transportation of annuity goods and provisions, and iron and steel for blacksmiths, for the Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe, two thousand dollars.

Choctaws. Vol. vii. p. 99. Vol. xi. p. 614.

Choctaws. — For permanent annuity, per second article treaty of November sixteenth, eighteen hundred and five, and thirteenth article treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 212.

For permanent annuity, for support of light-horsemen, per thirteenth article of treaty of October eighteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty, and thirteenth article treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, six hundred dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 236.

For permanent annuity, for support of blacksmith, per sixth article treaty of October eighteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty, ninth article of treaty of January twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and

Choctaws.

thirteenth article of treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity for education, per second article treaty of January twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity of iron and steel, per ninth article treaty of January twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred and twenty dollars.

For interest on three hundred and ninety thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and ninety-two cents, at five per centum, per annum, for education, support of the government, and other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the general council of the Choctaws, in conformity with the provisions contained in the ninth and thirteenth articles treaty January twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, nineteen thousand five hundred and twelve dollars and eighty-nine cents.

Confederated tribes and bands of Indians in Middle Oregon.
Vol. xii. p. 965.

Confederated Tribes and Bands of Indians in Middle Oregon. — For third of five instalments, third series, for beneficial objects, per second article treaty of June twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

For thirteenth of fifteen instalments, for pay and subsistence of one farmer, one blacksmith, and one wagon and plow maker, per fourth article treaty of June twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for pay and subsistence of one physician, one sawyer, one miller, one superintendent of farming operations, and one school-teacher, per fourth article treaty of June twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five thousand six hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for salary of the head chief of said confederated bands, per fourth article treaty of June twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

Creeks.
Vol. vii. p. 36.
Vol. xi. p. 700.

Creeks. — For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty of August seventh, seventeen hundred and ninety, and fifth article treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 69.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty of June sixteenth, eighteen hundred and two, and fifth article treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 287.

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty of January twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twenty thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for blacksmith and assistant, and for shop and tools, per eighth article treaty of January twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent annuity for iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty of January twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For permanent annuity for the pay of a wheelwright, per eighth article treaty of January twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, six hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel of shop, three hundred and seventy dollars.

Creeks.

For wagon-maker, six hundred dollars.

For education, one thousand dollars.

For assistance in agricultural operations, two thousand dollars.

For five per centum interest on two hundred thousand dollars, for purposes of education, per sixth article treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, ten thousand dollars.

Vol. xiv. p. 786.

For interest on six hundred and seventy-five thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars, at the rate of five per centum per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, under provisions of third article treaty of June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, thirty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight dollars and forty cents.

Crows.

Vol. xv. p. 651.

Crows. — For fourth of thirty instalments, to supply male persons, six hundred in number, over fourteen years of age, with a suit of good substantial woollen clothing, consisting of coat, hat, pantaloons, flannel shirt, and woollen socks, as per ninth article treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, eight thousand four hundred dollars.

For fourth of thirty instalments, to supply each female, seven hundred in number, over twelve years of age, with a flannel shirt, or the goods necessary to make the same, a pair of woollen hose, twelve yards of calico, and twelve yards of cotton domestic, as per same article, eight thousand four hundred dollars.

For fourth of thirty instalments to supply three hundred and fifty boys, and three hundred and fifty girls, under the ages named, such flannel and cotton goods as may be needed to make each a suit as aforesaid, together with a pair of woollen hose for each, per same article, five thousand nine hundred and twenty-three dollars.

For fourth of ten instalments, to be used by the Secretary of the Interior in the purchase of such articles as, from time to time, the condition and necessities may indicate to be proper, the sum of ten dollars for each Indian roaming, as per same article, a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

For pay of a physician, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For third of twenty instalments, for pay of teacher, and furnishing necessary books and stationery, under seventh article same treaty, three thousand dollars.

For pay of second blacksmith, and iron and steel, as per eighth article of the same treaty, two thousand dollars.

For third of ten instalments, to be used by the Secretary of the Interior in the purchase of such articles as from time to time the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper, the sum of twenty dollars for each Indian engaged in agriculture, as per ninth article of the same treaty, a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars.

For third of four instalments, to furnish said Indians with flour and meat, as per ninth article of the treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, one hundred and thirty-one thousand four hundred dollars.

For last of three instalments, to be expended in presents to the ten persons of said tribe who, in the judgment of the agent, may grow the most valuable crops, as per twelfth article of the same treaty, five hundred dollars.

For pay of carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, as per fifteenth article of the same treaty, five thousand two hundred dollars.

For transportation of goods, seven thousand dollars.

Delawares.

Vol. vii. pp. 188, 327.

Delawares. — For life annuity to chief, per private article to supplemental treaty, of September twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, to treaty of October third, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one hundred dollars.

For interest on forty-six thousand and eighty dollars at five per centum, being the value of thirty-six sections of land set apart by treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-nine for education, per Senate resolution of June thirteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and fifth article treaty of May sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand three hundred and four dollars.

Delawares.

Vol. x. p. 1049.

D' Wamish and other allied Tribes in Washington Territory. — For thirteen instalments on one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per sixth article treaty of January twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington territory.

Vol. xii. p. 928.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for the establishment and support of an agricultural and industrial school, and to provide said school with a suitable instructor or instructors, per fourteenth article treaty of January twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for the support of a smith and carpenter shop, and furnishing it with necessary tools, five hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician, who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per fourteenth article treaty of January twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand six hundred dollars.

Flatheads and other Confederated Tribes. — For fourth of five instalments on one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, being the third series, for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

Flatheads and other confederated tribes.

Vol. xii. p. 976.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, keeping in repair the buildings, and providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for providing suitable instructors therefor, per fifth article treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for keeping in repair blacksmiths', tin and gun smiths', carpenters', and wagon and plow makers' shops, and providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for the employment of two farmers, two millers, one blacksmith, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plow maker, per fifth article treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, seven thousand four hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines and furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for keeping in repair the buildings required for the various employees, and furnishing the necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for the pay of each of the head chiefs of the Flatheads, Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreilles tribes, per

Flatheads, &c. fifth article treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For transportation of annuity goods and provisions to said Indians, per fifth article treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand dollars.

Gros Ventres. *Gros Ventres.* — For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles, as the President may from time to time determine, including transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, thirty-five thousand dollars.

Iowas. *Iowas.* — For interest in lieu of investment on fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, balance of one hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, to July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, at five per centum per annum, for education or other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the President, per ninth article treaty of May seventeenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars. Vol. x. p. 1071.

Kansas. Vol. ix. p. 842. *Kansas.* — For interest in lieu of investment on two hundred thousand dollars at five per centum per annum, per second article treaty of January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, ten thousand dollars.

Kickapoos. *Kickapoos.* — For nineteenth instalment of interest on one hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, for educational and other beneficial purposes, per treaty of May eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars. Vol. x. p. 1078.

For nineteenth instalment on two hundred thousand dollars to be paid in eighteen hundred and seventy-three, per second article treaty of May eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars.

To enable the President of the United States to carry out the provisions of the third article of the treaty made with the Kickapoo Indians, dated June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to ascertain the proportionate amount of funds, and the cash value thereof, to which any members of said tribe may be entitled who have become citizens of the United States, as provided in said treaty, and, by converting so much of the securities of said Indians as may be necessary for this purpose, pay the same to each person so entitled, under such rules as he may prescribe: *Provided,* That no part of said money due or belonging to minor children shall be paid to them, or to any person for them, until said children shall have attained the age of twenty-one years. Vol. xiii. p. 624.

Klamath and Modoc Indians. Vol. xvi. p. 708. *Klamath and Modoc Indians.* — For second of five instalments, to be applied under direction of the President, as per second article treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, five thousand dollars.

For sixth of twenty instalments, for keeping in repair one saw-mill, one flouring-mill, buildings for the blacksmith, carpenter, and wagon and plow maker, the manual-labor school, and hospital, as per fourth article treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, one thousand dollars.

For seventh of twenty instalments, for the purchase of tools and material for saw and flour mills, carpenter, blacksmith, wagon and plow makers' shops, and books and stationery for the manual-labor school, as per fourth article treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For seventh of fifteen instalments, for pay and subsistence of one superintendent of farming, one farmer, one blacksmith, one sawyer, one car-

Klamath and Modoc Indians

penter, and one wagon and plow maker, as per fifth article treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, six thousand dollars.

For seventh of twenty instalments, to pay salary and subsistence of one physician, one miller, and two school-teachers, as per fifth article treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, three thousand six hundred dollars.

Makah tribe.

Vol. xii. p. 940

Makah Tribe. — For third of ten instalments of thirty thousand dollars (being the fifth series), under direction of the President, as per fifth article treaty of January thirty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for support of a smith and carpenter's shop, and to provide the necessary tools therefor, per eleventh article treaty of January thirty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and pay of teachers, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician, who shall furnish medicine for the sick, four thousand six hundred dollars.

Menomonees.

Vol. x. p. 1065.

Menomonees. — For seventh of fifteen instalments of annuity upon two hundred and forty-two thousand six hundred and eighty-six dollars, for cession of lands, per fourth article treaty of May twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and Senate amendment thereto, sixteen thousand one hundred and seventy-nine dollars and six cents.

Miamies of Kansas.

Vol. vii. p. 191.

Vol. x. p. 1095.

Miamies of Kansas. — For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per fifth article treaty of October sixth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article treaty of June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 459.

For permanent provision for miller, in lieu of gunsmith, per fifth article treaty of October sixth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifth article treaty of October twenty-third, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and fourth article treaty of June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For interest on fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, for educational purposes, per third article treaty of June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments upon two hundred thousand dollars, per third article treaty of June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Miamies, Eel river.

Vol. vii. p. 51.

Miamies — Eel River. — For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per fourth article treaty of August third, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 91.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per articles treaty of August twenty-first, eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Vol. vii. pp. 114, 115.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third and separate articles treaty of September thirty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty dollars.

Miamies of Indiana.

Vol. x. p. 1095.

Miamies of Indiana. — For interest on two hundred and twenty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty-six cents, uninvested, at five per centum, per Senate amendment to fourth article treaty of June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eleven thousand and sixty-two dollars and eighty-nine cents.

Molels.

Molels. — For pay of teachers of manual-labor schools, for all necessary materials therefor, and for the subsistence of the pupils, three thousand dollars.

Mixed Shoshones, Bannocks,

Mixed Shoshones, Bannocks, and Sheep-Eaters. — For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles, as the President and Sheep-Eaters.

may from time to time determine, including transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Navajoes.

Vol. xv. p. 669.

Navajoes. — For fourth of ten instalments, of such articles of clothing, or raw material in lieu thereof, for eight thousand Navajoe Indians, not exceeding five dollars per Indian, as per eighth article treaty of June first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, forty thousand dollars.

For third of ten instalments, to be used by the commissioner of Indian affairs in the purchase of such articles as from time to time the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper, the sum of ten dollars to each person who engages in farming or mechanical pursuit (say one thousand four hundred families), fourteen thousand dollars.

For pay of two teachers, two thousand dollars.

For transportation of goods, ten thousand dollars.

Nez Perces Indians.

Vol. xii. p. 958.

Nez Perces Indians. — For third of five instalments of third series, for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty of June eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for the support of two schools, one of which to be an agricultural and industrial school, keeping in repair school buildings, and for providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty of June eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for the employment of one superintendent of teaching and two teachers, per fifth article treaty of June eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for the employment of one superintendent of farming, and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plow-maker, per fifth article treaty of June eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty of June eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for keeping in repair the buildings for the various employees, and for providing the necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty of June eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for the salary of such person as the tribe may select to be their head chief, per fifth article treaty of June eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

Vol. xiv. p. 650.

For salary of two subordinate chiefs, as per fifth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, one thousand dollars.

For seventh of sixteen instalments, for boarding and clothing the children who shall attend the schools, providing the schools and boarding houses with necessary furniture, the purchase of necessary wagons, teams, agricultural implements, tools, and so forth, and for fencing of such lands as may be needed for gardening and farming purposes for the schools, three thousand dollars.

For salary of two matrons to take charge of the boarding-schools, two assistant teachers, one farmer, one carpenter, and two millers, seven thousand six hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines, and the furniture therefor, three hundred dollars.

For repairs of houses, mills, and tools, and necessary materials, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Nisqually, Puyallup, and other tribes and bands of Indians. Vol. x. p. 1133.

Nisqually, Puyallup, and other Tribes and Bands of Indians.—For eighteenth instalment, in part payment for relinquishment of title to lands, to be applied to beneficial objects, per fourth article treaty of December twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

For eighteenth of twenty instalments, for pay of instructors, smith, carpenter, farmer, and physician, who shall furnish medicine to the sick, per tenth article treaty of December twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six thousand seven hundred dollars.

For eighteenth of twenty instalments, for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and support of smith and carpenter shop, and providing the necessary tools therefor, in conformity with tenth article treaty of December twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes. Vol. xv. p. 655.

Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes.—For fourth of thirty instalments, for purchase of clothing, as per sixth article treaty of May tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, fifteen thousand dollars.

For fourth of ten instalments, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior, ten dollars for each Indian roaming (say one thousand eight hundred souls), in the purchase of such articles as, from time to time, the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper, as per same treaty, eighteen thousand dollars.

For transportation of goods, five thousand dollars.

Omahas. Vol. x. p. 1044.

Omahas.—For fifth of fifteen instalments of this amount, being third series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty thousand dollars.

For seventh of ten instalments, for keeping in repair a grist and saw mill, and support of blacksmith shop, per eighth article treaty of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty of March sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, three hundred dollars. Vol. xiv. p. 668.

For seventh of ten instalments, for pay of one engineer, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For seventh of ten instalments, for pay of one miller, per same treaties, nine hundred dollars.

For seventh of ten instalments, for pay of one farmer, per same treaties, nine hundred dollars.

For seventh of ten instalments, for pay of blacksmith, per same treaties, nine hundred dollars.

For fifth of ten instalments, for support of blacksmith shop, and supplying tools for the same, three hundred dollars.

Osages.

Osages.—For interest on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, at five per centum per annum, being value of fifty-four sections of land set apart by treaty of June second, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, for educational purposes, per Senate resolution of January ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars. Vol. vii. p. 240.

For interest on three hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, to be paid semi-annually, in money or such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, as per first article treaty of September twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, fifteen thousand dollars. Vol. xiv. p. 687.

Ottoes and Missourias. Vol. x. p. 1039.

Ottoes and Missourias.—For fifth of fifteen instalments, being the third series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty of March fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine thousand dollars.

Pawnees.

Pawnees.—For perpetual annuity, at least one half of which is to be in goods and such articles as may be deemed necessary for them, per second article treaty of September twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, thirty thousand dollars. Vol. xi. p. 729.

For support of two manual-labor schools, per third article treaty of

Pawnees. September twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For pay of one farmer, two blacksmiths and two apprentices, one miller and apprentice, one engineer, and two teachers, five thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars.

For pay of physician and purchase of medicines, one thousand dollars.

For the purchase of iron and steel and other necessaries for the shops, five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of farming utensils and stock, one thousand twô hundred dollars.

For repair of grist and saw mills, three hundred dollars.

For transportation and necessary cost of delivery of annuities for the Pawnees, two thousand dollars.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the erection of two school-houses for the use and benefit of the Pawnee tribe of Indians, including dormitories for the children attending the manual-labor school, and for providing school-furniture, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the employment of three teachers and two assistant teachers, and providing the schools with fuel, books, and stationery, three thousand nine hundred dollars.

Poncas. Vol. xii. p. 997. *Poncas.* — For ninth of ten instalments (second series), to be paid to them or expended for their benefit, ten thousand dollars.

For this amount, to be expended during the pleasure of the President, in furnishing such aid and assistance in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, including the working of the mill, as provided by second article treaty of March twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, as the Secretary of the Interior may consider advantageous and necessary, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be used at the discretion of the President, to carry on the work of aiding and instructing the Poncas in the arts of civilization, with a view to their self-support, and for subsistence and clothing, ten thousand dollars.

Pottawatomies. Vol. vii. p. 51. *Pottawatomies.* — For permanent annuity, in silver, per fourth article treaty of August third, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, four hundred and eighteen dollars and thirty-five cents.

Vol. vii. p. 114. For permanent annuity, in silver, per third article treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and nine, two hundred and nine dollars and eighteen cents.

Vol. vii. p. 185. For permanent annuity, in silver, per third article treaty of October second, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand and forty-five dollars and eighty-seven cents.

Vol. vii. p. 317. For permanent annuity, in money, per second article treaty of September twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, eight hundred and thirty-six dollars and sixty-nine cents.

Vol. vii. p. 320. For permanent annuity, in specie, per second article treaty of July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, six thousand six hundred and ninety-three dollars and fifty-eight cents.

For educational purposes, five thousand dollars.

For permanent provision for payment of money, in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel, per second article treaty of September twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and tenth article treaties of June fifth and seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifty cents. Vol. ix. p. 855.

For permanent provisions for three blacksmiths and assistants, and for iron and steel for shops, per third article treaty of October sixteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article treaty of September twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and second article treaty of Vol. vii. p. 296.

Pottawatomies.

July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, one thousand one hundred and seventy-nine dollars and seventy-four cents.

For permanent provision for fifty barrels of salt, per second article treaty of July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, one hundred and eighty-three dollars and three cents.

For interest on two hundred and sixty-eight thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight dollars and seventeen cents, at five per centum, in conformity with provisions of article seven of treaties of June fifth and seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, thirteen thousand four hundred and forty-nine dollars and ninety cents.

Vol. xii. p. 1192.
Vol. xiv. p. 763.
See *Post*, p. 452.

For this amount to enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the provisions of the third article of the treaty with Pottawattomie Indians of November fifteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, as modified by the treaty of March twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, by paying to those members of the tribe who are entitled thereto under said treaty provisions a pro-rata share of their tribal funds, fifty-four thousand ninety-nine dollars and thirteen cents.

For this amount to enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the provisions of the fourth article of the treaty with Pottawatomies of November fifteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, as modified by the treaty of March twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, by paying to those members of the tribe who are entitled to allotments of eighty acres of land each, the cash value of the same, estimated at one dollar per acre, the said amount to be reimbursed from the proceeds of the sales of the Pottawatomie lands, seven thousand two hundred dollars; making in all sixty-one thousand two hundred and ninety-nine dollars and thirteen cents.

Pottawatomies of Huron.
Vol. vii. p. 105.

Pottawatomies of Huron. — For permanent annuity, in money or otherwise, per second article treaty of November seventeenth, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars.

Quapaws.
Vol. vii. p. 425.

Quapaws. — For education, during the pleasure of the President, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistants, and tools, iron, and steel for blacksmith's shop, one thousand sixty dollars.

For one farmer, during the pleasure of the President, six hundred dollars.

Qui-nai-elt and Quie-leh-ute Indians.
Vol. xii. p. 972.

Qui-nai-elt and Quie-leh-ute Indians. — For third of five instalments on twenty-five thousand dollars (being the first series), for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President, per fourth article treaty of July first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay of suitable instructions, per tenth article treaty of July first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for support of smith and carpenter shop, and to provide the necessary tools therefor, per tenth article treaty of July first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, and farmer, and a physician, who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per tenth article treaty of July first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand one hundred dollars.

River Crows.

River Crows. — For this amount, to be expended for such goods, provisions, and other articles, as the President from time to time may determine, including transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, thirty thousand dollars.

Rogue Rivers. Vol. x. p. 1018. *Rogue Rivers.* — For third of five instalments, in blankets, clothing, farming utensils, and stock, per third article treaty of September tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, three thousand dollars.

Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi. Vol. vii. p. 85. *Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.* — For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty of November third, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 541. For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty of October twenty-first, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 596. For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty of October eleventh, eighteen hundred and forty-two, forty thousand dollars.

For fourth of five instalments, for support of a physician and purchase of medicines, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of a physician and purchase of medicines, one hundred dollars.

For fourth of five instalments, for supplying said tribes with tobacco and salt, three hundred and fifty dollars.

Sacs and Foxes of Missouri. Vol. vii. p. 540. *Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.* — For interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred dollars, at five per centum, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty of October twenty-first, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.

Seminoles. Vol. xi. p. 702. *Seminoles.* — For five per centum interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid as annuity, per eighth article treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, to be paid as annuity (they having joined their brethren west), per eighth article treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

Vol. xiv. p. 756. For interest on fifty thousand dollars, at the rate of five per centum per annum, "to be paid annually for the support of schools," as per third article treaty of March twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For interest on twenty thousand dollars, at the rate of five per centum per annum, "to be paid annually," for the support of the Seminole government, as per third article treaty of March twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, one thousand dollars.

Senecas. Vol. vii. p. 161. *Senecas.* — For permanent annuity, in specie, per fourth article treaty of September twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 179. For permanent annuity, in specie, per fourth article treaty of September seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars.

Vol. xv. p. 515. For blacksmith and assistant, shops and tools, iron and steel, to be applied as stipulated in the seventh article treaty of February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand and sixty dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 349. For miller, during the pleasure of the President, six hundred dollars.

Senecas of New York. 1831, ch. 26, Vol. iv. p. 442. *Senecas of New York.* — For permanent annuity, in lieu of interest on stock, per act of February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six thousand dollars.

1846, ch. 84, Vol. ix. p. 35. For interest, in lieu of investment, on seventy-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per act of June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For interest, at five per centum, on forty-three thousand and fifty dollars, transferred from the Ontario Bank to the United States treasury, per act of June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and forty-six, two thousand one hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents.

Senecas and *Senecas and Shawnees.* — For permanent annuity, in specie, per fourth

Shawnees.
Vol. vii. p. 179.

article treaty of September seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars.

For blackmith and assistant, shop and tools, iron and steel, one thousand and sixty dollars.

Senecas, Mixed Senecas, &c.
Vol. xv. pp. 515, 520.

Senecas, Mixed Senecas, and Shawnees, Quapaws, Confederated Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf, and certain Wyandotts. — For fourth of five instalments, for blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, iron and steel for shop, for Shawnees, five hundred dollars.

For fourth of six instalments, for pay of blacksmith, and for necessary iron and steel and tools, for Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, one thousand one hundred and twenty-three dollars and twenty-nine cents.

Shawnees.
Vol. vii. p. 51.
Vol. x. p. 1056.

Shawnees. — For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty of August third, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, and third article treaty of May tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 161.

For permanent annuity, in specie, for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty of September twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and third article treaty of May tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For interest, at five per centum, on forty thousand dollars, for educational purposes, per third article treaty of May tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

SHOSHONES.

Shoshones.

Eastern bands.

Eastern Bands. — For ninth of twenty instalments, to be expended, under the direction of the President, in the purchase of such articles as he may deem suitable to their wants, either as hunters or herdsmen, per fifth article treaty of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, ten thousand dollars.

Western bands.

Western Bands. — For ninth of twenty instalments, to be expended, under the direction of the President, in the purchase of such articles as he may deem suitable to their wants, either as hunters or herdsmen, per seventh article treaty of October first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, five thousand dollars.

Northwestern bands.
Vol. xiii. p. 663.

Northwestern Bands. — For ninth of twenty instalments, to be expended, under the direction of the President, in the purchase of such articles as he may deem suitable to their wants, either as hunters or herdsmen, per third article treaty of July thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, five thousand dollars.

Goship band.
Vol. xiii. p. 682.

Goship Band. — For ninth of twenty instalments, to be expended, under the direction of the President, in the purchase of such articles, including cattle for herding or other purposes, as he shall deem suitable to their wants and condition as hunters or herdsmen, one thousand dollars.

SHOSHONES AND BANNOCKS.

Shoshones and Bannocks.
Shoshones.

Shoshones. — For third of thirty instalments, to purchase eight hundred suits of clothing for males over fourteen years of age; the flannel, hose, calico, and domestics for eight hundred females over the age of twelve years; and such goods as may be needed to make suits for eight hundred boys and girls, thirteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-four dollars.

For second of ten instalments, for the purchase of such articles as may be considered proper by the Secretary of the Interior, for one thousand eight hundred persons roaming, and six hundred persons engaged in agriculture, thirty thousand dollars.

For pay of physician, teacher, carpenter, engineer, farmer, and black-

Shoshones.
Vol. xv. p. 676.

smith, as per tenth article treaty of July third, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, six thousand eight hundred dollars.

For second of three instalments, to be expended in presents for the ten persons who grow the most valuable crops, under the same act and treaty, five hundred dollars.

For pay of second blacksmith, and furnishing iron and steel and other materials, under the same article of said treaty, two thousand dollars.

Bannocks.

Bannocks. — For third of thirty instalments, to purchase four hundred suits of clothing for males over fourteen years of age; the flannel, hose, calico, and domestics for four hundred females over the age of twelve years; and such flannel and cotton goods as may be needed to make suits for four hundred boys and girls, six thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

For third of ten instalments, for the purchase of such articles as may be considered proper by the Secretary of the Interior for eight hundred persons roaming, and four hundred persons engaged in agriculture, sixteen thousand dollars.

For pay of physician, teacher, carpenter, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, six thousand eight hundred dollars.

For last of three instalments, to be expended in presents for the ten persons who grow the most valuable crops, five hundred dollars.

For transportation of goods that may be purchased for the Shoshones and Bannocks, fifteen thousand dollars.

Shoshones, Bannocks, and other bands of Indians in Idaho and Southeastern Oregon.

Shoshones, Bannocks, and other Bands of Indians in Idaho and Southeastern Oregon. — For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, or other articles, as the President may from time to time determine, including transportation, in instructing in agricultural pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, forty thousand dollars.

Six Nations of New York.
Vol. vii. p. 46.

Six Nations of New York. — For permanent annuity in clothing and other useful articles, per sixth article treaty of November seventeenth, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Sioux of different tribes, &c.
See *Post*, p. 539.

Sioux of different Tribes, including Santee Sioux in the State of Nebraska, and Poncas on the Great Sioux Reservation, and Families of Santee Dakota Sioux who have taken Homesteads at or near Flandreau, in Dakota Territory. — For pay of second blacksmith, and furnishing iron, steel, and other material, two thousand dollars.

For third of thirty instalments, to purchase clothing for males over fourteen years of age; for flannel, hose, and calico, and domestics required for females over twelve years of age; and for such flannel and cotton goods as may be needed to make suits for boys and girls, one hundred and fifty-nine thousand four hundred dollars.

For third of thirty instalments, to purchase such articles as may be considered proper by the Secretary of the Interior for persons roaming and for persons engaged in agriculture, two hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars.

Vol. xv. p. 638.

For third of four instalments, for purchase of seven million three hundred thousand pounds of beef, and the same quantity of flour, for twenty thousand persons, under tenth article treaty of April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and for subsistence of Yankton Sioux, one million three hundred and fourteen thousand dollars.

For pay of physician, five teachers, one carpenter, one miller, one engineer, one farmer, and one blacksmith, ten thousand four hundred dollars.

For last of three instalments, to be expended in presents to the ten persons who grow the most valuable crops, five hundred dollars.

For transportation, and the necessary expenses of delivering goods, to be purchased for the different bands of the Sioux Indians, under treaty of April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Sioux, Sisseton and Wahpeton and Santee Sioux of Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake.

Sioux, Sisseton and Wahpeton and Santee Sioux of Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake. — For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, or other articles as the President may, from time to time, determine, including transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Yankton tribe of Sioux.

Vol. xi. p. 744.

Yankton Tribe of Sioux. — For fourth of ten instalments (second series), to be paid to them or expended for their benefit, commencing with the year in which they shall remove to and settle and reside upon their reservation, per fourth article treaty of April nineteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, forty thousand dollars.

For transportation of goods, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Sioux on the Milk river reservation.

Sioux on the Milk River Reservation. — For this amount to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other useful articles, as the President may from time to time determine, including transportation, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicines and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Wall-pah-pee tribe of Snake Indians.

Vol. xiv. p. 683.

Wall-Pah-Pee Tribe of Snake Indians. — For first of ten instalments, to be expended under the direction of the President, as per seventh article treaty of August twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, one thousand two hundred dollars.

S'Klallams.

Vol. xii. p. 934.

S'Klallams. — For third of five instalments on sixty thousand dollars (being the fifth series), under the direction of the President, per fifth article treaty of January twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay for suitable teachers, per eleventh article treaty of October twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and a physician, who shall furnish medicine for the sick, per treaty of June twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand six hundred dollars.

For support of a smith, and carpenter shop, and to provide the necessary tools therefor, five hundred dollars.

Tabeguache band of Utah Indians.

Vol. xiii. p. 675.

Tabeguache Band of Utah Indians. — For ninth of ten instalments, for the purchase of goods, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, per eighth article treaty of October seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and Senate amendment of March twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, ten thousand dollars.

For ninth of ten instalments, per eighth article of said treaty, for the purchase of, provisions, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, ten thousand dollars.

For pay of blacksmith, as per tenth article of same treaty, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For transportation, and general incidental expenses of the delivery of goods, provisions, and stock, as per same article of same treaty, two thousand dollars.

Tabeguache, Muache, Capote,

Tabeguache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah Bands of Utes. — For pay of two carpenters, two millers, two

Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand river, and Uintah bands of Utes.
Vol. xv. p. 622.

farmers, and one blacksmith, as per fifteenth article treaty of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, nine thousand dollars.

For pay of two teachers, as per same article of same treaty, two thousand dollars.

For the purchase of iron and steel, and the necessary tools for blacksmith's shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For fourth of thirty instalments, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for clothing, blankets, and such other articles as he may think proper and necessary, under eleventh article of same treaty, thirty thousand dollars.

For annual amount, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, and potatoes, as per twelfth article same treaty, thirty thousand dollars.

For transportation of such goods as may be purchased for said Indians seven thousand dollars.

Teton Sioux.

Teton Sioux. — For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to purchase subsistence and clothing for the Teton and other bands of Sioux in the vicinity of Fort Peck, Montana Territory, and for such other objects as the Secretary of the Interior, with the approval of the President, may deem necessary and advisable, to promote the civilization and improvement of said Indians, five hundred thousand dollars. But this appropriation shall be expended for the benefit of such portions of said bands only, and for such time as they maintain friendly relations to the United States.

Umpquas (Cow Creek band).
Vol. x. p. 1027.

Umpquas (*Cow Creek Band*). — For nineteenth of twenty instalments, in blankets, clothing, provisions, and stock, per third article treaty of September nineteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, five hundred and fifty dollars.

Umpquas and Calapooias of Umpqua valley, Oregon.
Vol. x. p. 1126.

Umpquas and Calapooias of Umpqua Valley, Oregon. — For third of five instalments, of the fourth series of annuity, for beneficial objects, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty of November twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

For eighteenth of twenty instalments, for the pay of a teacher and purchase of books and stationery, per sixth article treaty of November twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes.
Vol. xii. p. 947.

Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla Tribes. — For third of five instalments of third series, to be expended under the direction of the President, per second article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for the purchase of all necessary mill fixtures and mechanical tools, medicines and hospital stores, books and stationery for schools, repairs of school building, and furniture, and for employees, three thousand dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for the pay and subsistence of one superintendent of farming operations, one farmer, two millers, one blacksmith, one wagon and plow maker, one carpenter and joiner, one physician, and two teachers, per fourth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eleven thousand two hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for the pay of each of the head chiefs of the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla bands, the sum of five hundred dollars per annum, per fifth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Wichitas, and other affiliated bands, and

Wichitas, and other affiliated Bands, and Indians in Country leased from Choctaws. — For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles as the President may from time to time determine, including transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, fifty thousand dollars.

Indians in country leased from Choctaws.

Winnebagoes. — For interest on eight hundred and eighty-six thousand nine hundred and nine dollars and seventeen cents, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty of November first, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and joint resolution of July seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, forty-four thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars and forty-six cents.

Winnebagoes.
Vol. vii. p. 545.
Vol. xii. p. 628.

For twenty-sixth of thirty instalments of interest on seventy-five thousand three hundred and eighty-seven dollars and twenty-eight cents, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty of October thirteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine dollars and thirty-six cents.

Vol. ix. p. 878.

For interest on seventy-eight thousand and three hundred and forty dollars and forty-one cents, at five per centum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the erection of houses, improvement of their allotments of land, purchase of stock, agricultural implements, seeds, and other beneficial purposes, three thousand nine hundred and seventeen dollars and two cents.

For transportation of goods, three thousand dollars.

For this amount, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, at such times and in such sums as he shall deem expedient and necessary for the benefit of the Winnebago tribe of Indians, in improving their lands, purchasing stock and agricultural implements, erecting houses, providing schools, and in any other way promoting their civilization and comfort, the said amount to be taken from the sum in the treasury of the United States belonging to said tribe, one hundred thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry into effect the the ninth and tenth sections of the act of July fifteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for other purposes, in the manner therein provided, ten thousand and seventy-one dollars and eighty-four cents, and that the minor children of Sophia Foyles shall be taken and deemed as within the purview of said sections, and shall, through a lawful guardian, be entitled to the benefits thereof; and it is hereby declared to be the intention and meaning of said ninth and tenth sections to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to cause to be patented to each and every Winnebago Indian, lawfully resident in the State of Minnesota at the date of said act, in accordance with the conditions of said two sections, an allotment of land, who have not heretofore received the same in quantity as provided in the treaty of April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

1870, ch. 296, § 9.
Vol. xvi. p. 361
Vol. xii. p. 1101.

Yakama Nation. — For third of five instalments, of third series, for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President, per fourth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

Yakama nation.
Vol. xii. p. 953.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for the support of two schools, one of which is to be an agricultural and industrial school, keeping in repair school buildings, and for providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for the employment of one superintendent of teaching and two teachers, per fifth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand two hundred dollars.

Yakama nation.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for the employment of one superintendent of farming and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plow maker, per fifth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eleven thousand four hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures, per fifth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for keeping in repair the hospital and providing the necessary medicines and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for keeping in repair blacksmiths', tinsmiths', gunsmiths', carpenters', and wagon and plow makers' shops, and for providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for the pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For thirteen of twenty instalments, for keeping in repair the buildings required for the various employees, and for providing the necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments, for the salary of such person as the said confe[de]rated tribes and bands of Indians may select to be their head chief, per fifth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

General incidental expenses of the Indian service.

GENERAL INCIDENTAL EXPENSES OF THE INDIAN SERVICE.

Survey of reserves, &c.

For survey of Indian reserves under treaty stipulations, fifty-five thousand dollars.

No part for those of Choctaws, Seminoles, and Creeks, without, &c.

Grand Ronde reservation.

For the surveys of exterior boundaries of Indian reservations, and subdividing portions of the same, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *And provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the survey of the reserved lands of the Choctaws, Seminoles, or Creeks, or of the lands of the Cherokees east of the ninety-sixth meridian, without the consent of said Indians first expressed in open council in the usual manner: *And provided further*, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office may allow for surveying Grand Ronde reservation the same as allowed for the survey of other similar reservations in the State of Oregon, out of any money heretofore appropriated for that purpose, should he deem it just.

Indian commission.

1869, ch. 16, § 4. Vol. xvi. p. 40.

Commission continued.

Any commissioner may investigate, &c.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the expenses of the commission of citizens serving without pay, appointed by the President under the provisions of the fourth section of the act of April ten, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars; and said commission is hereby continued, with the powers and duties heretofore provided by law: *Provided*, That any member of the board of Indian commissioners is hereby empowered to investigate all contracts, expenditures, and accounts in connection with the Indian service, and shall have access to all books and papers relating thereto in any government office; but the examination of vouchers and accounts by the executive committee of said board shall not be a prerequisite of payment.

Arizona.

Incidental expenses of the Indian service in Arizona.

Arizona. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Arizona, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Incidental expenses of the Indian service in California;

California. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in California, pay of employees, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, eighty-five thousand dollars.

Colorado Territory;

Colorado Territory. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Colorado Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, ten thousand dollars.

Dakota Territory;

Dakota Territory. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Dakota Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty thousand dollars.

Idaho Territory;

Idaho Territory. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Idaho Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty thousand dollars.

Montana Territory;

Montana Territory. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Montana Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and to sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Nevada;

Nevada. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Nevada, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, fifteen thousand dollars.

New Mexico·

New Mexico. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in New Mexico, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, fifty thousand dollars.

Oregon;

Oregon. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Oregon, including transportation of annuity goods and presents (where no special provision therefor is made by treaties), and for paying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of Indians in Oregon (not parties to any treaty), and for pay of necessary employees, forty thousand dollars.

Washington Territory;

Washington Territory. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Washington Territory, including transportation of annuity goods and presents (where no special provision is made therefor by treaties) and for defraying the expenses of removal and subsistence of Indians (not parties to any treaty), and for pay of necessary employees, twenty-four thousand four hundred dollars.

Utah Territory;

Utah Territory. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Utah Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, including transportation and necessary expenses of delivering provisions to the Indians within the Utah superintendency, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Wyoming Territory.

Wyoming Territory. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Wyoming Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, five thousand dollars.

Indians on Uintah valley reservation.

For this amount, to purchase subsistence and clothing for the Indians located upon the Uintah Valley reservation in Utah, and for such other objects as the Secretary of the Interior may deem necessary and advisable to promote the civilization and improvement of said Indians, ten thousand dollars.

Delivery of annuities, &c., to Indians in Minnesota and Michigan.

For transportation, and the necessary expenses of the delivery of annuities and provisions to the Indian tribes in Minnesota and Michigan, six thousand dollars.

Irrigating canal on Colorado reservation.

Collecting and locating the Colorado River Indians in Arizona. — For completing the construction of the irrigating canal on the Colorado reservation in Arizona, twenty thousand dollars.

Choctaw and Chickasaw agency, Indian Territory.
See *Post*, p. 461.

Choctaw and Chickasaw Agency, Indian Territory. — For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the erection, at New Boggy depot, in the Indian Territory, of a building, to be used as an office for the agent to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, five thousand dollars.

Interest on trust-fund stocks belonging to the

Interest on Trust-Fund Stocks. — For payment of interest on certain abstracted and non-paying State stocks belonging to various Indian tribes (and held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior), for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, viz.: —

Cherokees;

For interest on the Cherokee national fund, eighteen thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For interest on the Cherokee school-fund, two thousand two hundred and thirty dollars.

Chickasaws;

For interest on the Chickasaw national fund, fifteen thousand one hundred and forty dollars.

For interest on the Chickasaw incompetents' fund, one hundred dollars.

Choctaws;

For interest on the Choctaw general fund, twenty-seven thousand dollars.

Creeks;

For interest on the Creek orphans' fund, four thousand and forty-eight dollars.

Delawares;

For interest on the Delaware general fund, nine thousand seven hundred and ten dollars.

Iowas;

For interest on the Iowas' fund, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

Kaskaskias, Weas, Peorias, and Pinkeshaws;

For interest on the Kaskaskias, Weas, Peorias, and Piankeshaws' fund, three thousand seven hundred and twenty-one dollars.

For interest on the Kaskaskias, Weas, Peorias, and Piankeshaws' school-fund, one thousand four hundred and forty-nine dollars.

Menomonees;

For interest on the Menomonees' fund, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

Ottawas and Chippewas;

For interest on the Ottawas and Chippewas' fund, two hundred and thirty dollars.

Pottawatomies.

For interest on the Pottawatomies' educational fund, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For contingent expenses of trust-funds, three thousand dollars.

Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report upon the civilization of the Indian tribes, &c.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to make careful inquiry into the condition in point of civilization of the several tribes mentioned in this act, and he shall report thereon in detail at the next session of Congress, showing the progress of such tribes respectively towards civilization, with recommendations for such aid by furnishing animals and utensils for grazing and farming as may appear useful.

Removal of Flatheads to, &c.
Vol. xii. p. 976.

For the removal of the Flathead Indians to the general or Jocko reservation, set apart for said Indians by the treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, according to the order of the President, made November fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, six thousand dollars.

For the purchase of goods and supplies for the Indian service in lieu of such as may be lost or destroyed in transportation by water, and only to be used to the extent of such loss, twenty thousand dollars.

Purchases in lieu of goods, &c., lost.

For fulfilling treaty obligations of the United States with Wyandotte Indians, as provided in the thirteenth article of the treaty concluded February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, the following amounts ascertained to be due by the board of commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, as per their report dated March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, viz.: taxes unjustly collected by the territorial government of Kansas in eighteen hundred and fifty-nine and eighteen hundred and sixty, to be refunded, eleven thousand seven hundred and three dollars and fifty-six cents; to enable the Wyandottes to establish themselves in their new homes in *in* the Indian Territory, five thousand dollars; in all, sixteen thousand seven hundred and three dollars and fifty-six cents, to be paid under the direction of the President of the United States.

Payments to Wyandotte Indians.
Vol. xv. p. 516.

For this amount, to assist the Peoria, Kaskaskia, Wea, and Piankeshaw Indians to establish themselves in their new homes, the said amount to be taken from the invested fund of said confederated tribe in accordance with the stipulations contained in the twenty-fourth article of the treaty with these and other tribes of Indians, of February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, twenty thousand dollars.

To place the Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws in their new homes.
Vol. xv. p. 519.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and required to prepare and submit to Congress a plan for equitably extinguishing, as far as possible, the separate claims upon the government of the United States for annuities and allowances of diminished Indian tribes, and also for providing, on a uniform basis, for all Indians who are collected at the same agency: *Provided*, That no annuity, either of money or goods, provided for in this act, shall be paid to tribes which are at war with the United States.

Secretary of the Interior to submit a plan for equitably extinguishing certain claims for annuities, &c.
Nothing to be paid to hostile tribes.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized to expend, for the removal of the Chippewa Indians to *to* the White Earth Lake reservation, in Minnesota, for their subsistence for six months after their removal, and for improvements on the said reservation, the unexpended balance of appropriations heretofore made for such removal, subsistence, and so forth, and now on the books of the Treasury Department, amounting, in the aggregate, to fifty-seven thousand and seventy-nine dollars and forty-four cents.

Removal of the Chippewas to White Earth Lake reservation.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry on the work of aiding and instructing the Indians on the White Earth reservation, in Minnesota, in the arts of civilization, with a view to their self-support, conditioned upon the assent of the Mississippi band of Chippewas, first expressed in open council in the usual manner, to the settlement of the Otter-Tail band of Pillagers upon the White Earth reservation, with equal rights in respect to the lands within its boundaries, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Civilization of Indians on White Earth reservation.
Chippewas to consent to Otter-Tail band of Pillagers settling thereon.

Sec. 4. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to apply the balance on hand of the appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars, made by the act of July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act for the support of industrial and other schools among the Indian tribes not otherwise provided for," and so forth, at such times, in such sums, and for such tribes and bands as, in his opinion, may be required.

Balance of former appropriation for schools, how to be applied, &c.
1870, ch. 296.
Vol. xvi. p. 359.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the expenses of holding a general council of the Cherokee, Creek, Seminole, and Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, in the Indian Territory, as provided by the treaties with said tribes in eighteen hundred and sixty-six, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, fourteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be neces-

Expenses of general council of Cherokee, &c., Indians.
Vol. xiv. pp. 758, 772, 788, 802.

What other tribes may send delegates to general council, &c.

sary: *Provided*, That any other Indian tribe permanently located in said Indian Territory shall be, and is hereby, authorized to elect and send to said general council one delegate, and, in addition, one delegate for each one thousand Indians, being members of such tribe, on the same terms and conditions, and with the same rights and privileges, including right to compensation, as is provided for delegates of the tribes hereinbefore mentioned; and a sufficient sum to pay the per diem and mileage of such additional delegates is hereby appropriated.

Appraisement to be made of certain Cherokee lands.

Vol. xiv. p. 799.

Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with southern Cheyennes and Arapahoes for the release of land ceded to them, and for what consideration.

Vol. xv. p. 594.

Vol. xiv. pp. 755, 785.

Report to Congress.

Sec. 5. That the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Interior are hereby authorized to make an appraisement of the Cherokee lands lying west of the ninety-sixth meridian of west longitude, and west of the land of the Osage Indians, in the Indian Territory, and south of the southern line of the State of Kansas, ceded to the United States by the Cherokee Indians under their treaty of July nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, for the settlement of friendly Indians, and report the same to Congress: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized to negotiate with the Southern Cheyennes and Arapahoes for the relinquishment of their claim to the land ceded to them by the second article of the treaty of October twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, out of the cession made by the Cherokees in the treaty of July nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; such relinquishment, if obtained, to be in consideration of a sufficient and permanent location for the said Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, upon the lands ceded to the United States by the Creeks and Seminoles in the treaties of March twenty-first and June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; and that the Secretary report the action taken by him under this provision to Congress at its next session.

Removal of Winnebagoes.

1870, ch. 296. Vol. xvi. p. 359.

Sec. 6. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized to expend, for the removal of the Winnebago Indians, in Wisconsin, from their present homes in that State to the Winnebago reservation, in Nebraska, or to such other location as may be selected for them, and for their subsistence during such removal, and at their new homes, the sum of thirty-six thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, appropriated by act of July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, for the removal of stray bands of Pottawatomies and Winnebagoes from Wisconsin to the tribes to which they respectively belong.

Rules, &c., for presenting claims for pay for depredations by Indians.

Claims to be investigated, &c.

No payment without a specific appropriation.

Sec. 7. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to *to* prepare and cause to be published such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary or proper, prescribing the manner of presenting claims arising under existing laws or treaty stipulations, for compensation for depredations committed by the Indians, and the degree and character of the evidence necessary to support such claims; he shall carefully investigate all such claims as may be presented, subject to the rules and regulations prepared by him, and report to Congress, at each session thereof, the nature, character, and amount of such claims, whether allowed by him or not, and the evidence upon which his action was based: *Provided*, That no payment on account of said claim shall be made without a specific appropriation therefor by Congress.

Certain Chippewa Indians, with their consent, may be removed from their lands and located anew.

Vol. x. p. 1110.

Sec. 8. That with the consent and concurrence of those bands of the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior, located on Lac de Flambeau and on Lac Court Orielles, and also of the Fond du Lac bands of said Indians, expressed in open council in the usual manner, the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, authorized to remove the said bands of Indians from the tracts of lands which were set apart for them respectively and withheld from sale for their use, in accordance with the third and fourth clauses of the second article of the treaty between the United States and the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, concluded September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and to locate said bands of Indians upon the tract of land set apart by the second clause of said article for the La Pointe band of said Chippewa Indians.

Vacant lands to be appraised, and by whom.

Improvements.

After appraisement lands to be offered at public sale, &c.;

if not sold at public sale, how to be disposed of.

Bids for less than appraised value not to be accepted.

Improvements.

Proceeds of sales, how to be invested.

The lands rendered vacant under the preceding section of this act shall be appraised by three competent commissioners, one of whom shall be the United States agent for the said Chippewa Indians, and the other two shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, with the approval of the President. Should there be upon any of the lands to be thus appraised any improvements made by or for the Indians, or for government purposes, the said commissioners shall appraise the said improvements separately. After the said lands shall have been appraised, as herein provided, the Secretary of the Interior shall be, and hereby is, authorized to offer the same at public sale to the highest bidder, in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres each, at such place in the congressional district in which said lands are situated as may be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, ninety days' notice of which shall be given by advertisement in at least three newspapers of general circulation published in said congressional district; and if not sold at public sale, it may be sold in tracts of not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to one person, at not less than the appraised value, and upon payment therefor to cause patents in the usual form to be issued to said purchaser or purchasers for said lands: *Provided*, That no bid for separate tracts shall be accepted which may be less than the appraised value of such tract, including the improvements, if any, thereon: *And provided further*, That bids for tracts having improvements upon them shall state the price for both the land and the improvements. The proceeds of such sales shall be invested or expended for the benefit of the Indians interested, in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior, subject to the approval of the President, may direct.

Pay of commissioners.

The commissioners to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, under the provisions of this act, shall receive compensation for their services at the rate of six dollars for each day actually engaged in the duties herein designated, in addition to the amount paid by them for actual travelling and other necessary expenses.

Appropriation for expenses of appraisement and sale.

Sum to be reimbursed.

The sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the appraisement and sale of the said reservations and for the removal and establishment of said Indians, as hereinbefore provided, the sum so expended to be reimbursed from the proceeds of the sales of the lands of said Indians authorized by this act.

Approved, May 29, 1872.

CHAP. CCXXXIV. — *An Act for the Relief of Albert W. Gray.*

May 29, 1872.

Albert W. Gray may apply for extension of letters-patent, &c.

Proviso.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Albert W. Gray, of Middleton, in the State of Vermont, have leave to make a new application to the commissioner of patents for the extension of letters-patent granted to him for an improvement in horse-powers, on the ninth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and afterwards re-issued on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; and that the said commissioner of patents be authorized to consider and determine said application in the same manner and with the same effect as if it were an original application for such extension, duly filed within the time required by law, and no application therefor had heretofore been made: *Provided*, That, in case such extension shall be granted, all persons who, between the date of the expiration of the original patent and the date of such extension, have constructed, or caused to be constructed, or used such improvement in horse-powers, shall be at liberty during said extended term to use, and vend to others to use, said improvement in horse-powers so constructed or used.

Approved, May 29, 1872.

May 29, 1872.

CHAP. CCXXXV. — *An Act to increase the capital Stock and to extend the Works of the Washington Gas-Light Company.*

Washington gas-light company may increase its capital stock.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the capital stock of the Washington Gas-Light Company be, and the same is hereby, increased two hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing it not exceeding one million dollars, as the same may be required from time to time, for extending their works in the District of Columbia east of Rock Creek: *Provided, however*, That said increase of capital stock shall not be made from undivided profits of said company which have already accrued, or may hereafter accrue, but from capital actually paid in: *Provided also*, That said increased capital stock shall be subject to all the conditions of the charter of said Washington Gas-Light Company.

Provisos.

Approved, May 29, 1872.

May 30, 1872.

1872, ch. 10.
Ante, p. 28.

CHAP. CCXXXIX. — *An Act supplemental to an Act entitled "An Act for the Apportionment of Representatives to Congress among the several States according to the ninth Census."*

One additional representative in Congress to each of certain States;

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the third day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, the following States shall be entitled to one representative each in the Congress of the United States in addition to the number apportioned to such States by the act entitled "An act for the apportionment of representatives to Congress among the several States according to the ninth census," approved February second, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, to wit: New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Tennessee, Louisiana, Alabama, and Florida, and be elected by separate districts, as in said act directed: *Provided*, That in the election of representatives to the forty-third Congress only, in any State which by this law is given an increased number of representatives, the additional representatives allowed to such State may be elected by the State at large, unless the legislature of said State shall otherwise provide before the time fixed by law for the election of representatives therein.

how may be elected to forty-third Congress.

Approved, May 30, 1872.

May 31, 1872.

CHAP. CCXL. — *An Act fixing the Rank of Professors of Mathematics in the United States Navy.*

Number and rank of professors of mathematics in the United States navy.

1871, ch. 117, § 9.
Vol. xvi. p. 536.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the ninth section of the naval appropriation bill, approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, be amended by inserting, after the clause relating to the chaplains, the following clause:

There shall be three professors of mathematics, who shall have the relative rank of captain; four that of commander; and five that of lieutenant commander or lieutenant.

Approved, May 31, 1872.

May 31, 1872.

CHAP. CCXLI. — *An Act relating to the Creation of new Land Districts.*

When new land districts are made by, &c., business in original districts to

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter in case of the division of existing land districts by the erection of new ones, or by a change of boundaries by the President of the United States, all business in such original districts shall be entertained and transacted, without prejudice or change, until the offices in the new districts shall be duly opened by public announcement under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

be done without change until, &c.

Sec. 2. That all sales or disposals of the public lands heretofore regularly made at any land office after the said lands have been made part of another district by any act of Congress, or by any act of the President, are hereby confirmed, provided the same are free from conflict with prior valid rights.

Certain sales heretofore made confirmed.

Approved, May 31, 1872.

CHAP. CCXLII. — *An Act authorizing the Construction of a Bridge across the Arkansas River, at Little Rock, Arkansas.*

May 31, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the Little Rock Bridge Company, a corporation having authority from the State of Arkansas, to build a railroad, transit, and wagon-bridge across the Arkansas river, at or near the city of Little Rock, in Arkansas; and that, when constructed, all trains of all railroads terminating at the Arkansas river, at or near the location of said bridge shall be allowed to cross said bridge for a reasonable compensation, to be paid to the owners thereof; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river, the cause may be tried before the district court of the United States in and for the eastern district of said State of Arkansas.

Bridge across the Arkansas river, near Little Rock, for railroads, &c.

All trains may pass for, &c.

Litigation, &c.

Sec. 2. That any bridge built under the provisions of this act may, at the option of the company building the same, be built as a drawbridge, with a pivot, or with unbroken or continuous spans: *Provided*, That if the said bridge shall be made with unbroken or continuous spans, it shall not be in any case of a less elevation than fifty feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the bottom chord of the bridge, nor shall the span over the main channel of the river at low water be less than two hundred and fifty feet, nor shall there be a greater number of spans than four crossing the remaining width of said river, and the piers of said bridge shall all be parallel with the current of said river: *And provided also*, That if any bridge shall be constructed under this act as a drawbridge, the same shall be a pivot-draw over the main channel at low water, with spans of not less than one hundred and fifty feet in the clear on each side of the centre or pivot pier of said bridge, and that there shall not be a greater number of fixed spans than four crossing the remaining width of said river; and said bridge shall not be less than thirty-six feet above the low-water mark as understood at the location of said bridge, measuring to the bottom chord of said bridge, and all the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of said river: *And provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passage of boats whose construction shall not be such as to admit of their passage under said bridge, except when a railroad train is passing over the same; but in no case shall any unnecessary delay occur in opening said draw after the passage of such train.

Bridge may be built with draw or unbroken spans;

height and spans.

Drawbridge;

spans.

Height of bridge and piers.

Draw to be opened promptly.

Sec. 3. That any bridge constructed under this act and according to its provisions shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and munitions of war of the United States than the rate paid for their transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to said bridge; and the United States shall have the right of way for postal telegraph purposes across said bridge.

Bridge to be a lawful structure and post-route.

Charges.

Right of way.

Sec. 4. That said bridge shall not be built or commenced until the bridge company aforesaid shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his

Plans, &c., to be submitted to

Secretary of War and approved by him.
Changes.
Passage of vessels.
Right to erect, &c., bridge may be modified.

approval, a plan with the necessary drawings of their bridge conforming to the above requirements, nor until he shall approve the plan and location of said bridge and notify the company of the same in writing; and should any change be made in the plan of the bridge, during the progress of the work thereon, such change shall be subject likewise to the approval of the Secretary of War; and the said structure shall be at all times so kept and managed as to offer reasonable and proper means for the passage of vessels through or under said structure; and the said structure shall be changed at the cost and expense of the owners thereof, from time to time, as Congress may direct, so as to preserve the free and convenient navigation of said river. And the authority to erect and continue said bridge shall be subject to revocation or modification by law whenever the public good shall, in the judgment of Congress, so require, without any expense or charge to the United States.

Act may be altered.

Sec. 5. That the right to alter or amend this act, so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of said bridge without expense to the United States, is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, May 31, 1872.

May 31, 1872.

CHAP. CCXLIII. — *An Act to provide for a Building for the Use of the Post-office, United States circuit and district Courts, and internal Revenue Offices, at Utica, New York.*

Building to be erected in Utica, New York, for post-office, court-house, &c.
Appropriation.
Plans and estimates.
Limit to expenditure.
No money to be used until the United States has title and the right to tax is relinquished.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be constructed a suitable building, with a fire-proof vault extending to each story, at Utica, New York, for the accommodation of the post-office, United States circuit and district courts, and internal revenue offices; and for this purpose there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall cause proper plans and estimates to be made, so that no expenditure shall be made or authorized for the full completion of said building and payment for the site thereof beyond the amount herein appropriated: *Provided*, That no money hereby appropriated shall be used or applied for the purposes mentioned until a valid title to the land for the site of such building shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State shall also duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said site, or the property of the United States that may be thereon, during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

Approved, May 31, 1872.

May 31, 1872.

CHAP. CCXLIV. — *An Act to change the Location of the Railroad National Bank of Lowell, Massachusetts, to the City of Boston, Massachusetts.*

Railroad National Bank of Lowell may change its location to Boston.
Change how to be effected.
New name.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Railroad National Bank of Lowell, now located at Lowell, in the county of Middlesex, and State of Massachusetts, is hereby authorized to change its location to Boston in the county of Suffolk, and State aforesaid. Whenever the stockholders, representing three-fourths of the capital of said bank, at a meeting called for that purpose, determine to make such change, the president and cashier shall execute a certificate, under the corporate seal of the bank, specifying such determination, and shall cause the same to be recorded in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and thereupon such change of location shall be effected, and the operations of discount and deposit of said bank shall be carried on under the name of the Railroad National Bank of Boston, in the city of Boston, county of Suffolk, and State of Massachusetts.

Sec. 2. That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as in any manner to release the said bank from any liability or affect any action or proceeding in law in which the said bank may be a party or interested. And when such change shall have been determined upon as aforesaid, notice thereof and of such change shall be published in at least *in* one weekly newspaper in each of the counties of Middlesex and Suffolk, in the State of Massachusetts, for not less than four successive weeks.

Rights and liabilities of bank not affected.

Notice of change.

Sec. 3. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

When act takes effect.

Approved, May 31, 1872.

CHAP. CCXLV. — *An Act conferring upon the Court of Claims Power to hear and determine the Claim of J. W. Parish and Company for Damages for the alleged Violation of their Contract with the United States for the Delivery of Ice.*

May 31, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That authority is hereby given to J. W. Parish and Company to commence a suit against the United States in the court of claims for the recovery of such damages as shall appear to have been sustained by them by reason of the alleged violation by agents of the United States of the contract entered into on the fifth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, by and between Henry Johnson, medical storekeeper United States army, and acting medical purveyor, and the said J. W. Parish and Company, for the delivery by said firm of the whole amount of ice required to be consumed at Nashville, Saint Louis, Cairo, and Memphis during the remainder of that year; and said court is hereby invested with full power and authority to hear and determine the validity of said claim, and the amount, if any, of the damages of said J. W. Parish and Company, resulting solely from the violation of the contract, in the refusal of the government to receive the entire thirty thousand tons named in said contract.

Court of claims may hear and determine claim of J. W. Parish and company.

Approved, May 31, 1872.

CHAP. CCXLVI. — *An Act for the Relief of John Potts, chief Clerk of the War Department.*

June 1, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of two thousand dollars be paid to John Potts, chief clerk of the War Department, for services as disbursing clerk, at the rate of two hundred dollars per annum, from the fifteenth of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided,* That it shall be lawful hereafter to pay for such services, at such rate, whether such clerk shall have been appointed from class four, or from a higher grade, any existing law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Payment to John Potts for services as disbursing clerk.

Such services to be paid for hereafter, whether, &c.

Approved, May 31, 1872.

CHAP. CCLIII. — *An Act to prescribe the Time for holding the Election for Electors of President and Vice-President in the State of Louisiana.*

June 1, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the State of Louisiana the election of representatives to the forty-third Congress, and the appointment of electors of President and Vice-President for said State, shall be on the first Monday of November, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-two; not thereafter such elections and appointment shall be on the day designated by law for the other States.

Time for holding Presidential election in Louisiana in 1872;

and afterwards.

Approved, June 1, 1872.

June 1, 1872.

CHAP. CCLIV. — *An Act to provide for the Issue of Bonds in Lieu of destroyed or defaced Bonds of the United States.*

Bonds of the United States may be issued in lieu of those destroyed or defaced.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever it shall appear to the Secretary of the Treasury, by clear and unequivocal proof, that any interest-bearing bond of the United States has, without bad faith upon the part of the owner, been destroyed, wholly or in part, or so defaced as to impair its value to the holder, and which bond shall be identified by number and description, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, under such regulations and with such restrictions as to time and retention for security or otherwise as he may prescribe, issue a duplicate of such bond, having the same time to run, bearing like interest as the bond so proved to have been destroyed or defaced, and so marked as to show the original number of the bond destroyed and the date thereof: *Provided,* That where such destroyed or defaced bonds shall appear to have been of such a class or series as has been or may, before such application, be called in for redemption, instead of issuing duplicates thereof they shall be paid, with such interest only as would have been paid if presented in accordance with such call.

Called bonds to be paid.

Owners of destroyed, &c., bonds, to give bond of indemnity with sureties.

Sec. 2. That the owner of such destroyed or defaced bond shall surrender the same, or so much thereof as may remain, and shall file in the treasury a bond in a penal sum double the amount of said destroyed or defaced bond, and the interest which would accrue thereon until the principal thereof is due and payable, with two good and sufficient sureties, residents of the United States, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, with condition to indemnify and save harmless the United States from any claim upon the said destroyed or defaced bond.

Approved, June 1, 1872.

June 1, 1872.

CHAP. CCLV. — *An Act to further the Administration of Justice.*

In proceedings in circuit courts of the United States, when the judges differ, the opinion of the presiding justice or judge to prevail.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever, in any suit or proceeding in a circuit court of the United States, being held by a justice of the Supreme Court and the circuit judge or a district judge, or by the circuit judge and a district judge, there shall occur any difference of opinion between the judges as to any matter or thing to be decided, ruled, or ordered by the court, the opinion of the presiding justice or the presiding judge shall prevail, and be considered the opinion of the court for the time being; but when a final judgment, decree, or order in such suit or proceeding shall be entered, if said judges shall certify, as it shall be their duty to do if such be the fact, that they differed in opinion as to any question which, under the act of Congress of April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and two, might have been reviewed by the Supreme Court on certificate of difference of opinion, then either party may remove said final judgment, decree, or order to the Supreme Court, on writ of error or appeal, according to the nature of the case, and subject to the provisions of law applicable to other writs of error or appeals in regard to bail and supersedeas.

Upon certificate of difference of opinion, &c., either party may remove the case to the Supreme Court.
1802, ch. 31.
Vol. ii. p. 156.

Writs of error, &c., to Supreme Court to be sued out within two years after, &c.;

to circuit court within one year, &c.

Persons under disability.

Sec. 2. That no judgment, decree, or order of a circuit or district court of the United States, in any civil action at law or in equity, rendered after this act shall take effect, shall be reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States, on writ of error or appeal, unless the writ of error be sued out, or the appeal be taken, within two years after the entry of such judgment, decree, or order; and no judgment, decree, or order of a district court, rendered after this act shall take effect shall be reviewed by a circuit court of the United States upon like process or appeal, unless the process be sued out, or the appeal be taken, within one year after the entry of the judgment, decree, or order sought to be reviewed: *Provided,* That where a party entitled to prosecute a writ of error or to take an appeal is an infant, or non compos mentis, or imprisoned, such writ of error may be prosecuted, or such appeal may be taken, within the periods above designated after the entry of the judgment, decree, or order, exclusive of the term of such disability. The appellate court may affirm, modify, or reverse the judgment, decree, or order brought before it for review, or may direct such judgment, decree, or order to be rendered, or such further proceedings to be had by the inferior court as the justice of the case may require.

Power of appellate court on writs of error, &c.

Sec. 3. That the Supreme Court may at any time in its discretion, and upon such terms as it may deem just, and where the defect has not injured and the amendment will not prejudice the defendant in error, allow an amendment of a writ of error, when there is a mistake in the teste of the writ, or a seal to the writ is wanting, or when the writ is made returnable on a day other than the day of the commencement of the term next ensuing the issue of the writ, or when the statement of the title of the action or parties thereto in the writ is defective, if the defect can be remedied by reference to the accompanying record, and in all other particulars of form where the defect has not prejudiced, and the amendment will not injure, the defendant in error; and the circuit and district courts of the United States shall possess the like power of amendment of all process returnable to or before them.

Writs of error may be amended in matters of form, if, &c.

Sec. 4. That a bill of exceptions hereafter allowed in any cause shall be deemed sufficiently authenticated if signed by the judge of the court in which the cause was tried, or by the presiding judge thereof, if more than one judge sat on the trial of the cause, without any seal of court or judge being annexed thereto; and all process issued from the courts of the United States shall bear teste from the day of such issue.

Bills of exceptions, how may be authenticated.

Process when to bear teste.

Sec. 5. That the practice, pleadings, and forms and modes of proceeding in other than equity and admiralty causes in the circuit and district courts of the United States shall conform, as near as may be, to the practice, pleadings, and forms and modes of proceeding existing at the time in like causes in the courts of record of the State within which such circuit or district courts are held, any rule of court to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided, however*, That nothing herein contained shall alter the rules of evidence under the laws of the United States, and as practiced in the courts thereof.

Practice, pleadings, &c., except in equity, &c., in United States courts to conform to those of State court.

Rules of evidence not altered.

Sec. 6. That in common-law causes in the circuit and district courts of the United States the plaintiff shall be entitled to similar remedies, by attachment or other process against the property of the defendant, which are now provided for by the laws of the State in which such court is held, applicable to the courts of such State; and such circuit or district courts may, from time to time, by general rules, adopt such State laws as may be in force in the State in relation to attachments and other process; and the party recovering judgment in such cause shall be entitled to similar remedies upon the same, by execution or otherwise, to reach the property of the judgment debtor, as are now provided by the laws of the State within which said circuit or district courts shall be held in like causes, or which shall be adopted by rules as aforesaid: *Provided*, That similar preliminary affidavits or proofs, and similar security as required by such laws, shall be first furnished by the party seeking such attachment or other remedy.

In common-law causes plaintiffs to have the remedies by attachment, &c., provided by State laws in like cases.

Such laws to be adopted as rules.

Preliminary proofs, &c.

Sec. 7. That whenever notice is given of a motion for an injunction out of a circuit or district court of the United States, the court or judge thereof may, if there appear to be danger of irreparable injury from delay, grant an order restraining the act sought to be enjoined until the decision upon the motion. Such order may be granted with or without security, in the discretion of the court or judge: *Provided*, That no justice of the Supreme Court shall hear or allow any application for an injunction or restraining order, except within the circuit to which he is allotted, and in causes pending in the circuit to which he is allotted, or in such causes at such place outside of the circuit as the parties may in writing stipulate, except in causes

Injunctions.

Justices of the Supreme Court not to grant injunctions, except, &c.

where such application cannot be heard by the circuit judge of the circuit, or the district judge of the district.

Indictments, &c., not to be affected by defects in matters of form only.

Sec. 8. That no indictment found and presented by a grand jury in any district or circuit or other court of the United States shall be deemed insufficient, nor shall the trial, judgment, or other proceeding thereon be affected by reason of any defect or imperfection in matter of form only, which shall not tend to the prejudice of the defendant.

In criminal causes defendants may be found guilty of what offences.

Sec. 9. That in all criminal causes the defendant may be found guilty of any offence the commission of which is necessarily included in that with which he is charged in the indictment, or may be found guilty of an attempt to commit the offence so charged: *Provided*, That such attempt be itself a separate offence.

Where there are several defendants the jury may agree upon a verdict as to some, &c.

Another trial for the others.

Sec. 10. That on an indictment against several, if the jury cannot agree upon a verdict as to all, they may render a verdict as to those in regard to whom they do agree, on which a judgment shall be entered accordingly; and the cause as to the other defendants may be tried by another jury.

Security on writs of error, &c., to be given within sixty days, or afterward by permission.

Sec. 11. That any party or person desiring to have any judgment, decree, or order of any district or circuit court reviewed on writ of error or appeal, and to stay proceedings thereon during the pendency of such writ of error or appeal, may give the security required by law therefor within sixty days after the rendition of such judgment, decree, or order, or afterward with the permission of a justice or judge of the said appellate court.

In criminal, &c., cases, judgments for fines, &c., may be enforced by execution as in civil cases.

Proviso.

Sec. 12. That in all criminal or penal causes in which judgment or sentence has been or shall be rendered, imposing the payment of a fine or penalty, whether alone or with any other kind of punishment, the said judgment, so far as the fine or penalty is concerned, may be enforced by execution against the property of the defendant in like manner as judgments in civil cases are enforced: *Provided*, That where the judgment directs that the defendant shall be imprisoned until the fine or penalty imposed is paid, the issue of execution on the judgment shall not operate to discharge the defendant from imprisonment until the amount of the judgment is collected or otherwise paid.

In equity suits to enforce claims upon property in the district, if there is any absent defendant court may order him to appear, &c.

Order, how served.

Court to have jurisdiction if, &c.

Property within the district only affected.

Sec. 13. That when in any suit in equity, commenced in any court of the United States, to enforce any legal or equitable lien or claim against real or personal property within the district where such suit is brought, one or more of the defendants therein shall not be an inhabitant of or found within the said district, or shall not voluntarily appear thereto, it shall be lawful for the court to make an order directing such absent defendant to appear, plead, answer, or demur to the complainant's bill at a certain day therein to be designated, which order shall be served on such absent defendant, if practicable, wherever found, or where such personal service is not practicable, such order shall be published in such manner as the court shall direct; and in case such absent defendant shall not appear, plead, answer, or demur within the time so limited, or within some further time, to be allowed by the court in its discretion, and upon proof of the service of publication of said order, and of the performance of the directions contained in the same, it shall be lawful for the court to entertain jurisdiction, and proceed to the hearing and adjudication of such suit in the same manner as if such absent defendant had been served with process within the said district, but said adjudication shall, as regards such absent defendant without appearance, affect his property within such district only.

Poor convicts sentenced to pay fine and costs, and imprisoned for thirty days for non-payment may be discharged.

Sec. 14. That when a poor convict, sentenced by any court of the United States to be imprisoned and pay a fine, or fine and cost, or to pay a fine, or fine and cost, has been confined in prison thirty days, solely for the non-payment of such fine, or fine and cost, such convict may make application in writing to any commissioner of the United States court in the district where he is imprisoned, setting forth his inability to pay such

Discharge of poor convicts.

fine, or fine and cost, and after notice to the district attorney of the United States who may appear, offer evidence, and be heard, the commissioner shall proceed to hear and determine the matter; and if on examination it shall appear to him that such convict is unable to pay such fine, or fine and cost, and that he has not any property exceeding twenty dollars in value, except such as is by law exempt from being taken on execution for debt, the commissioner shall administer to him the following oath: "I do solemnly swear that I have not any property, real or personal, to the amount of twenty dollars, except such as is by law exempt from being taken on civil precept for debt by the laws of (state where oath is administered); and that I have no property in any way conveyed or concealed, or in any way disposed of, for my future use or benefit. So help me God." And thereupon such convict shall be discharged, the commissioner giving to the jailer or keeper of the jail a certificate setting forth the facts.

Proceedings.

If the convict swears falsely, he may be punished for perjury.

1825, ch. 65, § 13.
Vol. iv. p. 118.

SEC. 15. That if at any time after such discharge of such convict it shall be made to appear that in taking the aforesaid oath he swore falsely, he may be indicted, convicted, and punished for perjury, and be liable to the penalties prescribed in section thirteen of an act entitled "An act more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and for other purposes," approved March third, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-five.

Fees of commissioners.

SEC. 16. That the fees of the commissioner for the examination and certificate provided for in this act shall be five dollars per day for every day that he shall be engaged in such examination.

APPROVED, June 1, 1872.

June 1, 1872.

CHAP. CCLVI. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Service of the Post-office Department for the Year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.*

Appropriation for post-office department.

1836, ch. 270.
Vol. v. p. 80.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the service of the Post-office Department for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, out of any moneys in the treasury arising from the revenues of said Department, in conformity to the act of July second, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, as follows:

Inland mails.

For inland mail transportation, thirteen million twenty-four thousand seven hundred and sixty-three dollars.

Messengers.

For pay of mail-messengers, six hundred and three thousand six hundred and seventy-four dollars.

Route agents.

For pay of route-agents, nine hundred and thirty-eight thousand and five dollars.

Mail-route messengers.

For pay of mail-route messengers, seventy thousand eight hundred and forty-one dollars.

Local agents.

For pay of local agents, fifty-eight thousand four hundred and eighty-six dollars.

Clerks.

For pay of railway post-office clerks, nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Baggage-masters.

For pay of baggage-masters in charge of through-mails, six thousand two hundred dollars.

Foreign mails.

For foreign mail transportation, three hundred thousand dollars.

Ship, &c., letters.

For ship, steamboat, and way letters, ten thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Postmasters, clerks, and letter-carriers.

For compensation to postmasters, five million five hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For pay of clerks for post-offices, two million eight hundred thousand dollars.

For pay of letter-carriers, one million four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Paper and twine.

For wrapping-paper, thirty thousand dollars.

For twine, thirty-eight thousand dollars.

Letter-balances.

For letter-balances, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Blank-agents.

For compensation to blank-agents and assistants, ten thousand dollars.

Office furniture, &c.

For office furniture, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For construction of coal-vaults, six thousand four hundred and twenty-two dollars and thirty-five cents.

For altering windows to doors in court-yard, eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For altering sky-lights and ventilation, one thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For doors on book-cases, and other repairs thereon, in library and dead-letter office, three thousand one hundred and eighty-seven dollars and eighty cents.

Advertising; no part, &c.

For advertising, seventy thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of this sum shall be paid to any newspaper published in the District of Columbia for advertising any other mail-routes than those in Virginia and Maryland.

Postage-stamps and stamped envelopes.

For manufacture of adhesive postage-stamps, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

Envelopes not to contain, &c.

For manufacture of stamped envelopes and newspaper-wrappers, four hundred and fifty-three thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no envelope, as furnished by the government, shall contain any lithographing or engraving, and no printing except a printed request to return the letter to the writer.

Distributing agents.

For pay of distributing agent and assistants, and incidental expenses of agency, seven thousand dollars.

Mail depredations and special agents.

For mail depredations and special agents, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

For ten additional special agents, at rates of compensation now provided by law, twenty-six thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For chief of division for the office of mail depredations, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Mail bags, &c.;

For mail-bags and mail-bag catchers, one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

locks and keys.

For mail-locks and keys, forty thousand dollars.

Stamps for post-marking and cancelling.

For post-marking and cancelling stamps for offices, twelve thousand dollars.

Post-route maps.

For preparing and publishing post-route maps, twenty-two thousand dollars.

Foreign balances.

For balances due foreign countries, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Rent, fuel, and lights.

For rent of post-offices, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For fuel for post-offices, one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

For lights for post-offices, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

Stationery.

For stationery and miscellaneous items for post-offices, forty thousand dollars.

For registered package-envelopes, forty-two thousand dollars.

Envelopes.

For official envelopes for the use of postmasters, forty-nine thousand dollars.

For envelopes for return of dead-letters to the writers, five thousand five hundred dollars.

Fees to United States attorneys, marshals, and clerks.

For fees to United States attorneys, marshals, clerks of courts, and counsel necessarily employed by special agents of the Post-office Department, subject to the approval of the Attorney-General, ten thousand dollars.

Engraving, &c.

For engraving, printing, and binding drafts and warrants, three thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous.

For miscellaneous items, one thousand five hundred dollars.

To pay Augustine Bacon, of Georgia, for services as post-route agent, four hundred and thirty-seven dollars and sixty-nine cents.

Augustine Bacon.

The bond of any married woman who may be appointed postmaster shall be binding upon her and her sureties, and she shall be liable for misconduct in office as if she were sole.

Married women, &c., their liability and official bonds.

SEC. 2. That the postmaster of every city where branch post-offices or stations are established and in operation, subject to his supervision, is hereby authorized, under the direction of the Postmaster-General, to issue, or to cause to be issued, by any of his assistants or clerks in charge of branch post-offices or stations, postal money-orders payable at any other money-order office, as the remitters thereof may direct; and that the postmaster, and his sureties, shall in every case be held accountable upon his official bond for all moneys received by him or his designated assistants or clerks in charge of stations from the issue of money-orders under the provisions of this act, and for all moneys which may come into his or their hands, or be placed in his or their custody by reason of the transaction by them of money-order business. And all the provisions of law now in force respecting the issue and the payment of money-orders, and the disposal of money-order funds, in the custody of postmasters, shall apply to all money-orders issued under the authority given by this act, and to all moneys received from the issue thereof.

Postal money-orders may be issued by certain clerks in charge of branch post-offices, &c

Existing laws made applicable.

SEC. 3. That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, namely:

Appropriation for steamship service between San Francisco, Japan, and China

For steamship service between San Francisco, Japan, and China, five hundred thousand dollars. And the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized to contract with the lowest bidder, within three months after the passage of this act, after sixty-days' public notice, for a term of ten years from and after the first day of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, for the conveyance of an additional monthly mail on the said route, at a compensation not to exceed the rate per voyage now paid under the existing contracts, and upon the same conditions and limitations as prescribed by existing acts of Congress in reference thereto, and the respective contracts made in pursuance thereof; and the contractors under the provisions of this section shall be required to carry the United States mails during the existence of their contracts, without additional charge, on all the steamers they may run upon said line, or any part of it, or any branch or extension thereof: *Provided*, That all steamships hereafter accepted for said service shall be of not less than four thousand tons register each, and shall be built of iron, and with their engines and machinery shall be wholly of American construction, and shall be so constructed as to be readily adapted to the armed naval service of the United States in case of war, and before acceptance the officers by whom they are inspected shall report to the Secretary of the Navy and the Postmaster-General whether this condition has been complied with: *Provided*, That in all cases the officers of the ships employed in the service herein provided for shall be citizens of the United States, and that persons of foreign birth, who have according to law declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, may be employed as though they were citizens within the meaning of this section, or of any act or acts specified in the act of June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four. And the government of the United States shall have the right in case of war to take for the use of the United States any of the steamers of said line, and in such case pay a reasonable compensation therefor: *Provided*, The price paid shall in no case exceed the original cost of the vessel so taken, and this provision shall extend to and be applicable to the steamers of the Brazilian line hereinafter provided for.

Additional monthly mail to be contracted for.

Pay.

United States mails to be carried without additional charge.

What steamships to be accepted for such service;

to be fitted for the naval service;

officers thereof to be citizens, &c.

1864, ch. 170.
Vol. viii. p. 201.

Steamers may be taken by the United States in case of war.

Pay.

[The provision referred to for "steamers of the Brazilian line" was stricken from the bill, H. R. 1070.]

Steamship service between the United States and Brazil;

For steamship service between the United States and Brazil, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

San Francisco and Sandwich Islands.

For steamship service between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Conditional further appropriation for year ending June 30, 1873.

Sec. 4. That if the revenues of the post-office department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations made by this act, then the sum of five million seven hundred thousand nine hundred and seventy dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the post-office department for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

Partial repeal of acts
1847, ch. 63, § 12.
Vol. ix. p. 201.
1851, ch. 20, § 8.
Vol. ix. p. 591.

Carrying of free matter, how to be paid for.

And section twelve of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, entitled "An act to establish certain post-routes, and for other purposes;" and section eight of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, entitled "An act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes," so far as said sections provide for specific permanent appropriations for carrying free matter in the mails for the several departments and for members of Congress, be, and the same are hereby, repealed. And hereafter payment for carrying such free matter shall be made out of the annual appropriations.

Persons hereafter appointed officers, &c., in any executive department not to act as counsel in certain cases within, &c.

Sec. 5. That it shall not be lawful for any person who shall hereafter be appointed an officer, clerk, or employee in any of the executive departments to act as counsel, attorney, or agent for prosecuting any claim against the United States which was pending in said departments while he was said officer, clerk, or employee, nor in any manner, nor by any means, to aid in the prosecution of any such claim, within two years next after he shall have ceased to be such officer, clerk, or employee.

If contract for semi-monthly service between San Francisco and China, &c., is made with Pacific Mail Steamship Co., the money payable under it to be paid only while, &c.
Proviso.

Sec. 6. That if the contract for the increase of the mail service between San Francisco and China and Japan to a semi-monthly service shall be made with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, or shall be performed in the said company's ships, or the ships of its successors in interest, the moneys payable under such contract shall be paid while the said company or its successors in interest shall maintain and run the line of steamships for the transportation of freight and passengers at present run between New York and San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama, by the said Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and no longer: *Provided*, That said requirement shall in all respects apply to any party contracting for the mail service between San Francisco and China and Japan, as well as to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Approved, June 1, 1872.

June 1, 1872.
1867, ch. 61.
Vol. xiv. p. 399.

CHAP. CCLVII. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish and protect national Cemeteries," approved February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.*

All honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who die destitute may be buried in national cemeteries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act all soldiers and sailors honorably discharged from the service of the United States who may die in a destitute condition, shall be allowed burial in the national cemeteries of the United States.

Approved, June 1, 1872.

June 1, 1872.

CHAP. CCLVIII. — *An Act granting the Right of Way to the Dakota Grand Trunk Railway Company.*

Right of way through public lands granted to the Dakota Grand Trunk Railway Co.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of enabling the Dakota Grand Trunk Railway Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Dakota, to extend its road and branches by the most advantageous and practicable lines, in accordance with its charters, the right of way through the public lands in the Territory of Dakota be, and the same is hereby, granted to said company. Said right of way hereby granted to said company is to the extent of one hundred feet in width on each side of the central line of said road and branches where they may pass over the public lands; and there is also hereby granted to said company all necessary ground, not to exceed twenty acres for each ten miles in length of the main line of said railroad, for station-buildings, workshops, depots, machine-shops, switches, side-tracks, turn-tables, water-stations, and so forth. And when it may be necessary to use material from the public lands for the construction of said road, it may be done; but no private property shall be taken for the use of said company, in said Territory, except in the manner now provided by the laws thereof relative to the taking of such property for like uses, and in which manner it may be done, with compensation to the owners as therein provided.

Extent of grant

Land for depots, shops, &c.

Materials for construction.

Sec. 2. That the said company shall have power to mortgage, in the usual manner, its franchise, road-bed, and all property of every kind belonging to said company, to an amount not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars per mile for the entire length of said road, upon such terms as may to said company seem best; but in no case shall the United States be liable, in any manner whatever, for any act or thing done by said company.

The company may mortgage its road, &c.

Limit to amount.

Sec. 3. That the rights herein granted shall not preclude the construction of other roads through any cañon, defile, or pass on the route of said road.

Rights of other roads.

Sec. 4. That said railway company shall locate the route of said railroad, and file a map of such location within one year in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and shall complete its railroad within ten years of the passage of this act; and nothing herein contained shall be construed as recognizing or denying the authority of the legislature of Dakota Territory to create railroad corporations.

Route to be located, &c., and road completed within, &c.

Sec. 5. That Congress reserves to itself the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act whenever in its judgment the interests of the people may require it.

This act may be altered.

Approved, June 1, 1872.

CHAP. CCLIX.—*An Act relative to the Centennial International Exhibition, to be held in the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, in the Year eighteen hundred and seventy-six.*

June 1, 1872.

Whereas Congress did provide by an act entitled "An act to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence by holding an international exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mine in the city of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, for the appointment of commissioners to promote and control the exhibition of the national resources and their development, and the nation's progress in arts which benefit mankind, and to suggest and direct appropriate ceremonies by which the people of the United States may commemorate that memorable and decisive event, the Declaration of American Independence by the Congress of the United Colonies assembled in the city of Philadelphia, on the fourth day of July anno Domini seventeen hundred and seventy-six; and whereas such provisions should be made for procuring the funds requisite for the purposes aforesaid as will enable all the people of the United States, who have shared the common blessings resulting from national independence, to aid in the preparation and conduct of said international exhibition and memorial celebration under the direction of the commissioners of the United States: Therefore,

Preamble.
1871, ch. 105.
Vol. xvi. p. 470.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby created a

Corporation

created called the "Centennial Board of Finance."
Powers.

body corporate, to be known by the name of the Centennial Board of Finance, and by that name to have an incorporate existence until the object for which it is formed shall have been accomplished; and it shall be competent to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, in all courts of law and equity in the United States; and may make and have a corporate seal, and may purchase, take, have, and hold, and may grant, sell, and at pleasure dispose of all such real and personal estate as may be required in carrying into effect the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence by holding an international exhibition of arts and manufactures, and products of the soil and mine, in the city of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and all acts supplementary thereto; and said Centennial Board of Finance shall consist of the following-named persons, their associates and successors, from the States and Territories as herein set forth;

Corporators from

Alabama;

Alabama. — At large: Robert M. Patton, John W. Darr, William H. Barnes, William Miller, Edward W. Pettus, Benjamin S. Turner. First district: John Hardy, J. M. Withers. Second district: E. R. Mitchell, Robert W. Healy. Third district: Oceola Kyle, Culen A. Battle. Fourth district: Joseph H. Speed, G. W. M. Golson. Fifth district: William H. Forney, Richard W. Walker. Sixth district: William H. Campbell, Charles Gibson. For additional district: Josiah Morris, E. M. Keils.

Arizona;

Arizona. — Augustus H. Whiting, Charles H. Lord.

Arkansas;

Arkansas. — At large: A. P. Bishop, James Torrens, D. C. Casey, George R. Weeks. First district: John T. Jones, William R. Miller. Second district: Henry B. Morse, James W. Mason. Third district: Irving W. Fuller, Samuel W. Williams. For additional district: H. A. Millen, Joseph Stanley.

California;

California. — At large: A. S. Hallidie, Thomas H. Selby, George Oulton, Nathan Coombs. First district: William C. Ralston, Milton S. Latham. Second district: Leland Stanford, Edgar Mills. Third district: L. B. Mizner, John J. De Haven. For additional district: John G. Downey, T. Ellard Beans.

Colorado;

Colorado. — D. H. Moffat, junior, George W. Chilcott.

Connecticut;

Connecticut. — At large: James G. Batterson, Benjamin Douglas, John F. Slater, Orrin Benedict, Eli Whitney. First district: Ward Cheney, George Maxwell. Second district: Charles Parker, Charles Atwater. Third district: John Tracy, Henry P. Haven. Fourth district: Nathaniel Wheeler, E. Grove Lawrence.

Dakota;

Dakota. — M. K. Armstrong, John A. Burbank.

Delaware;

Delaware. — Henry G. Banning, Nathaniel Williams, Joseph P. Comegys, William Townsend, J. Turpin Moore, William D. Waples.

District of Columbia;

District of Columbia. — Henry D. Cooke, Alexander R. Shepherd.

Florida;

Florida. — At large: John J. Philbrick, J. W. Maynard, M. L. Stearns, Philip Walter, L. G. Dennis, E. M. Cheney. First district: F. C. Humphrey, S. Conant.

Georgia;

Georgia. — At large: George S. Owen, B. C. Yancy, R. M. Stiles, J. O. Waddell. First district: P. M. Nightingal, William J. Young. Second district: D. B. Harrell, E. G. Raiford. Third district: H. H. Carey, Samuel Hunt. Fourth district: James C. Freeman, L. N. Whittle. Fifth district: H. R. Casey, Pope Barrow. Sixth district: J. H. Nichols, J. B. Charlton. Seventh district: Thomas C. Howard, J. R. Towers. Eighth district: James Johnson, Alexander G. Murray. Ninth district: C. D. McCutchen, Joseph H. Wilkins.

Idaho;

Idaho. — E. A. Stevenson, James H. Slater.

Illinois.

Illinois. — At large: A. C. Babcock, James H. Bowen, John M. Reynolds, J. M. Gregory. First district: Thomas B. Bryan, George W. Gage. Second district: Henry Greenbaum, R. T. Crane. Third dis-

Centennial Board of Finance, corporators from Illinois;

trict: Ezra B. McCagg, Clark W. Upton. Fourth district: William H. Hawkins, M. L. Joslyn. Fifth district: John H. Addams, George M. Hunt. Sixth district: W. H. Van Epps, E. D. Sweeney. Seventh district: E. L. Waterman, James C. Kercheval. Eighth district: Newberry L. Fort, James W. Strevell. Ninth district: Horace G. Anderson, Boothe Nettleton. Tenth district: George W. Hall, James H. Reed. Eleventh district: James W. Singleton, J. M. Bush. Twelfth district: David A. Brown, John Ricks. Thirteenth district: George W. Funk, A. B. Nicholson. Fourteenth district: W. H. Barnes, David Bailey. Fifteenth district: James Steele, S. W. Moulton. Sixteenth district: Aaron H. H. Rountree, Charles Hoiles. Seventeenth district: Ernst Wider, John Irwin. Eighteenth district: George W. Wall, Daniel W. Munn. Nineteenth district: John Landrigan, Thomas G. Ridgway.

Indiana;

Indiana.— At large: Franklin Keyes, William J. Ball, Edwin J. Peck, E. B. Martindale, Smith Vauter, John Brownfield. First district: Hamilton Smith, Charles Viele. Second district: Washington C. De Pauw, Jesse J. Brown. Third district: Thomas Gaff, James B. Foley. Fourth district: George C. Clark, Jesse P. Liddall. Fifth district: William Wallace, Theodore R. Haughey. Sixth district: R. W. Thompson, John J. Key. Seventh district: William H. Levering, Henry Y. Morrison. Eighth district: Herman E. Sterne, James L. Evans. Ninth district: Jesse L. Williams, David Kilgore. Tenth district: John B. Howe, David Rippy. Eleventh district: George Milburn, Sidney Kieth. For additional district: John W. Grubbs, Godlove S. Orth.

Iowa;

Iowa. — At large: Samuel Murdock, L. W. Ross, J. M. Shaffer, F. R. West. First district: James Putnam, Arthur Bridgman. Second district: Milo Smith, John Helsinger. Third district: Benjamin B. Richards, James H. Easton. Fourth district: S. H. Curtis, J. B. Powers. Fifth district: John F. Ely, John P. Irish. Sixth district: H. S. Winslow, H. Tannehill. Seventh district: B. F. Murray, P. Gad Bryan. Eighth district: William Hale, Wayne Stennitt. Ninth district: E. R. Kirk, N. B. Hyatt.

Kansas;

Kansas. — Orrin T. Welch, Edward Blair, H. W. Gillett, George A. Crawford, Jacob Stotler, William A. Phillips, E. P. Purcell, Charles Robinson, F. G. Adams, James De Long.

Kentucky;

Kentucky. — At large: Lucius Desha, Ignatius Spaulding, J. Stoddard Johnson, William W. Beckham. First district: J. C. Gilbert, F. W. Darby. Second district: Lucius P. Little, W. W. Kendall. Third district: John Burnham, A. G. Rhea. Fourth district: John M. Atherton, James Montgomery. Fifth district: John G. Baxter, R. S. Veech. Sixth district: James B. Casey, Joseph C. Hughes. Seventh district: Sanford Lyne, Robert Gayle. Eighth district: Jayson Walker, Thomas W. Varnon. Ninth district: Joseph Gardner, A. Daniel. Tenth district: Thornton F. Marshall, James L. Warring.

Louisiana;

Louisiana. — At large: Isaac N. Marks, William D. Wylie, C. H. Slocomb, John R. Clay, Elbert Gault, Moses H. Crowell. First district: Effingham Lawrence, C. E. Girardey. Second district: S. H. Kennedy, A. D. Voisin. Third district: A. J. Sypher, B. T. Beauregard. Fourth district: George Williamson, A. B. Levisse. Fifth district: A. W. Merriam, J. Frank Pargoud.

Maine;

Maine. — At large: Abner Coburn, Philander J. Carleton, Henry E. Prentiss, William L. Putnam. First district: Joshua L. Chamberlain, William P. Haines. Second district: Josiah G. Coburn, James T. Patten. Third district: Anson P. Morrill, Edmund Wilson. Fourth district: George W. Ladd, Charles Shaw. Fifth district: Charles B. Paine, Charles B. Hazeltine.

Maryland.

Maryland. — At large: Daniel R. Magruder, Henry Tyson, Ferdinand C. Latrobe, Thomas A. Spencer. First district: Isaac C. W. Powell, James N. Dennis. Second district: Alexander Evans, Edward Spencer.

Centennial Board of Finance, corporators from

Third district: James A. Henderson, William M. Marine. Fourth district: P. P. Pendleton, Enoch Pratt. Fifth district: Thomas Donaldson, Eli I. Henkle. Sixth district: J. Alfred Ritter, R. D. Johnson.

Massachusetts;

Massachusetts. — At large: Robert C. Winthrop, Alexander H. Bullock, William Claflin, John M. Forbes. First district: William J. Rotch, J. B. D. Cogswell. Second district: Theodore Dean, Charles H. French. Third district: Alexander H. Rice, William Lloyd Garrison. Fourth district: Charles L. Woodbury, Rufus S. Frost. Fifth district: Addison Gilbert, William N. Cushing. Sixth district: Cyrus Wakefield, George O. Brastow. Seventh district: Daniel S. Richardson, Leverett Saltonstall. Eighth district: P. Emery Aldrich, Daniel Waldo Lincoln. Ninth district: H. S. Knight, Charles A. Stevens. Tenth district: Ensign H. Kellogg, Chester W. Chapin. For additional district: J. Wiley Edmunds, Emory Washburn.

Michigan;

Michigan. — At large: D. H. Jerome, F. B. Stockbridge, Hezekiah G. Wells, George Willard. First district: Ben Vernor, George F. Bagley. Second district: E. O. Grosvenor, C. H. Miller. Third district: Amos Root, Henry C. Lewis. Fourth district: Germain H. Mason, F. W. Curtenius. Fifth district: Hampton Rich, Charles T. Hill. Sixth district: W. M. McConnell, E. H. Thomson. Seventh district: John Divine, Henry Stephens. Eighth district: Alfred F. R. Braley, James Shearer. Ninth district: Hiram A. Burt, Perry Hannah.

Minnesota;

Minnesota. — At large: H. H. Sibley, Thomas Foster, Thomas Simpson, E. A. McMahon. First district: Sherman Page, H. H. Johnson. Second district: Ignatius Donnely, George W. Batchelder. Third district: Russell Blakely, Paris Gibson.

Mississippi;

Mississippi. — At large: E. G. Peyton, J. F. Simmons, H. R. Pease, Samuel Young. First district: E. C. Gillenwaters, Paul Barrenger. Second district: Marion Campbell, S. S. Fairfield. Third district: A. P. Huggins, Robert Gleed. Fourth district: J. A. P. Campbell, A. Warner. Fifth district: James M. McKee, Charles Caldwell. Sixth district: John R. Lynch, John D. Moore.

Missouri;

Missouri. — At large: Samuel L. Sawyer, William H. Newland, William G. Elliott, C. F. Lohman. First district: Henry Overstolz, W. H. Stone. Second district: Henry T. Blow, A. Krieckhaus. Third district: Ed. Harrison, A. D. Leach. Fourth district: N. H. Dale, P. S. Sinclair. Fifth district: Nelson C. Burch, A. D. Jaynes. Sixth district: E. H. Norton, Alexander W. Doniphan. Seventh district: William R. Penick, Phillip A. Thompson. Eighth district: John M. Glover, John H. Williams. Ninth district: William A. Alexander, Charles R. Harden. For four additional districts: L. J. Matthews, Joseph L. Stephens, J. P. Strother, Thomas D. Neal, Arthur B. Barrett, James Shields, Louis V. Bogy, Samuel Gaty.

Montana;

Montana. — Granville Stuart, Frank Culver.

Nebraska;

Nebraska. — At large: John I. Redick, J. B. Weston, D. Remick, A. J. Cropsey. First district: E. H. Rogers, Alvin Saunders.

Nevada;

Nevada. — At large: F. A. Fritle, J. W. Haines, C. H. Eastman, Benjamin H. Meader. First district: Frank Tilford, S. H. Wright.

New Hampshire;

New Hampshire. — At large: Person C. Cheeney, George W. Burleigh, Dexter Richards, David Gillis. First district: Albert R. Hatch, Samuel M. Wheeler. Second district: James A. Weston, George T. Sawyer. Third district: Harry Bingham, Samuel W. Hale.

New Jersey.

New Jersey. — At large: Joel Parker, Charles S. Olden, Marcus L. Ward, Theodore F. Randolph. First district: Thomas H. Whitney, Thomas R. McKeen. Second district: Charles Hewitt, Gershom Mott. Third district: James Bishop, Amos Clark, jr. Fourth district: William Cowen, Charles Sitgreaves. Fifth district: Louis B. Cobb, Abram S. Hewitt. Sixth district: Thomas B. Peddie, George Peters. Seventh district: Benjamin G. Clark, Aenas Fitzpatrick.

Centennial Board of Finance, corporators from New Mexico;

New Mexico. — A. P. Sullivan, C. P. Clever.

New York;

New York. — At large: George Opdyke, Andrew D. White, Ira Harris, John A. King, Philo Remington, Perrin H. McGraw. First district: Stephen Taber, Erastus Brooks. Second district: Alexander Cunningham, William P. Libby. Third district: Edward Rowe, William I. Buddington. Fourth district: Robert Macoy, George Ricard. Fifth district: E. J. Shandly, James Hays. Sixth district: John A. Hardenbergh, Douglas Taylor. Seventh district: Herman Uhl, Charles E. Loew. Eighth district: Edward Cooper, William C. Barrett. Ninth district: Mathew T. Brennan, Henry W. Genet. Tenth district: Saxton Smith, William H. Robertson. Eleventh district: John Conkling, James W. Taylor. Twelfth district: John P. Adriance, Charles H. Stott. Thirteenth district: J. H. Meech, Thomas Cornell. Fourteenth district: Robert Waterman, Joseph C. Y. Page. Fifteenth district: A. H. Griswold, C. R. Ingalls. Sixteenth district: George V. Hoyle, Winslow C. Watson. Seventeenth district: William Andrus, Edwin W. Foster. Eighteenth district: Thomas B. Mitchell, Horace E. Smith. Nineteenth district: Henry R. Mygatt, James H. Graham. Twentieth district: William W. Taggart, Henry E. Turner. Twenty-first district: Samuel Campbell, P. C. Costello. Twenty-second district: Henry Ten Eyck, A. H. Failing. Twenty-third district: R. Nelson Gere, Conrad Shoemaker. Twenty-fourth district: Alexander Gilchrist, Fred. L. Manning. Twenty-fifth district: Archibald Kennedy, James C. Smith. Twenty-sixth district: Abraham Lawrence, Benjamin N Loomis. Twenty-seventh district: Rufus Scott, S. M. Thatcher. Twenty-eighth district: Joseph M. Cornell, James H. Kelley. Twenty-ninth district: Benjamin Pringle, Thomas T. Flagler. Thirtieth district: Pascal P. Pratt, William G. Fargo. Thirty-first district: Alonzo F. Hawley, Charles D. Murray. For two additional districts: John P. Acker, Daniel Pratt, Socrates N. Sherman, Winfield S. Cameron.

North Carolina;

North Carolina. — At large: D. M. Barringer, E. R. Spaulding, W. M. Shipp, Louis Hilliard. First district: Walter Clark, John M. Bateman. Second district: John Robinson, John Norfleet. Third district: Edward Kidder, John D. Williams. Fourth district: Kemp P. Battle, Isaac J. Young. Fifth District: A. M. Scales, Montford McGee. Sixth district: H. W. Guion, David Schenck. Seventh district: Joseph W. Hall, N. S. Williams. Eighth district: W. W. Rollins, Thomas L. Clingman.

Ohio;

Ohio. — At large: Edward F. Noyes, B. F. Wade, William Allen, William S. Groesbeck, Martin Welker, Peter Odlin. First district: Anthony D. Bullock, Herbert Jenny. Second district: John K. Green, Charles Reemelin. Third district: Ed. A. Parrott, Durbin Ward. Fourth district: James Taylor, George Keifer. Fifth district; William Sawyer, Charles C. Marshall. Sixth district: James Wilson, William O'Collins. Seventh district: William Dennison, Richard A. Harrison. Eighth district: Willard S. Hickox, Isaac H. Pennock. Ninth district: E. B. Saddler, John Gardiner. Tenth district: Richard Mott, W. V. Way. Eleventh district: Cyrus Ellison, L. C. Damarin. Twelfth district: William L. Sullivant, W. Marshall Anderson. Thirteenth district: Charles Cooper, William P. Reid. Fourteenth district: Harrison G. Blake, Norton S. Townsend. Fifteenth district: Valentine B. Horton, Joshua Davis. Sixteenth district: Charles P. Dewey, William M. Farrar. Seventeenth district: Cornelius Aultman, Joel Sharp. Eighteenth district: Amos Townsend, Lewis Miller. Nineteenth district: Henry B. Perkins, M. C. Canfield.

Oregon;

Oregon. — At large: A. B. Meacham, S. Ellsworth, T. F. McPatten, L. F. Lane. First district: A. C. Gibbs, A. H. Brown.

Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania. — At large: Edwin H. Fitler, Jonathan R. Lowrie, William Colder, William M. Lyon, John H, Michener, Dr. Joshua Y.

Centennial Board of Finance, corporators from Pennsylvania;

Jones. First district: R. Rundle Smith, Robert Nebinger. Second district: Joseph F. Tobias, Charles J. Stillé. Third district: John L. Shoemaker, Henry D. Welsh. Fourth district: Matthew Baird, William Sellers. Fifth district: Lucius P. Thompson, H. T. Darlington. Sixth district: John Tracy, George H. Rupp. Seventh district: S. B. Worth, James M. Willcox. Eighth district: Isaac Eckert, Henry Bushong. Ninth district: James Myers, George M. Steinman. Tenth district: Benjamin Bannan, G. Dawson Coleman. Eleventh district: S. S. Dreher, E. J. Fox. Twelfth district: D. W. Hollenback, J. B. McCollom. Thirteenth district: M. C. Mercur, Thomas Beaver. Fourteenth district: William Cameron, Henry McCormick. Fifteenth district: C. J. T. McIntire, John Gibson. Sixteenth district: Henry J. Stahle, Samuel Philson. Seventeenth district: David McMurtrie, David Watson. Eighteenth district: M. F. Elliott, H. C. Parsons. Nineteenth district: William L. Scott, John Patton. Twentieth district: James Pierce, Joseph H. Marston. Twenty-first district: H. P. Laird, Silas M. Clark. Twenty-second district: Alexander Bradley, C. W. Batchelor. Twenty-third district: James M. Cooper, J. N. Purviance. Twenty-fourth district: George C. Reis, W. T. H. Pauley. For two additional districts: John W. Forney, Charles M. Hall, Alfred Hindekooper, Daniel M. Fox.

Rhode Island;

Rhode Island.—At large: William L. Slater, Albert S. Gallup, Ambrose E. Burnside, James Y. Smith. First district: Charles S. Bradley, John O. Waterman. Second district: George H. Browne, Horace Babcock.

South Carolina;

South Carolina.—At large: John D. Caldwell, Alva Gage, Stanley G. Trott, James D. Treadwell. First district: C. W. Dudley, S. A. Swails. Second district: W. H. Bernie, Henry Buist. Third district: F. L. Cardozo, L. Cass Carpenter. Fourth district: A. W. Cummings, Y. J. P. Owens.

Tennessee;

Tennessee.—At large: John C. Brown, W. H. Stephens, John Netherland, A. B. Shankland, David A. Nunn, M. V. Nash. First district: M. S. Temple, W. C. Kyle. Second district; Jacob R. Ludlow, James M. Meek. Third district: James Sevier, M. L. McConnell. Fourth district: James B. Lamb, John W. Burton. Fifth district: John W. Head, Robert Cantrell. Sixth district: A. M. Looney, Thomas McNeilly. Seventh district: D. N. Kennedy, James D. Porter. Eighth district: G. B. Black, F. B. Ragland. Ninth district: M. D. L. Stewart, Isaac M. Steele.

Texas;

Texas.—At large: W. K. Marshall, S. W. March, Ashbol Smith, Frederick Peterson. First district: E. B. Pickett, John C. Robertson. Second district: E. W. Taylor, S. Hare. Third district: Richard Coke, Jerome B. Robertson. Fourth district: Joseph D. Sayers, John Ireland. For two additional districts: C. C. Binkley, John J. Good, Peter W. Gray, F. L. Stockdale.

Utah;

Utah.—Abraham O. Smoot, Horace S. Eldredge.

Vermont;

Vermont.—Horace Fairbanks, Lawrence Brainard, Lawrence Barnes, George A. Merrill, H. G. Root, Jacob Estey, Luther Baker, Frederick Billings, Henry Chase, Henry Lane.

Virginia;

Virginia.—At large: John L. Marye, John A. Campbell, C. Y. Thomas, Lewis Webb. First district: Louis C. H. Finney, John T. Seawell. Second district: Andrew Washburne, James M. Donnan. Third district: Samuel F. Maddox, Joseph M. Humphries. Fourth district: George H. Southall, W. W. Forbes. Fifth district: William L. Cochran, Thomas Whitehead. Sixth district: Moses Walton, John Letcher. Seventh district: Robert Y. Conrad, Hugh W. Sheffy. Eighth district: Edgar Snowden, Mathew Harrison. Ninth district: R. T. Bowen, James W. Sheffey.

West Virginia.

West Virginia.—At large: Henry K. List, James H. Brown, J. N. Camden, Thomas Sweeney. First district: Lewis Applegate, Jonathan

M. Bennett. Second district: Francis H. Pierpoint, J. Nelson Wisner. Third district: William A. Quarrier, J. M. McWhorter.

Wisconsin. — At large: C. C. Washburne, Alexander Mitchell, Tim. O. Howe, Charles A. Eldredge. First district: J. J. Case, James H. Howe. Second district: D. Hall, Joshua J. Guppey. Third district: John Lawler, J. C. Halloway. Fourth district: Angus Smith, D. W. Maxon. Fifth district: Charles Burchard, Joseph Vilas. Sixth district: Andrew E. Elmore, Samuel Hay. Seventh district: Dudley A. Spaulding, D. A. Baldwin. Eighth district: Thad. C. Pound, Walter D. McIndo.

Centennial Board of Finance, corporators from Wisconsin;

Washington. — Selucius Garfielde, Toussant Mesplie.

Washington;

Wyoming. — William A. Carter, John A. Campbell.

Wyoming.

Sec. 2. That the said corporation shall have authority and is hereby empowered to secure subscriptions of capital stock to an amount not exceeding ten million dollars, to be divided into shares of ten dollars each, and to issue to the subscribers of said stock certificates therefor under the corporate seal of said corporation, which certificates shall bear the signature of the president and treasurer, and be transferable under such rules and regulations as may be made for the purpose. And it shall be lawful for any municipal or other corporate body existing by or under the laws of the United States, to subscribe and pay for shares of said capital stock, and all holders of said stock shall become associates in said corporation, and shall be entitled to one vote on each share; and it shall be the duty of the United States Centennial Commission to prescribe rules to enable absent stockholders to vote by proxy. The proceeds of said stock, together with the receipts from all other sources, shall be used by said corporation for the erection of suitable buildings, with their appropriate fixtures and appurtenances, and for all other expenditures required in carrying out the objects of the said act of Congress of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and which may be incident thereto. And the said corporation shall keep regular minutes of its proceedings, and full accounts, with the vouchers thereof, of all the receipts and expenditures, and the same shall be always open to the inspection of the United States Centennial Commission, or any member thereof.

Capital stock not to exceed $10,000,000.

Certificates of stock.

Certain corporations may take stock.

Each share to have one vote.

Proxies.

Proceeds of sales of stock.

Records and accounts.

Sec. 3. That books of subscription shall be open by the United States Centennial Commission, under such rules as it may prescribe, and an opportunity shall be given, during a period of one hundred days, to the citizens of each State and Territory, to subscribe for stock to an amount not exceeding its quota, according to its population, after which period of one hundred days, stock not taken may be sold to any person or persons or corporation willing to purchase the same.

Books of subscription to be open for one hundred days.

Stock not then taken, how to be sold.

Sec. 4. That after the expiration of said period of one hundred days, the United States Centennial Commission shall issue a call for a meeting, by publication in one or more newspapers published at the capital of each State and Territory, not less than thirty days prior thereto, of the corporators and all others who may then have subscribed for stock, to be held in the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of electing a board of directors, to consist of twenty-five stockholders, whose term of office shall be one year, and until their successors shall have been qualified; at which meeting those who may be present in person or by proxy, of whom one hundred shall constitute a quorum, shall be competent to organize and elect said officers. The said board of directors, and every subsequent board, shall be chosen by the stockholders, out of a list of one hundred stockholders, selected and nominated by the United States Centennial Commission. Nine members of the board of directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but no election or change of officers shall take place unless at a meeting of the board of directors, at which a majority shall be present.

First meeting to elect directors.

Number and term of office.

Quorum.

Who may be directors.

Quorum of directors.

Sec. 5. That the said board of directors shall elect, from its own number, a president and two vice-presidents, whose term of office shall be one

President, vice-presidents,

treasurer, secretary, and other officers.

Tenure of office, pay, &c.

By-laws, &c.

Proviso.

year, and until their successors shall have been duly qualified, and shall appoint a treasurer, a secretary, and such other officers as may be required to carry out the purposes of the corporation, which elected and appointed officers shall hold their respective offices during the pleasure of the board, receiving such compensation as the board may prescribe; and the board shall also adopt such by-laws, rules, and regulations, for its own government, and for the government of its officers, as may be deemed expedient: *Provided*, That the same shall not be inconsistent with any act of Congress or the rules adopted by the United States Centennial Commission.

United States Centennial Commission to deliver to directors, when organized, stock-books, records, &c.

Sec. 6. That as soon as the board of directors shall have been duly organized, as provided for in section five of this act, it shall be the duty of the United States Centennial Commission to deliver to the said board all stock subscription books, with the papers and records of any kind in its possession, pertaining to the same.

Grounds for the exhibition.

Admission fees, &c.

Privileges, &c.

Sec. 7. That the grounds for the exhibition shall be prepared and the buildings erected by the said corporation in accordance with plans which shall have been previously adopted by the United States Centennial Commission, and the rules and regulations of said corporation, governing rates for "entrance" and "admission" fees, or otherwise affecting the rights, privileges, or interests of the exhibitors, or of the public, shall be fixed and established by the United States Centennial Commission; and no grant conferring rights or privileges of any description connected with the said grounds or buildings, or relating to said exhibition or celebration, shall be made without the consent of the United States Centennial Commission, and said commission shall have power to control, change, or revoke all such grants, and shall appoint all judges and examiners, and award all premiums.

Corporation may issue bonds secured by mortgage.

Sec. 8. That the Centennial Board of Finance shall have authority to issue bonds, not in excess of its capital stock, and secure the payment of the same, principal and interest, by mortgage upon its property and prospective income.

Secretary of the Treasury to cause certificates of stock to be prepared.

Penalty for counterfeiting, &c.

United States not to be liable.

No State law to be interfered with.

No personal liability of members of corporation.

Sec. 9. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, to cause to be prepared, in accordance with a design approved by the United States Centennial Commission and the Secretary of the Treasury, a sufficient number of certificates of stock to meet the requirements of this act; and any person found guilty of counterfeiting, or attempting to counterfeit, or knowingly circulating false certificates of stock, herein authorized, shall be subject to the same pains and penalties as are or may be provided by law for counterfeiting United States currency; but nothing in this act shall be so construed as to create any liability of the United States, direct or indirect, for any debt or obligation incurred, nor for any claim, by the centennial international exhibition, or the corporation hereby created, for aid or pecuniary assistance from Congress or the treasury of the United States, in support or liquidation of any debts or obligations created by the corporation herein authorized: *And provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to override or interfere with the laws of any State; and all contracts made in any State for the purposes of the centennial international exhibition shall be subject to the laws thereof: *And provided further*, That no member of said Centennial Board of Finance assumes any personal liability for any debt or obligation which may be created or incurred by the corporation authorized by this act.

When exhibition is closed, corporation to close up its affairs.

Sec. 10. That as soon as practicable after the said exhibition shall have been closed, it shall be the duty of said corporation to convert its property into cash, and, after the payment of all its liabilities, to divide its remaining assets among its stockholders, pro rata, in full satisfaction and discharge of its capital stock. And it shall be the duty of the United States Centennial Commission to supervise the closing up of the affairs of said corporation, to audit its accounts, and submit, in a report to the President of the United States, the financial results of the centennial exhibition.

United States Centennial Commission made a corporation.

Sec. 11. That the commission created by the act referred to in the preamble of this act is hereby made and constituted a body politic and corporate in law, with power to do such acts, and enter into such obligations, as may be promotive of the purposes for which such commission was established. Its title shall be the United States Centennial Commission. It shall have a common and corporate seal, and possess all the rights incident to corporate existence.

Power of alternate commissioners.

Appointment of commissioners and alternates ratified.

Vacancies.

Sec. 12. That the alternate commissioners appointed pursuant to section four of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, referred to in the preamble to this act, shall have all the powers of a commissioner when the commissioner is not present at any meeting. When the commissioner is present the alternate may participate in the debates and serve on committees, but shall have no vote. The appointment of all commissioners and alternate commissioners made since March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, are hereby ratified and confirmed; and all vacancies now existing, or which may hereafter exist, whether by death, resignation, removal from the State or Territory, or otherwise, shall be filled, at any time hereafter, in like manner as is provided in said act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, for the appointment of commissioners.

United States Centennial Commission to make report.

Sec. 13. That it shall be the duty of the United States Centennial Commission to make report, from time to time, to the President of the United States, of the progress of the work, and in a final report present a full exhibit of the result of the United States Centennial Celebration and Exhibition of eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

Approved, June 1, 1872.

June 1, 1872.

CHAP. CCLX. — *An Act in Relation to the Construction of a new Jail for the District of Columbia.*

Board of commissioners to build jail in the District of Columbia;

who to constitute, their powers, &c.

1866, ch. 236. Vol. xiv. p. 231.

1867, ch. 152. Vol. xiv. p. 428.

Vol. xiv. p. 575.

Vol. xv. p. 245.

Change of site.

Appropriation.

Plans, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior, the chief justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and the governor of said District are hereby created a board of commissioners, with full power to carry out the provisions of the act of Congress approved July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act authorizing the construction of a jail in and for the District of Columbia," and the acts amendatory thereof; and the said commissioners are directed to cause the work of building the jail therein provided for to be entered upon without delay: *Provided,* That the said board shall have authority to change the site heretofore selected, and adopt such plans as shall, to the said commissioners, seem to be for the best interests of the District of Columbia. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to place to the credit of the Secretary of the Interior the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, which said sum the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to expend in the construction of a jail, as is herein provided; and in order that the work upon said jail shall begin without delay, the appropriation herein made shall take effect immediately: *Provided,* That the plans and designs for said jail shall be prepared by the supervising architect of the Treasury Department, and the work shall be done under his supervision, subject to the approval of said commissioners.

District of Columbia to raise by tax $125,000 for part of cost of jail.

Sec. 2. That for the purpose of reimbursing the United States for a part of the cost of said jail, it shall be the duty of the legislative assembly of the District of Columbia, and they are hereby required, to assess and cause to be collected, by tax or otherwise, and pay in[to] the treasury of the United States, at or before the completion of said jail, the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; and upon default of the payment of the sum aforesaid into the treasury of the United States at

Tax, how to be levied and collected.

the time before mentioned, the Secretary of the Interior shall appoint a collector, whose duty it shall be to proceed with the collection of the taxes as assessed by the legislative assembly in such manner and form as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. And if the said District of Columbia shall neglect, fail, or refuse to assess such tax, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and empowered to make such levy and proceed to its collection as aforesaid. And all acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved, June 1, 1872.

June 1, 1872.

CHAP. CCLXI.—*An Act granting a Right of Way to the Utah, Idaho, and Montana Railroad Company.*

Right of way through public lands granted to the Utah, Idaho & Montana R. R. Co., for railroad and telegraph purposes.

Corporation legalized;

may increase its capital stock;

may take materials, &c., from public lands, &c.

No private property to be taken except by, &c.

1864, ch. 216, § 3. Vol. xiii. p. 357.

1862, ch. 120. Vol. xii. p. 489.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of enabling the Utah, Idaho, and Montana Railroad Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the Territory of Utah, which said organization is hereby legalized and made valid, to build and extend their line by way of Malade River and Snake River valleys, through Utah, Idaho, and Montana Territories, to a connection with the Northern Pacific railroad, or with the Helena and Utah Northern railroad, by the most eligible route, to be selected by said company, the right of way to the extent of one hundred feet in width on each side of the centre of said road, through the public lands, be, and the same is hereby, granted to said company, their successors and assigns, for the construction of a railroad and telegraph from Corinne city, Utah Territory, to the Northern Pacific railroad, or to said Helena and Northern Utah railroad, as said company may elect, together with the right to increase their capital stock in proportion to the increased length of their line by resolution of their board of directors, and the filing with the auditor of public accounts of Utah of an additional certificate setting forth said increase, and to take from the public lands adjacent to the line of said road material of earth, stone, timber, and water for the construction and maintenance thereof, and the necessary ground for station-buildings, work-shops, depots, machine-shops, switches, side-tracks, turn-tables, and water-stations, not exceeding twenty acres for every ten miles of the main line of said road: *Provided,* That no private property shall be taken for the use of said company except in manner prescribed by the laws of Utah Territory, or by section three of an act entitled "An act to amend 'An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes,' approved July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two," approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Corporation may mortgage its road, &c., for not over, &c., and issue bonds.

Proviso.

Sec. 2. That said company shall be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to mortgage, in the usual manner, their franchise, roadbed, and all property belonging to said company, to an amount not exceeding thirty thousand dollars per mile for the entire length of said road, upon such terms as may seem to them best; and upon said mortgage may issue mortgage-bonds, not to exceed thirty thousand dollars per mile: *Provided,* That in no case shall the United States be responsible for said bonds.

Other roads may be built through any defile on the route of this road.

Sec. 3. That the rights herein granted shall not preclude the construction of other roads through any canyon, defile, or pass on the route of said road; nor shall any thing herein contained be construed as recognizing or denying the authority of the governor and legislature of Utah Territory to create railroad corporations.

Road when to be located and completed.

Sec. 4. That said company shall locate said railroad and telegraph line within eighteen months from the passage of this act, and shall complete the same within ten years thereafter, failing in which this act shall be null and void.

Act may be altered, &c.

Sec. 5. That Congress hereby reserves the right to alter, amend or repeal this act at any time, having due regard to the rights of said company.

Approved, June 1, 1872.

June 1, 1872.

CHAP. CCLXII. — *An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make Partition of the Reservation to Me-shin-go-me-sia, a Miami Indian.*

Partition to be made of the reservation in trust for the band of Me-shin-go-me-sia.

Vol. vii. p. 583.

Right to purchase released.

Expenses of partition.

If chief fails to make application, within, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, on written application of the chief of said band being first filed in his office, to cause partition to be made of the reservation in trust for the band of Me-shin-go-me-sia, of ten sections of land made by the seventh article of the treaty between the United States and the Miami tribe of Indians, entered into on the twenty-eighth day of November, eighteen hundred and forty, and by the Senate amendment thereto; and the United States hereby release to said band all right of purchase of said reservation. The expenses of said partition to be paid by said band, and the amount to be deducted by the Secretary of the Interior from any annuities or other moneys due or to become due the several persons to whom partition shall be made: *Provided*, That any costs or expenses made by claimants who shall not be found entitled to share in said lands shall not be a lien thereon, but shall be paid by said claimants, to be retained by said Secretary, out of any moneys that may be due or become due them from the United States: *And provided further*, That if from any cause the chief of said band shall fail to make said written application within six months next after the passage of this act any person or persons interested in said lands may make the same.

Names of members of band Nov. 28, 1840, to be ascertained, and partition made to survivors, &c.

Certain persons intermarried to be included in list.

Testimony how to be taken.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior shall ascertain, by name, what persons constituted the band of Me-shin-go-me-sia on the twenty-eighth day of November, anno Domini eighteen hundred and forty, and then shall proceed to make partition of said reserved land per capita, share and share alike in value, to the survivors of said band, and to their descendants, and to descendants of those who were members of said band at said date, but who have since deceased. He shall also include in said partition-list those persons of Miami blood not of said band, but who have intermarried with a member of said band, and who may be living at the date of said partition. In making said partition-lists the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to take or cause to be taken such testimony as he may deem necessary with the information now in his office, to enable him to discharge his duties under this act. Such testimony may be taken before any person authorized to take and certify depositions under the law of the State of Indiana. The testimony to be taken on said reservation.

Homes and improvements.

Value of improvements.

Copies to be sent to auditors of Grant and Wabash counties, Indiana.

Patents to issue.

After partition,

Sec. 3. That in the partition of said reservation the homes and improvements of the several persons entitled under section two of this act shall be set apart to the occupants as far as can be done in justice to all the parties in interest, the value of said improvements not in any case to be estimated where the same shall be on land awarded to the person who made or caused them to be made, the corners of the several tracts to be distinctly marked and witnessed, and a record kept thereof and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior; and certified copies thereof and of the lists so made, as heretofore provided, to be forwarded to and filed in the offices of the auditors of Grant and Wabash counties, in the State of Indiana, where said land lies. The Secretary of the Interior shall, so soon as said partition is made, cause patents to issue to the several persons to whom partition is made under this act, conveying in fee to each the tract of land so set apart to him or her, which shall entitle the owner thereof to the use, occupancy, and control of the same against all claims whatsoever: *Provided*, That after the date of partition the said lands

Lands subject to laws of descent of Indiana.

shall become subject to the laws of descent of the State of Indiana the same as other lands in said State.

Lands not to be subject to, &c.;

to be subject to taxation after, &c.

Sec. 4. That said lands shall never be subject, in any time to come, to any debt contracted, the consideration of which passed, in whole or in part, prior to the date of partition thereof; nor shall said lands be subject to levy, sale, forfeiture, or mortgage, nor to any lease for a longer period at any one time than three years (to be in writing in all cases), prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-one; nor shall said lands be disposed of, contracted, or sold by the owners thereof, under this partition, prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-one: *Provided*, That the same shall be subject to taxation as other property under the laws of the State of Indiana on and after that date.

Members of band, &c., when to become citizens.

Sec. 5. That the members of said band, and their descendants, shall become citizens of the United States on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

Approved, June 1, 1872.

June 1, 1872.

CHAP. CCLXIII. — *An Act to authorize the President of the United States to negotiate with the Chiefs and Head-men of the Shoshone and Bannock Tribes of Indians for the Relinquishment of a Portion of their Reservation in Wyoming Territory.*

Negotiations to be made with the Shoshone and Bannock Indians for surrender of part of their reservation.

Report to Congress.

Limit to this act.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to negotiate with the Shoshone and Bannock tribes of Indians, for the relinquishment of that portion of the reservation of said tribes in Wyoming Territory which is situate south of the central dividing ridge between the Big Popoagie and Little Wind rivers and south of the forty-third parallel, and to cede to said tribes lands lying north of and adjacent to their present reservation, equal in area to any lands by them ceded. And it shall be the duty of the President to report all proceedings under this act to Congress for approval or rejection: *Provided,* This authority shall not continue beyond January first, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

Approved, June 1, 1872.

June 3, 1872.

CHAP. CCLXXIX. — *An Act to authorize the Appointment of certain Officers in the Quartermaster's Department.*

Certain officers may be appointed in the quartermaster's department of the army, &c.

1866, ch. 299, § 13.
Vol. xiv. p. 334.

No officer to be reduced from present grade.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and hereby is, authorized to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint, certain officers of the quartermaster's department to the grade they would have held in said department, respectively, had the vacancies created therein by the act of July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, from the rank of major to the rank of colonel, both inclusive, been filled by promotion by seniority: *Provided,* That no officer shall be deprived of his relative rank or reduced from his present grade by this act, and that the officers whose appointments are herein authorized shall take rank and receive pay only from the date of their confirmation.

Approved, June 3, 1872.

June 4, 1872.

CHAP. CCLXXX. — *An Act relative to the Entry and Clearance of Ferry-boats and of bonded Cars passing from one State to another through foreign contiguous Territory.*

Ferry-boats not required to enter and clear, nor the persons in charge thereof to present manifests, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That vessels used exclusively as ferry-boats carrying passengers, baggage, goods, wares, and merchandise shall not be required to enter and clear, nor shall the masters or persons in charge of such vessels be required to present manifests, nor to pay entrance or clearance fees, nor fees for receiving or certifying manifests, but they shall, upon arrival in the United States, be required to report such baggage, goods, wares, and merchandise to the proper officer of the customs, according to law.

Sec. 2. That railroad-cars or other vehicles laden with goods, wares, and merchandise, sealed by a customs officer, under the provisions of section six of the act of July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, passing from one port or place in the United States to another therein, through foreign contiguous territory, shall be exempt from the payment of any fees for receiving or certifying manifests thereof.

Railroad cars, sealed by a customs officer, passing from place to place in the United States, through foreign territory, not to pay fees for manifests.

1866, ch. 298, § 6.
Vol. xiv. p. 329.

Approved, June 4, 1872.

CHAP. CCLXXXI. — *An Act further regulating the Construction of Bridges across the Mississippi River.*

June 4, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all bridges hereafter constructed over and across the Mississippi river under authority of any act of Congress shall be subject to all the terms, restrictions, and requirements contained in the fifth section of an act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river, at or near the town of Clinton, in the State of Iowa, and other bridges across said river, and to establish them as post-roads," approved April first, eighteen hundred and seventy-two; and in locating any such bridge the Secretary of War shall have due regard to the security and convenience of navigation, to convenience of access, and to the wants of all railways and highways crossing said river.

All bridges constructed, across the Mississippi river, under any act of Congress, to be subject to

1872, ch. 73, § 5.
Ante, pp. 45, 46.

Approved, June 4, 1872.

CHAP. CCLXXXII. — *An Act to establish a western judicial District of North Carolina.*

June 4, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That that portion of the State of North Carolina comprising the counties of Mecklenburg, Cabarras, Stanly, Montgomery, Richmond, Davie, Davidson, Randolph, Guilford, Rockingham, Stokes, Forsyth, Union, Anson, Caswell, Person, Alamance, Orange, Chatham, Moore, Clay, Cherokee, Swain, Macon, Jackson, Graham, Haywood, Transylvania, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancey, Mitchell, Watauga, Ashe, Alleghany, Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Rutherford, Polk, Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, Catawba, Alexander, Wilkes, Surry, Iredell, Yadkin, and Rowan, and all territory embraced therein which may hereafter be erected into new counties, shall hereafter constitute a new judicial district to be called the western district of North Carolina; and the circuit and district courts of the United States for said western district of North Carolina shall be held in the towns of Statesville, Asheville, and Greensboro', within said district.

Western judicial district of North Carolina established, and of what territory composed.

Circuit and district courts, where to be held.

Sec. 2. That two terms of the circuit and district courts of the United States for said western district of North Carolina shall be held at the following times and places in each year, to wit: At Greensboro', beginning on the first Monday in April and in October; at Statesville, beginning on the third Monday in April and in October; at Asheville, beginning on the first Monday in May and in November.

Same subject.

Sec. 3. That the district of North Carolina shall hereafter consist of the counties not named in this act, and shall be called the eastern district of North Carolina, and the terms of the circuit and district courts therein shall be held at the times and places heretofore appointed and enacted.

Eastern district of North Carolina to consist of what.

Terms of courts.

Sec. 4. That the said circuit and district courts for either of said districts may, in their discretion, order special terms thereof for the trial of criminal and civil issues at such times and places as the court may designate in said districts, and order a grand and a petit jury, or both, to attend

Special terms may be ordered.

the same, by an order to be entered of record thirty days before the day at which said special term shall be ordered to convene; and said courts, respectively, at such special terms shall have all the powers that they have at the regular terms appointed by law: *Provided, however*, That no special term of said circuit court for either district shall be appointed except by and with the concurrence and consent of the circuit judge.

No special term for circuit court without, &c.

Pending suits to be disposed of in eastern district.

Sec. 5. That all suits and other proceedings of whatever name or nature, now pending in the circuit or district court of the United States for the district of North Carolina, except as hereinafter provided, shall be tried and disposed of in the circuit and district courts, respectively, for said eastern district, as the same would have been if this act had not been passed; and for that purpose jurisdiction is reserved to the said courts in said eastern district, and the clerks of the circuit and district courts of the present district of North Carolina shall return the records and files of the said circuit and district courts at the places heretofore appointed, and *to* do and perform all the duties appertaining to their said offices, respectively, within the eastern district, except as is hereinafter provided; and all process returnable to, or proceedings noticed for, any term of the present circuit or district court shall be deemed to be returnable to the next term of said courts, respectively, in the said eastern district, as fixed by this act.

Pending process to be returnable to eastern district.

Certain suits in present district may be removed to western district.

Sec. 6. That upon application of any party to any suit or proceedings, civil or criminal, now pending in the present circuit or district court of the United States for the present district of North Carolina, which should have been commenced in the proper court for the western district of North Carolina if this act had been in force at the time of its commencement, such suit or other proceedings shall be removed for further proceedings to the proper court for said western district, and thereupon the clerk shall transmit the original papers, and copies of all orders made therein, to the clerk of the court to which said suit or proceedings shall be removed for trial or such other proceedings therein as if the said suit or proceedings had originally been commenced therein; the district attorney of said western district to designate the court to which all suits and proceedings, and indictments and criminal proceedings, wherein the United States is plaintiff, shall be removed, and the plaintiff, or his attorney, in all other suits to designate the court to which they shall be transferred; but no suit, indictment, or criminal proceeding, where bail is required of a defendant, shall be transferred until proper bail is given for him to appear accordingly: *Provided*, That all suits and other proceedings, both criminal and civil, now pending in the Cape Fear district court of the United States, at Salisbury, with all the original papers therein, shall be transferred for trial or such other proceedings as shall be meet and proper to a special term of the district court of the United States for said western district of North Carolina, to be held at Salisbury, beginning on the second Monday in August, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-two; and all said suits and proceedings not then finally disposed of shall, with the original papers therein, be transferred to the district courts of said western district at Greensboro' or Statesville, as the judge may order; and all necessary and proper process shall issue and be made returnable in said suits and proceedings to the next terms of said courts, respectively, for trial or such other proceedings therein as if the original proceedings had begun in said last-named courts; and the clerk of said district court at Greensboro' shall act as clerk at said special court at Salisbury; and all suits and other proceedings, both criminal and civil, pending at the late term of the United States district court for the Cape Fear district, held at Marion, beginning on [the] third Monday of August, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and not then finally disposed of, shall, with the original papers therein, be transferred to a special term of the district court for said western district, to be held at Asheville, North Carolina, beginning on the third Monday in August, eighteen hundred and

Procedure in such cases.

Proceedings in the Cape Fear district court at Salisbury to be transferred to special term, &c.

Further transfer.

Suits, &c., at term held at Marion, to be transferred to special term at Asheville.

seventy-two, to be then and there tried, or such other proceedings had therein as may be meet and proper, according to the practice of the court, and all such suits and proceedings as shall not then be finally disposed of shall be continued on the docket of said court, at Asheville, to the next term thereof, and in the mean time all necessary and proper process shall issue from said last-named court and be returnable thereto, and such proceedings had therein as if the original proceedings had begun in said court, and the clerk of said court at Asheville shall act as clerk of said special court at Asheville.

Further continuance.

Judgment lien, &c., not affected by this act.

Final and other process.

Sec. 7. That the passage of this act shall not have the effect to destroy or impair the lien of any judgment or decree rendered by the circuit or district court of the United States for the present district of North Carolina prior to this act taking effect; and final process on any judgment or decree entered in the circuit or district court of the United States for the district of North Carolina, or which shall be entered therein prior to this act taking effect, and all other process for the enforcement of any order of said courts, respectively, in any cause or proceedings now pending therein, except causes or proceedings removed as herein provided, shall be issued from and be returnable to the proper court for the eastern district of North Carolina, and may be directed to and executed by the marshal of the United States for the said eastern district, in any part of the State of North Carolina.

District judge for western district.

District attorney.

Sec. 8. That there shall be appointed a district judge for the said western district of North Carolina, who shall receive an annual salary of three thousand five hundred dollars; and there shall also be appointed a district attorney of the United States for the said western district of North Carolina, who shall receive such fees and compensation, and exercise such powers and perform such duties, as are fixed and enjoined by law.

Clerks of circuit and district courts; their residence and office.

Sec. 9. That the circuit and district judges shall appoint three clerks, each of whom shall be clerks both of the circuit and district courts for said western district of North Carolina, one of whom shall reside and keep his office at Statesville, and one shall reside and keep his office at Asheville, and the third of whom shall reside and keep his office at Greensboro', who shall receive the fees and compensation for services performed by them now fixed by law.

Either clerk may make transcripts of records relating to titles to real estate.

Certified transcripts to be evidence.

Sec. 10. That either of the clerks of the district and circuit courts for said western district of North Carolina is hereby authorized, under the direction of the district judge of said western district, to make a transcript from any of the records, files, or papers of the district and circuit courts of the United States, remaining in the office of the clerks of said eastern district, of all matters and proceedings which relate to or concern liens upon or titles to real estate situate in said western district, and for that purpose shall have access to said records in the office of the said clerks in said eastern district, and such transcripts, when so made by either of said clerks, shall be certified to, to be true and correct, by the clerks making the same, and the same, when so made and certified, shall be evidence in all courts and places equally with said originals.

Approved, June 4, 1872.

June 4, 1872.

1862, ch. 130.
Vol. xii. p. 503.

CHAP. CCLXXXIII. — *An Act amendatory of an Act entitled "An Act donating public Lands to the several States and Territories which may provide Colleges for the Benefit of agricultural and mechanical Arts," passed July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and Acts amendatory thereto.*

Lands granted to Oregon for an agricultural college may be selected from what.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the lands granted to the State of Oregon, for the establishment of an agricultural college, by act of Congress of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and acts amendatory thereto, may be selected by said State from any lands within

If the price of the land selected is $2.50 per acre, such land to count double.

said State subject to homestead or pre-emption entry under the laws of the United States; and in any case where land is selected by the State, the price of which is fixed by law at the double minimum of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, such land shall be counted as double the quantity toward satisfying the grant.

Selections already made, confirmed, except, &c.

Provisos.

Preference to actual settlers.

Sec. 2. That any such selections already made by said State, and the lists duly filed in the proper district land-office, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed, except so far as they may conflict with any adverse legal right existing at the passage of this act: *Provided, however*, That the State shall not receive more than ninety thousand acres, the quantity granted by the act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two: *Provided also*, That such lands shall not be sold by said State for less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre; and where settlement is made upon the same, preference in all cases shall be given to actual settlers at the price for which said lands may be offered.

Approved, June 4, 1872.

June 4, 1872.

CHAP. CCLXXXIV. — *An Act to take away the Circuit Court Jurisdiction of the District Court of the United States for the northern District of Georgia, to create a Circuit Court in said District, and for other Purposes.*

Circuit court jurisdiction taken away from the district court of the northern district court of Georgia, and circuit court created for that district.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of any act or acts of Congress as vests in the district court of the United States for the northern district of Georgia the power and jurisdiction of a circuit court be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and there shall hereafter be a circuit court held for said district, presided over as the circuit court now is, or hereafter may be, in the southern district.

Pending suits and process.

Clerk of the circuit court.

Present clerk of district court to be clerk of circuit court until, &c.

Sec. 2. That all actions, suits, executions, causes, pleas, process, and other proceedings relative to any cause, civil or criminal, which might have been brought and would have been originally cognizable in a circuit court, or removed thereto under any act of Congress, pending in or returnable to the district court for the said northern district of Georgia at the time appointed for holding the next term thereof, are hereby declared to be transferred and made returnable to the circuit court constituted by this act, to be holden within the said district, and shall be heard, tried, and determined therein, in the same manner as if originally instituted in or removed to such circuit court. And the said circuit court shall be governed by the same general laws and regulations as apply to other circuit courts of the United States, and the clerk of said court shall perform the same duties and shall be entitled to receive the same fees and emoluments which are by law established for the clerks of the other circuit courts of the United States, and shall be appointed by the circuit judge of [the] circuit: *Provided*, That the present clerk of the district court for said northern district shall be the clerk of the circuit court of said district till another appointment be made in his place or he be otherwise removed.

Terms of district and circuit courts.

Sec. 3. That there shall be two terms of the district court for the northern district of Georgia, held in Atlanta, in each and every year, to begin on the first Mondays of March and September; and there shall also be two terms of the circuit court for said district, held in Atlanta, in each and every year, to begin on the second Mondays in March and September.

Suits hereafter instituted, where to be returnable;

where there are several defendants.

Sec. 4. That all suits hereafter to be instituted in the district or circuit court of either the northern or southern district of Georgia, not of a local nature, shall be commenced in a court of the district where the defendant resides; but if there be more than one defendant, and they reside in different districts, the plaintiff may sue in either, and send duplicate writs to the other defendants, on which the plaintiff or his attorney shall indorse that the writs thus sent are copies of writs sued out of the proper district; and the said writs, when executed and returned into the office from whence they issued, shall constitute one and the same suit, and be proceeded in accordingly.

Rules of district court for northern district to be in force in circuit court.

Sec. 5. That the rules of court heretofore adopted, and now of force in the district court for the northern district of Georgia, be, and they are hereby declared to be, adopted and of force in the circuit court of said northern district; but the same may be altered, modified, amended, or annulled by the said courts, and new rules may be added thereto in the same manner as in other district and circuit courts. The return-days of writs and executions returnable to the said district and the said circuit courts shall be the first days of the terms of said courts respectively, but the time for the return of writs may be, by rule of court, changed to any rules-day.

Return-days of writs, &c.

Grand and traverse juries;

Sec. 6. That the grand and traverse juries which have been or which may be drawn for the first term after the passage of this act, of the district court for the northern district of Georgia, shall be the juries for both the circuit and the district court; and all the acts as such in either court shall be valid, as if said juries belonged exclusively to the court in which they are acting for the time being.

when may be drawn.

Sec. 7. That it shall be lawful for the requisite jurors, grand and petit, for either or both of said courts, to serve at the first term thereof, to be drawn at any time by the judge of the said district court, or by either of the judges of said circuit court.

Repealing clause.
1848, ch. 151, §§ 9, 10.
Vol. ix. p. 281.

Sec. 8. That the ninth and tenth sections of the act of August eleventh, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, organizing the district court of the northern district of Georgia, and all acts and parts of acts militating against this act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, June 4, 1872.

June 4, 1872.
1866, ch. 230.
Vol. xiv. p. 221.

CHAP. CCLXXXV. — *An Act supplementary to an Act entitled "An Act to aid in the Construction of Telegraph Lines, and to secure to the Government the Use of the same for postal, military, and other Purposes," approved July twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.*

International Ocean Telegraph Company may pre-empt, &c., certain public lands in Florida;

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the International Ocean Telegraph Company shall have the right to pre-empt and use public lands at the following stations in Florida on the line of telegraph belonging to said telegraph company, to wit: at the two ends of the cables on Sinabel Island, the station at Punta Rasa, near the mouth of the Caloosahatchie river, the station at Fort Myers, the points where the line of telegraph crosses the Caloosahatchie river, the station at Pine island, and the stations at Branch river, Bartow, and Tuckertown, each forty acres; such lands being public lands, and now actually used by the International Ocean Telegraph Company of the State of New York: *Provided,* That whenever any one of the smallest legal subdivisions at any one of the stations designated is less than forty acres, by reason of the land lying adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico, or any bay or river, the said company shall pre-empt only such smallest fractional subdivision upon which the buildings and offices of the company are located.

only the smallest fractional subdivision.

Approved, June 4, 1872.

June 4, 1872.

CHAP. CCLXXXVI. — *An Act to enable the President to appoint a Paymaster-General of the Army.*

Paymaster-general of the army may be appointed;
rank, pay, &c.
1869, ch. 124, § 6.
Vol. xv. p. 318.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sixth section of the act of third March, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, making appropriations for the suppport of the army, is so far modified, that the President is hereby authorized to appoint a Paymaster-General, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel, said appointment to date from the time the appointee assumed the duties of the office, to fill the vacancy now existing.

Approved, June 4, 1872.

June 4, 1872.

CHAP. CCLXXXVII. — *An Act relating to Inventories and Accounts of the Property of the United States States in Public Buildings and Grounds.*

Annual statement to be made of public property in public buildings and grounds.
1870, ch. 300.
Vol. xvi. p. 364.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to carry out more effectually the second section of an act entitled "An act to provide inventories and accounts of the property of the United States in the public buildings and grounds belonging to the United States in the District of Columbia," approved July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, that it shall be the duty of the officer or officers, having in charge the property of the United States in and about the Capitol, the President's house, and the botanical garden to furnish an annual statement to the Architect of the Capitol extension, by the first day of December in each year, setting forth the public property in all the buildings, rooms, and grounds, under their charge, purchased during each year, and an account of the disposition of such property during the same period, whether by sale or otherwise.

Approved, June 4, 1872.

June 4, 1872.

CHAP. CCLXXXVIII. — *An Act granting to the Davenport and St. Paul Railroad Company the Right of Way.*

Davenport and Saint Paul R.R. Co. may pass their cars over the bridge across the Mississippi river at Rock Island, upon, &c.;

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Davenport and Saint Paul Railroad Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Iowa, be, and is hereby authorized, upon the payment of one-third of the cost of the bridge over the main channel of the Mississippi river at Rock Island, and shall also be liable for and pay one-third of the cost of keeping the same in repair, to pass the cars of the said Davenport and Saint Paul Railroad Company over said bridge, with the same rights and privileges, and subject to the same restrictions, that are or may be exercised or enjoyed by any other railroad company.

may maintain its own track and bridge, upon, &c.

Proviso.

Sec. 2. That upon the payment into the treasury of the United States of one-half of the money referred to in section one of this act, and the payment to the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad Company of the remaining half of said sum of money, said Davenport and Saint Paul Railroad Company shall be authorized to construct and maintain its own track and bridge from the east end of the bridge first above mentioned to the city of Rock Island, in the State of Illinois: *Provided, however,* That the same shall be done without any expense to the government of the United States, and under the direction and shall continue under the control of the Secretary of War.

Secretary of War to determine time-tables, if the roads cannot agree.

Bridge to strike the Illinois shore, where; when to be completed.

Other roads may use, upon, &c.

Rights of the United States

Sec 3. That in case any railroad companies authorized by law to cross said government bridge cannot agree upon a time-table to control the running of their respective trains thereon, the Secretary of War shall determine the question of difference. and fix the time for trains: *Provided,* That the point where said bridge shall strike the Illinois shore shall be not more than two hundred feet from the present government wagon-bridge: *And provided also,* That said track and bridge shall be completed within two years from the passage of this act. And when completed any other railroad company or companies shall be permitted, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to pass their trains of cars over said last named bridge and track and approaches thereto, upon paying to the parties then in interest their proportionate share of the cost thereof, and of keeping the same in repair: *And provided further,* That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to interfere with any right or claim of the United States to control so much of the original line or bridge as is located east of the main channel of the Mississippi river.

not affected.

Sec. 4. That the Davenport and Saint Paul Railroad Company shall have the right to use the approaches to said bridge, and in case the parties hereto cannot agree upon the terms for using said approaches to said bridge, then, and in that case, the same shall be fixed by the Secretary of War, upon such terms and in such manner as he may deem just and proper.

Davenport and Saint Paul R. R. Co. may use approaches to bridge, &c.

Approved, June 4, 1872.

CHAP. CCLXXXIX. — *An Act directing the Conveyance of certain Lots of Ground, with the Improvements thereon, for the Use of the public Schools of the City of Washington.*

June 4, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following described lands in the city of Washington, to wit: a parcel of land marked and designated upon the map of the city of Washington as part of lot numbered eleven, in square numbered one hundred and forty-one, beginning at the northwest corner of said lot, and running thence due south on the west line of said square, fifty feet; thence due east, thirty feet; thence due north, fifty feet; thence due west on the north line of said square, to the point of beginning. Also a certain piece of land, marked and designated upon the map of the city of Washington as a public reservation, located between Eighth and Ninth streets and K street and Virginia avenue southeast, known as the Anacostia engine-house; and the buildings and improvements on said lot are hereby set apart and appropriated for the use of the public schools in said city of Washington, so long as they shall be occupied for that purpose, and no longer.

Two pieces of land in Washington, D. C., with the improvements thereon set apart for the use of the public schools in that city.

Anacostia engine-house.

Approved, June 4, 1872.

CHAP. CCXC. — *An Act amending an Act entitled "An Act directing the Conveyance of a Lot of Ground for the Use of the public Schools of the City of Washington."*

June 4, 1872.

1860, ch. 77.
Vol. xii. p. 27.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the governor of the District of Columbia be, and he is hereby, authorized to sell and convey part of lot numbered fourteen, in square numbered two hundred and fifty-three, being particularly described as follows, to wit: Beginning at northwest corner of said lot, and thence running south thirty-six feet nine inches, thence east fifty-five feet four inches to east line of said lot, thence north thirty-six feet nine inches, thence west to place of beginning; the proceeds of said sale to be invested by the authorities aforesaid in another lot or part of lot in the city of Washington, and in improvements thereon, the said property so purchased to be used for the purpose of the public schools and for no other purpose; and the conveyance of the authorities aforesaid of the property hereinbefore described shall vest in the purchaser thereof an absolute and perfect title: *Provided,* That said sale shall be made at public auction, in the daytime, to the highest bidder, upon notice of the time, place, and terms of sale, published in the National Republican and Daily Patriot, newspapers published in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, once in each day successively of their respective issues for thirty days immediately preceding such sale. And the governor may, if in his opinion the said lot will bring a higher price, give time for payment of a part of the purchase-money, taking the usual security upon said lot, which he is authorized hereby to take and discharge when full payment shall be made.

Part of a lot of land in Washington, D. C., may be sold, and the proceeds applied to the use of the public schools in that city.

Mode of sale.

Approved, June 4, 1872.

June 4, 1872.

CHAP. CCXCI. — *An Act authorizing the Construction of a Bridge across the Missouri River opposite to or within the corporate Limits of Nebraska City, Nebraska.*

Nebraska City Bridge Co. may build a railroad, &c., bridge across the Missouri river, near Nebraska city.

Bridge to be for use of all, &c.;

not to interfere with navigation;

in case of litigation, cause to be tried where.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the Nebraska City Bridge Company, a corporation having authority from the State of Nebraska and from the State of Iowa, to build a railroad, transit, and wagon bridge across the Missouri river, opposite to or in the immediate vicinity of Nebraska city, in the county of Otoe, and State of Nebraska; and that when constructed, all trains of all railroads terminating at the Missouri river at or near the location of said bridge shall be allowed to cross said bridge, for a reasonable compensation, to be paid to the owners thereof; and that all other property, goods, passengers, teams, and other modes of transit shall be allowed to cross said bridge; and that said bridge shall not interfere with the free navigation of said river beyond what is necessary in order to carry into effect the rights and privileges hereby granted; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction, or alleged obstruction, to the free navigation of said river, the cause may be tried before the district or circuit court of the United States of any State in or opposite to which any portion of said obstruction or bridge may be.

Duty of the corporation named in the charter of said bridge company.

Proviso.

Sec. 2. That the corporators named in the above incorporation shall hold the said charter here granted in trust for the sole and exclusive use and benefit of any person or persons, company or companies, corporation or corporations, who shall build, erect, and complete such bridge herein provided in accordance with the provisions of this act; and said original incorporators shall transfer and assign, without any remunerative compensation, all their rights to any party or parties, company or companies, corporation or corporations, who shall erect said bridge; and if said corporators, or any of them, shall refuse or fail to make such transfer, upon the payment of the reasonable expenses thereof, they may be compelled to do so by any court having jurisdiction: *Provided*, That the said Nebraska City Bridge Company, and their associates, shall fail to commence in good faith the erection of said bridge within one year from the passage of this act, and complete the said bridge without unnecessary and unreasonable delay in accordance with the provisions of this charter.

Bridge may be built with a draw or with unbroken spans;

if with unbroken spans;

if as a drawbridge.

Spans and piers.

Draw to be opened promptly.

Corporation, if, &c., may

Sec. 3. That any bridge built under the provisions of this act may, at the option of person or persons, or corporation building the same, be built as a drawbridge, with a pivot-draw, or with unbroken or continuous spans: *Provided*, That if the same shall be made of unbroken continuous spans, it shall not be of less elevation, in any case, than fifty feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the bottom chord of the bridge, nor shall the spans of said bridge be less than two hundred and fifty feet in length; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river, and not less than three hundred feet in length: *And provided also*, That if a bridge shall be built under this act as a drawbridge, the same shall be constructed as a pivot drawbridge, with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and with spans of not less than one hundred and sixty feet in length in the clear on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw, and the next adjoining spans to the draw shall not be less than two hundred and fifty feet; and said spans shall not be less than thirty feet above low-water mark, and not less than ten feet above extreme high-water mark, measuring to the bottom chord of the bridge, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river: *And provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passage of boats whose construction shall not be such as to admit of their passage under the permanent spans of said bridge, except when trains are passing over the same, but in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw during or after the passage of trains: *And provided further*, That the corporation building said bridge may, if not unauthorized by the provisions of its charter of incorporation, enter upon the banks of said river, either above or below the point of the location of said bridge, for a distance of seven miles, and erect and maintain breakwaters, or use such other means as may be necessary to make a channel for said river, and confine the flow of the water to a permanent channel, and to do whatever may be necessary to accomplish said object, but shall not impede or obstruct the navigation of the said river; and all plans for such works or erections upon the banks of the river shall first be submitted to the Secretary of War for his approval.

make a channel for the river, &c.

Plans to be approved by the Secretary of War.

Sec. 4. That any bridge constructed under this act, and according to its limitations, shall be a lawful structure, and shall be known and recognized as a post-route, upon which, also, no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to the said bridge.

Bridge to be a lawful structure, and a post-route.

Charges.

Sec. 5. That all railway companies desiring to use the said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof, and of all the approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties in case they shall not agree.

All railway companies to have equal rights to use the bridge.

Terms, &c., of use.

Sec. 6. That the plan and specifications, with the necessary drawings of said bridge, shall be submitted to the Secretary of War, for his approval, and until he approve the plan and location of said bridge it shall not be built or commenced; and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge, during the progress of the work thereon, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War; and all changes in the construction of said bridge that may be directed by Congress shall be made at the cost and expense of the owners thereof.

Plans, &c., to be approved by the Secretary of War.

Bridge not to be built, until, &c.

Changes.

Sec. 7. That the right to alter or amend this act, so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of bridges, is hereby expressly reserved.

Act may be altered, &c.

Approved, June 4, 1872.

CHAP. CCXCII. — *An Act authorizing the Construction of a Bridge across the Missouri River at Brownville, Nebraska.*

June 4, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the Brownville, Fort Kearney, and Pacific Railroad Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Nebraska, having authority for that purpose from the States of Nebraska and Missouri, to build a bridge across the Missouri river at Brownville, Nebraska, and to lay on and over said bridge railway tracks for the more perfect connection of any railroads that are or shall be constructed to the said river, at or opposite said point; and that when constructed, all trains of all roads terminating at said river, at or opposite said point, shall be allowed to cross said bridge for a reasonable compensation to the owners of said bridge, under the limitations and conditions hereinafter provided. And in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river, the cause may be tried before the district court of the United States of either State in or opposite to which any portion of said obstruction or bridge may be.

Brownville, Fort Kearney and Pacific R.R. Co. may build a bridge across the Missouri River at Brownville, Nebraska.

All railroads may use the bridge.

In case of litigation, cause to be tried where.

Sec. 2. That said Brownville, Fort Kearney, and Pacific Railroad Company may, at their option, build said bridge as a drawbridge, with a pivot or other form of draw, or with unbroken and continuous spans: *Provided*, That if the said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans it shall not be of less elevation in any case than fifty feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location,

Bridge may be built with a draw or with unbroken spans;

if with unbroken spans.

to the bottom chord of the bridge, nor shall the spans of said bridge be less than two hundred and fifty feet in length; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of said river, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river and not less than three hundred feet in length: *And provided also*, That if said bridge, built under this act, be constructed as a drawbridge the same shall be constructed as a pivot drawbridge, with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and with spans of not less than two hundred feet in length, in the clear, on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw, and the next adjoining spans to the draw shall not be less than two hundred and fifty feet; and said spans shall not be less than thirty feet above low-water mark and not less than ten feet above extreme high-water mark, measuring to the bottom chord of said bridge; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river: *And provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passage of boats; and in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw during or after the passage of trains.

If bridge is built as a drawbridge.

Spans and piers.

Draw to be opened promptly.

Bridge to be a lawful structure and post-route.

Charges.

Sec. 3. That said bridge constructed under this act, and according to its limitations, shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which, also, no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, troops, and the munitions of war of the United States, than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to the said bridge.

All railway companies to have equal rights to use the bridge.

Terms, &c., of use.

Sec. 4. That all railway companies desiring to use the said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof, and of all the approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties in case they shall not agree.

Secretary of War to prescribe regulations for building and managing the bridge.

Changes.

Sec. 5. That the structure herein authorized shall be built under and subject to such regulations for the security of the navigation of said river and lake as the Secretary of War shall prescribe, and the said structure shall be at all times so kept and managed as to offer reasonable and proper means for the passage of vessels through and under said structure; and the said structure shall be changed at the cost and expense of the owners thereof, from time to time, as Congress may direct, so as to preserve the free and convenient navigation of said river; and the authority to erect and continue said bridge shall be subject to revocation by law whenever the public good shall, in the judgment of Congress, so require.

Act may be altered.

Sec. 6. That the right to alter or amend this act so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of said bridge is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, June 4, 1872.

June 4, 1872.

CHAP. CCXCIII. — *An Act granting the Right of Way through the public Lands for the Construction of a Railroad and Telegraph in Florida.*

Right of way through public lands in Florida, granted to the Great Southern Railway Co. for railroad and telegraph.

Extent of grant.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way through the public lands be, and the same is hereby, granted to the Great Southern Railway Company, a corporation created under the laws of the State of Florida, its successors and assigns, for the construction of a railroad and telegraph from the Saint Mary's river, in the State of Florida, to Key West, in said State, together with a branch road from the most eligible point on said road to Tampa Bay and Caloosa Entrance, in said State; and the right, power, and authority are hereby given to said corporation to take, from the public lands adjacent to the line of said road, materials for the construction thereof. Said way is granted to said railroad to the extent of one hundred feet in width on each side of the central line of said road where it may pass through the public domain, including grounds for station-buildings, work-shops, depots, machine-shops, switches, side-tracks, turn-tables, and water-stations, to an amount not exceeding twenty acres for each ten miles in length of the main line of said railroad: *Provided*, That within one year from the passage of this act the said company shall file with the Secretary of the Interior its acceptance of the terms of this act, and a map of the route, exhibiting the line of the road and its branch, as the same has been located, and shall complete said road within ten years of the passage of this act. It shall be the duty of the said company to permit any other railroad which has been or shall be authorized by the United States, or by the State of Florida, to form running connections with its road on fair and equitable terms. In case of disagreement, such terms shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Acceptance of this act, and map of route to be filed within, &c.

Road to be completed in ten years.

Other roads may form running connections.

Sec. 2. That said road shall be a post-route and a military road; and Congress at any time, having due regard for the rights of said company, may fix rates of tariff for transportation of troops, materials of war, and mails, and may add to, alter, or amend this act.

Road to be a post-route and military road.
Rates.

Sec. 3. That Congress reserves it to itself the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act whenever in its judgment the interests of the people may require it.

Act may be altered.

Approved, June 4, 1872.

CHAP. CCXCIV. — *An Act to extend the Provisions of an Act entitled "An Act for the Relief of certain Purchasers of Lands from the legal Representatives of Bartholomew Cousin," approved February eighteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.*

June 4, 1872.
1871, ch. 55.
Vol. xvi. p. 415.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of an act entitled "An act for the relief of certain purchasers of lands from the legal representatives of Bartholomew Cousin," approved February eighteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, be, and the same are hereby, extended one year from the expiration thereof.

Act for the relief of those claiming title to land under Bartholomew Cousin extended.

Approved, June 4, 1872.

CHAP. CCXCV. — *An Act to authorize the Issue of an American Register to the Brig Delphine.*

June 4, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be issued, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, a register for the brig Delphine, formerly a French vessel, but now owned by Messrs. B. S. Rhett and Son, of Charleston, South Carolina, and which said vessel, having been brought into the harbor of Charleston in a damaged condition, was ordered by the French consul at that port to be sold at public auction, and was purchased by said B. S. Rhett & Son, who have caused the said vessel to be repaired: *Provided*, That it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that the cost of the repairs made in the United States, after the purchase of said vessel by the present owners, equals three times the amount paid by said B. S. Rhett & Son at said auction.

American register to be issued to the brig Delphine.

Proviso.

Approved, June 4, 1872.

CHAP. CCXCVI. — *An Act to provide for the Sale of the Marine Hospital and Grounds at San Francisco.*

June 4, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to sell for the best price that can be obtained, after due notice, the United States Marine Hospital building and grounds at Rincon point in the city of San Francisco, California, such sale to include all the land embraced in the government reservation at Rincon point aforesaid, and, on due payment, to make,

Marine hospital and grounds at San Francisco may be sold.

execute, and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers thereof all the rights and title thereto belonging to the United States, and the proceeds of such sale, after deducting necessary expenses, to be paid into the treasury of the United States.

Approved, June 4, 1872.

June 5, 1872.
1871, ch. 68.
Vol. xvi. p. 430.

CHAP. CCCV.—*An Act to correct an Error in the Act approved February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.*

Military reservation of Fort Walla-Walla in Washington Territory, may be sold.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of useless military reservations," approved February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, as locates the military reservation of Fort Walla-Walla, in "Oregon," is hereby amended so as to read "Washington Territory," the actual location of said reservation.

Approved, June 5, 1872.

June 5, 1872.

CHAP. CCCVI.—*An Act in Regard to the Commencement of increased Pay to promoted Officers in the Navy.*

Date of increased pay to promoted officers in the navy.
1870, ch. 295, § 7.
Vol. xvi. p. 333.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the clause in section seven of the act of July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, "making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for other purposes," which enacts "that hereafter the increased pay of a promoted officer shall commence from the date he is to take rank as given in his commission," be, and the same is hereby, repealed: *Provided,* That if such officer shall have been promoted in course to fill a vacancy, and shall have been in the performance of the duties of the higher grade *grade* from the date he is to take rank, he may be allowed the increased pay from that date.

Approved, June 5, 1872.

June 5, 1872.
See *Post*, p. 547.

CHAP. CCCVII.—*An Act to fix the Pay of certain Rear-admirals on the retired List of the Navy.*

Pay of certain rear-admirals on the retired list of the navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy, rear-admirals on the retired list of the navy, who were retired as captains when the highest grade in the navy was captain, at the age of sixty-two years, or after forty-five years' service, and who, after their retirement, were promoted to the grade of rear-admiral, and performed the duties of that grade in time of war, shall, when not on duty, be entitled to and receive the pay of rear-admirals on the retired list.

Approved, June 5, 1872.

June 5, 1872.

CHAP. CCCVIII.—*An Act to provide for the Removal of the Flathead and other Indians from the Bitter Root Valley, in the Territory of Montana.*

Flathead and other Indians to be removed from Bitter Root valley to the Jocko reservation.

Vol. xii. pp. 975, 976

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the President, as soon as practicable, to remove the Flathead Indians, (whether of full or mixed bloods,) and all other Indians connected with said tribe, and recognized as members thereof, from Bitter Root valley, in the Territory of Montana, to the general reservation in said Territory, (commonly known as the Jocko reservation,) which by a treaty concluded at Hell Gate, in the Bitter Root valley, July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and ratified by the Senate March eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, between the United States and the confederated tribes of

Flathead, Kootenai, and Pend d'Oreille Indians, was set apart and reserved for the use and occupation of said confederated tribes.

Sec. 2. That as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, the surveyor-general of Montana Territory shall cause to be surveyed, as other public lands of the United States are surveyed, the lands in the Bitter Root valley lying above the Lo-Lo fork of the Bitter Root river; and said lands shall be open to settlement, and shall be sold in legal subdivisions to actual settlers only, the same being citizens of the United States, or having duly declared their intention to become such citizens, said settlers being heads of families, or over twenty-one years of age, in quantities not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to each settler, at the price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, payment to be made in cash within twenty-one months from the date of settlement, or of the passage of this act. The sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections of said lands shall be reserved for school purposes in the manner provided by law. Town-sites in said valley may be reserved and entered as provided by law: *Provided*, That no more than fifteen townships of the lands so surveyed shall be deemed to be subject to the provisions of this act: *And provided further*, That none of the lands in said valley above the Lo-Lo fork shall be open to settlement under the homestead and pre-emption laws of the United States. An account shall be kept by the Secretary of the Interior of the proceeds of said lands, and out of the first moneys arising therefrom there shall be reserved and set apart for the use of said Indians the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be by the President expended, in annual instalments, in such manner as in his judgment shall be for the best good of said Indians, but no more than five thousand dollars shall be expended in any one year.

Certain lands in Bitter Root valley, Montana Territory, to be surveyed and open to settlement;
may be sold to whom, &c.

Quantity and price.

School sections.

Town sites.

Provisos.

Account of sales to be kept, and proceeds how applied.

Sec. 3. That any of said Indians, being the head of a family, or twenty-one years of age, who shall, at the passage of this act, be actually residing upon and cultivating any portion of said lands, shall be permitted to remain in said valley and pre-empt without cost the land so occupied and cultivated, not exceeding in amount one hundred and sixty acres for each of such Indians, for which he shall receive a patent without power of alienation: *Provided*, That such Indian shall, prior to August first, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, notify the superintendent of Indian affairs for Montana Territory that he abandons his tribal relations with said tribe, and intends to remain in said valley: *And provided further*, That said superintendent shall have given such Indian at least one month's notice prior to the date last above mentioned of the provisions of this act and of his right so to remain as provided in this section of this act.

Certain Indians may remain in the valley and pre-empt 160 acres.

Patent.

Notice of intent to be given before, &c.

Notice to Indians.

Sec. 4. That in case John Owen, an actual settler in said valley, above the Lo-Lo fork, shall come within the provisions of the act of Congress of September twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty, entitled "An act to create the office of surveyor-general of the public lands in Oregon, and to provide for the survey, and to make donations to settlers of the said public lands," and the acts amendatory thereof, he shall be permitted to establish such fact in the land-office in the said Territory of Montana, and, upon proof of compliance with the provisions of said act or acts, shall be permitted to obtain title, in the manner provided therein, to such quantity of land as he may be entitled to under the same. All disputes as to title to any lands mentioned in this act shall be decided according to the rules governing the decision of disputes in ordinary cases under the pre-emption laws of the United States.

John Owen may obtain title to certain lands, if, &c.

1850, ch. 76.
Vol. ix. p. 496.
1853, ch. 69.
Vol. x. p. 158.
1854, ch. 84.
Vol. x. p. 305.
1864, ch. 154.
Vol. xiii. p. 184.
1871, ch. 131.
Vol. xvi. p. 583.

Disputes as to titles;
how to be decided.

Approved, June 5, 1872.

June 5, 1872.

CHAP. CCCIX.—*An Act to carry into Effect the fourth Article of the Treaty of February twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, with the Seneca, Shawnee, Quapaw, and other Indians.*

Preamble.
Vol. xv. pp. 514, 526.

Whereas, by the fourth article of the treaty of February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, with the Shawnee, Quapaw, and other Indians, the strip of lands belonging to said Quapaws lying within the State of Kansas was sold to the United States, and intended, by the amendment to said article, to be sold to actual settlers, under the pre-emption laws of the United States; but whereas, by the manner of insertion of said amendment, the said lands are left without any provisions for their disposal: Therefore, for the purpose of carrying out the intention of the treaty and of its amendments,

Amendment of treaty declared to apply to what lands of the Quapaw Indians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said amendment shall not be construed as authorizing or providing for the disposal of the lands of the said Quapaw Indians, which, by the fourth article of the said treaty of February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, were sold to the United States at one dollar and fifteen cents an acre, and lying and being within the boundary of the Indian Territory, but said amendment shall refer to, and be construed to authorize and direct, the disposal of the strip of land theretofore belonging to said Indians, lying and being within the State of Kansas, and which, by the aforesaid article of said treaty, *were* [was] sold to the United States for one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre.

Certain land in Kansas ceded to the United States by the Quapaw Indians open to entry and pre-emption.
One half-section to Samuel G. Vallier.
Tracts part on the Quapaw strip and part on the government strip.

Sec. 2. That the said strip of land within the State of Kansas, so ceded to the United States by the said Quapaw band of Indians, be, and the same is hereby, declared open to entry and pre-emption, under the pre-emption laws of the United States, at the price of one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre, excepting therefrom one half-section, to be patented to Samuel G. Vallier, including his improvements, as provided in the fourth article of said treaty; and all such pre-emptions shall be paid for in the lawful money of the United States, at the proper land office of the United States, within one year from the date of settlement, or where settlement was made before the passage of this act, then within one year from the passage of the same: *Provided,* That in case any settler has entered upon and improved a single tract, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, a part of which is embraced in said Quapaw strip, and a part on the government strip, so called, his entry of the part on the government strip, under the pre-emption laws, shall not prevent the entry of the remainder of his tract upon said Quapaw lands, in the State of Kansas, under this act.

Approved, June 5, 1872.

June 5, 1872.
See *Post*, p. 538.

CHAP. CCCX.—*An Act to confirm to the Great and Little Osage Indians a Reservation in the Indian Territory.*

Preamble.
Vol. xiv. pp. 799, 804.
1870, ch. 296, § 12.
Vol. xvi. p. 362.

Whereas by the treaty of eighteen hundred and sixty-six between the United States and the Cherokee nation of Indians, said nation ceded to the United States all its lands west of the ninety-sixth meridian west longitude, for the settlement of friendly Indians thereon; and whereas by act of Congress approved July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, the President was authorized and directed to remove the Great and Little Osage Indians to a location in the Cherokee country west of the ninety-sixth meridian, to be designated for them by the United States authorities; and whereas it was provided by the same act of Congress that the lands of the Osages in Kansas should be sold by the United States, and so much of the proceeds thereof as were necessary should be appropriated for the payment to the Cherokees for the lands set apart for the said Osages west of the ninety-sixth meridian; and whereas under the provisions of the above-mentioned treaty and act of Congress and

Reservation of the Great and Little Osage Indians.

concurrent action of the authorities of the United States and the Cherokee nation, the said Osages were removed from their former homes in the State of Kansas to a reservation set apart for them in the Indian Territory, at the time of the removal supposed to be west of the said ninety-sixth meridian, and bounded on the east thereby, and upon which said Osages have made substantial and valuable improvements; and whereas by a recent survey and establishment of the ninety-sixth meridian it appears that the most valuable portion of said Osage reservation, and upon which all their improvements are situated, lies east of the said meridian; and whereas it therefore became necessary to select other lands in lieu of those found to be east of the established ninety-sixth meridian for said Osage Indians; and whereas a tract has accordingly been selected, lying between the western boundary of the reservations heretofore set apart for said Indians and the main channel of the Arkansas river, with the south line of the State of Kansas for a northern boundary, and the north line of the Creek country and the main channel of the Arkansas river for a southern and western boundary; and whereas the act of Congress approved July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, restricts the said reservation for said Osage Indians to "a tract of land in compact form equal in quantity to one hundred and sixty acres for each member of said tribe;" and whereas in a letter of the Cherokee delegation, addressed to the Secretary of the Interior on the eighth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-two on behalf of the Cherokee nation, containing their approval of and assent to the proposition to provide for the settlement of the Osage and Kaw Indians on that portion of the Cherokee country lying west of the ninety-sixth degree west longitude, south of Kansas, east and north of the Arkansas river: Therefore,

A tract of land west of the 96th meridian set apart as a reservation for the Great and Little Osage Indians. Boundaries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to provide said Osage tribe of Indians with a reservation, and secure to them a sufficient quantity of land suitable for cultivation, the following-described tract of country, west of the established ninety-sixth meridian, in the Indian Territory, be, and the same is hereby, set apart for and confirmed as their reservation, namely: Bounded on the east by the ninety-sixth meridian, on the south and west by the north line of the Creek country and the main channel of the Arkansas river, and on the north by the south line of the State of Kansas: *Provided,* That the location as aforesaid shall be made under the provisions of article sixteen of the treaty of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, so far as the same may be applicable thereto: *And provided further,* That said Great and Little Osage tribe of Indians shall permit the settlement within the limits of said tract of land [of] the Kansas tribe of Indians, the lands so settled and occupied by said Kansas Indians, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres for each member of said tribe, to be paid for by said Kansas tribe of Indians out of the proceeds of the sales of their lands in Kansas, at a price not exceeding that paid by the Great and Little Osage Indians to the Cherokee nation of Indians.

Location.

Kansas Indians may be settled on the tract of the Great and Little Osage tribes.

Approved, June 5, 1872.

June 5, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXI. — *An Act to provide for the Restoration of the Records of the Proceedings of the Court of Inquiry concerning the Operations of the Army under the Command of General Don Carlos Buell, in Kentucky and Tennessee.*

Preamble.

Whereas it appears in the matter of investigation made by the court of inquiry, in the years eighteen hundred and sixty-two and eighteen hundred and sixty-three, into the operations of the army under the command of General Don Carlos Buell, in Kentucky and Tennessee, that the records of the proceedings of said court are not to be found on the proper files in the War Department; and whereas it further appears that there is now in the possession of Benn Pitman, the phonographic reporter of said court, a full and complete report of the proceedings of said court of inquiry: Therefore,

Complete transcript of phonographic notes of the court of inquiry in the case of General Don Carlos Buell to be made and filed.
See *Post*, p. 367.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be directed to employ at once Benn Pitman, the reporter for the court of inquiry in the said matter, to make a full and complete transcript of the phonographic notes taken by him during the said investigation, and to put the same on file among the records of the War Department, and to furnish a copy of the same to Congress.

APPROVED, June 5, 1872.

June 5, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXII. — *An Act for the Relief of George A. Stevens, of the United States Navy.*

George A. Stevens to be reappointed in the navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint, and, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to commission, George A. Stevens to such rank in the United States navy as the circumstances of said Stevens' case may, in his judgment, seem to justify: *Provided*, That the appointment hereby authorized shall not entitle the said Stevens to a position above that formerly occupied by him in the navy.

APPROVED, June 5, 1872.

June 5, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXIII. — *An Act making a Transfer of a Pension Appropriation from one Fund to another.*

Transfer of pension appropriation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to transfer from the appropriations for pensions for "widows and dependent relatives and soldiers of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve," for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, such an amount as may be necessary to meet any deficiency that may arise in the appropriation for invalid pensions for that year.

APPROVED, June 5, 1872.

June 6, 1872.

[Amended. *Post*, p. 539.]

CHAP. CCCXV. — *An Act to reduce Duties on Imports, and to reduce Internal Taxes, and for other Purposes.*

Customs duties in lieu of former duties, from August 1, 1872, upon

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter enumerated or provided for, imported from foreign countries, there shall be levied, collected, and paid the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say:

coal;

On all slack coal or culm, such as will pass through a half-inch screen, forty cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel.

On all bituminous coal and shale, seventy-five cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel.

salt;

On salt, in bulk, eight cents per one hundred pounds.

On salt, in bags, sacks, barrels, or other packages, twelve cents per one hundred pounds.

oatmeal;

On oat-meal, one half cent per pound.

potatoes;

On potatoes, fifteen cents per bushel.

leather and skins.

On bend or belting leather, and on Spanish or other sole leather, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

On calf-skins, tanned, or tanned and dressed, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

On upper leather of all other kinds, and on skins dressed and finished of all kinds, not herein otherwise provided for, twenty per centum ad valorem.

On all skins for morocco tanned, but unfinished, ten per centum ad valorem.

Customs duties in lieu of former duties from August 1, 1872, upon

On chiccory-root, ground or unground, one cent per pound.

chiccory root;

On all timber, squared or sided, not otherwise provided for, one cent per cubic foot;

timber, boards, &c.;

On sawed boards, plank, deals, and other lumber of hemlock, whitewood, sycamore, and bass-wood, one dollar per thousand feet board measure;

On all other varieties of sawed lumber, two dollars per thousand feet board measure: *Provided*, That when lumber of any sort is planed or finished, in addition to the rates herein provided, there shall be levied and paid, for each side so planed or finished, fifty cents per thousand feet; and if planed on one side and tongued and grooved, one dollar per thousand feet; and if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved, one dollar and fifty cents per thousand feet.

planed, &c., lumber;

On hubs for wheels, posts, last-blocks, wagon blocks, oar blocks, gun blocks, heading blocks, and all like blocks or sticks, rough-hewn or sawed only, twenty per centum ad valorem.

hubs, blocks, &c.;

On pickets and palings, twenty per centum ad valorem.

pickets, &c.;

On laths, fifteen cents per thousand pieces.

On all shingles, thirty-five cents per thousand.

laths, shingles, clapboards;

On pine clapboards, two dollars per thousand.

On spruce clapboards, one dollar and fifty cents per thousand.

On house or cabinet furniture, in pieces or rough, and not finished, thirty per centum ad valorem.

furniture;

On cabinet wares and house furniture, finished, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

On casks and barrels, empty, and on sugar-box shooks, and packing-boxes of wood, not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

casks and barrels;

On fruit, shade, lawn, and ornamental trees, shrubs, plants, and flower-seeds, not otherwise provided for, twenty per centum ad valorem.

trees, plants, seeds, &c.;

On garden-seeds, and all other seeds for agricultural and horticultural purposes, not otherwise provided for, twenty per centum ad valorem.

On ginger, ground, three cents per pound.

On ginger, preserved or pickled, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

ginger;

On ginger, essence of, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

On chocolate, five cents per pound, and on cocoa, prepared or manufactured, two cents per pound.

chocolate.

Sec. 2. That on and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, in lieu of the duties imposed by law on the articles in this section enumerated, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the goods, wares, and merchandise in this section enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, ninety per centum of the several duties and rates of duty now imposed by law upon said articles severally, it being the intent of this section to reduce existing duties on said articles ten per centum of such duties, that is to say:

From August 1, 1872, rates of duty to be ninety per cent of the duties now imposed upon

On all manufactures of cotton of which cotton is the component part of chief value.

manufactures of cotton;

On all wools, hair of the alpaca, goat, and other animals, and all manufactures wholly or in part of wool or hair of the alpaca, and other like animals, except as hereinafter provided.

wools, &c., and manufactures thereof;

On all iron and steel, and on all manufactures of iron and steel, of which such metals or either of them shall be the component part of chief value, excepting cotton machinery.

iron and steel, &c;

On all metals not herein otherwise provided for, and on all manufactures of metals of which either of them is the component part of chief value, ex-

metals, &c.; except, &c.

From August 1, 1872, rates of duty to be ninety per cent of the duties now imposed upon wire-rope, &c.;

cepting percussion caps, watches, jewelry, and other articles of ornament: *Provided*, That all wire-rope and wire strand or chain made of iron-wire, either bright, coppered, galvanized, or coated with other metals, shall pay the same rate of duty that is now levied on the iron wire of which said rope or strand or chain is made; and all wire-rope and wire strand or chain made of steel wire, either bright, coppered, galvanized, or coated with other metals, shall pay the same rate of duty that is now levied on the steel wire of which said rope or strand or chain is made.

paper, &c., except, &c., books, &c.;

On all paper, and manufactures of paper, excepting unsized printing paper, books and other printed matter, not herein specifically provided for.

india-rubber, &c., and oil-cloths;

On all manufactures of India rubber, gutta-percha, or straw, and on oil-cloths of all descriptions.

glass and glassware;

On glass and glassware, and on unwrought pipe-clay, fine clay, and fuller's earth.

leather, &c.;

liquorice paste, &c.

On all leather not otherwise herein provided for, and on all manufactures of skins, bone, ivory, horn, and leather, except gloves and mittens, and of which either of said articles is the component part of chief value; and on liquorice paste or liquorice juice.

Ten per cent ad valorem additional duty after October 1, 1872, on certain goods, the produce of countries east of the Cape of Good Hope, when, &c.

Sec. 3. That on and after the first day of October next there shall be collected and paid on all goods, wares, and merchandise of the growth or produce of countries east of the Cape of Good Hope (except wool, raw cotton, and raw silk as reeled from the cocoon, or not further advanced than tram, thrown, or organzine), when imported from places west of the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of ten per centum ad valorem, in addition to the duties imposed on any such article when imported directly from the place or places of their growth or production.

Duties in lieu of former duties from August 1st, 1872, upon

Sec. 4. That on and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles mentioned in this section, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the goods, wares, and merchandise in this section enumerated, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say:

manufactures of flax, &c.;

floor-cloth canvas, cotton-bags, &c.;

On all burlaps, and like manufactures of flax, jute, or hemp, or of which flax, jute, or hemp shall be the component material of chief value, excepting such as may be suitable for bagging for cotton, thirty per centum ad valorem; on all oil-cloth foundations or floor-cloth canvas, made of flax, jute, or hemp, or of which flax, jute, or hemp shall be the component material of chief value, forty per centum ad valorem; on all bags, cotton bags, and bagging, and all other like manufactures, not herein otherwise provided for, except bagging for cotton, composed wholly or in part of flax, hemp, jute, gunny-cloth, gunny-bags, or other material, forty per centum ad valorem.

insulators in telegraphy, except, &c.;

On insulators for use exclusively in telegraphy, except those made of glass, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

bouillons, &c.;

On bouillons or cannetille, and metal threads, filé or gespinst, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

emery;

On emery ore, six dollars a ton; and on emery grains, two cents a pound.

corks, &c.;

On corks and cork bark, manufactured, thirty per centum ad valorem.

acids;

On acids, namely, acetic, acetous, and pyroligneous of specific gravity of 1.047, or less, five cents per pound; acetic, acetous, and pyroligneous of specific gravity over 1.047, thirty cents per pound; carbolic, liquid, ten per centum ad valorem; gallic, one dollar per pound; sulphuric, fuming (Nordhausen), one cent per pound; tannic, one dollar per pound; tartaric, fifteen cents per pound.

acetates.

On acetates of ammonia, twenty-five cents per pound; baryta, twenty-five cents per pound; copper, ten cents per pound; iron, twenty-five cents per pound; lead, brown, five cents per pound; white, ten cents per pound;

potassa, twenty-five cents per pound; soda, twenty-five cents per pound; strontia, twenty-five cents per pound; zinc, twenty-five cents per pound.

Customs duties on

On blue vitriol, four cents per pound;

blue vitriol;

On camphor, refined, five cents per pound;

camphor;

On sulphate of quinine, twenty per centum ad valorem;

quinine;

On chlorate of potash, three cents per pound;

potash;

On Rochelle salts, five cents per pound;

Rochelle salts;

On sal-soda, and soda-ash, one-fourth of one cent per pound;

sal-soda, &c.;

On santonine, three dollars per pound;

santonine;

On strychnia, one dollar per ounce;

strychnia;

On bay-rum or bay-water, whether distilled or compounded, one dollar per gallon of first proof, and in proportion for any greater strength than first proof.

bay-rum, &c.

On rum essence or oil, and bay-rum essence or oil, fifty cents per ounce.

rum essence;

On all sized or glued paper, suitable only for printing-paper, twenty-five per centum ad valorem;

sized paper;

On vermuth, the same duty as on wines of the same cost;

vermuth;

On mustard, ground, in bulk, ten cents per pound; when enclosed in glass or tin, fourteen cents per pound;

mustard;

On Zante or other currants, one cent per pound;

On figs, two and one-half cents per pound;

On raisins, two and one-half cents per pound;

On dates and prunes one cent per pound;

currants, figs, raisins, dates, &c.;

On preserved or condensed milk, twenty per centum ad valorem;

condensed milk;

On fire-crackers, one dollar per box of forty packs, not exceeding eighty to each pack, and in the same proportion for any greater or less number.

fire-crackers;

On tin, in plates or sheets, terne, and taggers tin, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

tin;

On iron and tin-plates galvanized or coated with any metal by electric batteries, two cents per pound.

iron, &c., plates;

On Moisic iron, made from sand ore by one process, fifteen dollars per ton.

moisic iron;

On umbrella and parasol ribs and stretchers, frames, tips, runners, handles, or other parts thereof, when made in whole or chief part of iron, steel, or any other metal, a duty of forty-five per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That the rate of duty upon umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, when covered with silk or alpaca, shall be sixty per centum ad valorem; all other umbrellas shall be forty-five per centum ad valorem;

umbrella, &c., ribs, &c.

umbrellas;

On saltpetre, crude, one cent per pound; refined and partially refined, two cents per pound.

saltpetre.

Sec. 5. That on and after the first day of August next the importation of the articles enumerated and described in this section shall be exempt from duty, that is to say:

Articles exempt from duty on and after August 1, 1872.

Acid, boracic and sulphuric;

Agates, unmanufactured;

Almond shells;

Aluminium, or aluminum;

Amber beads and amber gum;

American manufactures, the following, to wit, casks, barrels, or carboys, and other vessels, and grain-bags, the manufacture of the United States, if exported, containing American produce, and declaration be made of intent to return the same empty, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury;

Angelica root;

Animals brought into the United States temporarily and for a period not exceeding six months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or racing association: *Provided*, that bond be first given, in accordance with the regulations to be pre-

Articles exempt from duty on and after August 1, 1872.

scribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the condition that the full duty to which such animals would otherwise be liable shall be paid in case of their sale in the United States, or if not re-exported within said six months;

Annato, roncou, rocou, or orleans, and all extracts of;

Annatto-seed;

Antimony, ore, and crude sulphuret of;

Aqua fortis;

Argal-dust;

Arseniate of aniline;

Balm of Gilead;

Balsams, viz.: Copavia, fir or Canada, Peru and Tolu;

Bamboo reeds, no further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for walking-sticks or canes, or for sticks for umbrellas, parasols, or sunshades;

Bamboos, unmanufactured;

Bezoar stones;

Bed feathers and downs;

Birds, stuffed;

Black salts;

Black tares;

Bladders, crude, and all integuments of animals not otherwise provided for;

Bologna sausages;

Bones, crude and not manufactured; bones, burned, calcined, ground, or steamed;

Borax, crude;

Borate of lime;

Books which shall have been printed and manufactured more than twenty years at the date of importation;

Books, maps, and charts imported by authority for the use of the United States or for the use of the library of Congress: *Provided*, That the duty shall not have been included in the contract or price paid;

Books, maps, and charts specially imported, not more than two copies in any one invoice, in good faith for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical, literary, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use, or by the order, of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States;

Books, professional, of persons arriving in the United States;

Books, household effects, or libraries, or parts of libraries, in use of persons or families from foreign countries, if used abroad by them not less than one year, and not intended for any other person or persons, nor for sale;

Brazil paste;

Brazil pebbles for spectacles, and pebbles for spectacles, rough;

Burgundy pitch;

Camphor, crude;

Cat-gut strings, or gut-cord, for musical instruments;

Chamomile flowers;

Charcoal;

China root;

Cinchona root;

Chloride of lime;

Coal-stores of American vessels: *Provided*, That none shall be unloaded;

Cobalt, ore of;

Cocoa or cocao, crude, and fiber, leaves, and shells of;

Coir and coir yarn;

Colcothar, dry, or oxide of iron;

Articles exempt from duty on and after August 1, 1872.

Coltsfoot (crude drug);

Contrayerva-root;

Copper, old, taken from the bottom of American vessels compelled by marine disaster to repair in foreign ports;

Cowage down;

Cow or kine pox, or vaccine virus;

Cubebs;

Curling-stones or quoits;

Curry and curry powders;

Cyanite or kyanite;

Diamonds, rough or uncut, including glazier's diamonds;

Dried bugs;

Dried blood;

Dried and prepared flowers;

Elecampane-root;

Ergot;

Fans, common palm-leaf;

Farina;

Flowers, leaves, plants, roots, barks, and seeds, for medicinal purposes, in a crude state, not otherwise provided for;

Firewood;

Flint, flints, and ground flint-stones;

Fossels;

Fruit, plants tropical and semi-tropical for the purpose of propagation or cultivation;

Galanga, or galangal;

Garancine;

Gentian-root;

Ginger-root;

Ginseng-root;

Goldbeaters' molds and goldbeaters' skins;

Gold-size;

Grease, for use as soap-stock only, not otherwise provided for;

Gunny-bags and gunny-cloth, old or refuse, fit only for remanufacture;

Gut and worm-gut, manufactured or unmanufactured, for whip and other cord;

Guts, salted;

Hair, all horse, cattle, cleaned or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn, but unmanufactured;

Hair of hogs, curled, for beds and mattresses, and not fit for bristles;

Hellebore-root;

Hide cuttings, raw, with or without the hair on, for glue-stock;

Hide-rope;

Hides, namely, Angora goat-skins, raw, without the wool, unmanufactured; asses' skins, raw, unmanufactured;

Hides, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled, and skins, except sheep-skins with the wool on;

Hones and whetstones;

Hop-roots for cultivation;

Horn-strips;

Indian hemp (crude drug);

Indio or Malacca joints, not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for the manufacture into which they are intended to be converted;

Iridium;

Isinglass, or fish-glue;

Istle, or Tampico fiber;

Jalap;

Josstick or Josslight;

Jute butts;

Articles exempt from duty on and after August 1, 1872.

Leather, old scrap;

Leaves, all, not otherwise provided for;

Lithographic stones, not engraved;

Loadstones;

Logs, and round unmanufactured timber not otherwise provided for and ship timber;

Macaroni and vermicella;

Madder and munjeet, ground or prepared, and all extracts of;

Magnets;

Manganese, oxide and ore of;

Marrow, crude;

Marsh-mallows;

Matico leaf;

Meerschaum, crude or raw;

Mica and mica waste;

Mineral waters, all, not artificial;

Moss, sea-weed, and all other vegetable substances used for beds and mattresses;

Murexide (a dye);

Musk, crude;

Mustard-seed, brown and white;

Nuts, cocoa and Brazil or cream;

Nux vomica;

Oil, essential, fixed or expressed, viz.: Almonds; amber, crude and rectified; ambergris; anise, or anise-seed; anthos, or rosemary; bergamo*nt*; cajeput; caraway; cassia; cedrat; chamomile; cinnamon; citronella, or lemon-grass; civet; fennel; jasmine, or jessamine; juglandium; juniper; lavender; mace; ottar of roses; poppy; sesame, or sesamum-seed, or bene; thyme, red, or origanum; thyme, white; valerian;

Oil-cake;

Olives, green or prepared;

Orange buds and flowers;

Orpiment;

Osmium;

Oxidizing paste;

Palladium;

Paper-stock, crude, of every description, including all grasses, fibers, rags other than wool, waste, shavings, clippings, old paper, rope ends, waste rope, waste bagging, gunny-bags and gunny-cloth, old or refuse, to be used in making and fit only to be converted into paper, and unfit for any other manufacture, and cotton waste, whether for paper-stock or other purposes;

Pellitory root;

Persis, or extract of archil, and cudbear;

Peruvian bark;

Pewter and britannia metal, old, and fit only to be remanufactured;

Phanglein;

Plumbago;

Polypodium;

Pulu;

Quick-grass root;

Quills, prepared or unprepared;

Railroad ties, of wood;

Ratan and reeds, unmanufactured;

Rennets, raw or prepared;

Root flour;

Saffron and Safflower and extract of;

Saffron cake;

Sago, crude;

Articles exempt from duty on and after August 1, 1872.

Sago and sago-flour;

Saint John's beans;

Salacine;

Salep, or saloup;

Sassafras, bark and root;

Sauerkraut;

Sausage-skins;

Seeds, namely, anise, anise star, Canary, chia, sesamum, sugar-cane, and seeds of forest-trees;

Shark-skins;

Snails;

Soap-stocks;

Sparterre, for making or ornament*al* hats;

Spunk;

Stavesacre, crude;

Storax, or Styrax;

Straw, unmanufactured;

Strontia, oxide of, or protoxide of strontium;

Succinic acid;

Sugar of milk;

Talc;

Tamarinds;

Teasels;

Teeth, unmanufactured;

Terra-alba, aluminous;

Tica, crude;

Tin, in pigs, bars, or blocks, and grain-tin;

Tonquin, Tonqua, or Tonka beans;

Tripoli;

Umbrella sticks, crude, to wit, all partridge, hair-wood, pimento, orange, myrtle, and other sticks and canes, in the rough, or no further manufactured than cut into lengths suitable for umbrella, parasol, or sun-shade sticks or walking-canes;

Uranium, oxide of;

Vanilla beans or vanilla plants;

Venice turpentine;

Wafers;

Wax, bay or myrtle, Brazilian and Chinese;

Whalebone, unmanufactured;

Yams;

Yeast-cakes;

Zaffer.

Standard for vinegar.

Sec. 6. That for all purposes the standard for vinegar shall be taken to be that strength which requires thirty-five grains of bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy of vinegar, and all import duties that now are, or may hereafter be, imposed by law on vinegar imported from foreign countries shall be collected according to said standard.

Certain machinery for steam-towage on canals, to be free of duty for two years, and certain steam-plow machinery.

Sec. 7. That for a term of two years from and after the passage of this act, and no longer, machinery and apparatus designed only for, and adapted to be used for steam towage on canals, and not now manufactured in the United States, may be imported by any State, or by any person duly authorized by the legislature of any State, free of duty, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and also that for the term of two years from and after the passage of this act, and no longer, steam plow machinery, adapted to the cultivation of the soil, may be imported by any person for his own use, free of duty, subject to such regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury as before provided.

Imported

Sec. 8. That all imported goods, wares, and merchandise which may goods, &c., in public stores August 1, 1872, to pay what duty.

Duties paid on goods in bonded warehouses to be adjusted.
See 1872, ch. 425.
Post, p. 381.

be in the public stores or bonded warehouses on the first day of August, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, shall be subjected to no other duty upon the entry thereof for consumption than if the same were imported respectively after that day; and all goods, wares, and merchandise remaining in bonded warehouses on the day and year this act shall take effect, and upon which the duties shall have been paid, shall be entitled to a refund of the difference between the amount of duties paid and the amount of duties said goods, wares, and merchandise would be subject to if the same were imported respectively after that day.

Certain articles exported for benefit of drawback, when entitled thereto.
1861, ch. 45, § 4.
Vol. xii. p. 293.

Sec. 9. That where fire-arms, scales, balances, shovels, spades, axes, hatchets, hammers, plows, cultivators, mowing-machines, and reapers manufactured with stocks or handles made of wood grown in the United States are exported for benefit of drawback under section four of the act of August fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and entitled, "An act to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," such articles shall be entitled to such drawback, under that act, in all cases when the imported material exceeds one-half of the value of the material used.

Materials for the construction, &c., of certain vessels may be imported in bond.

No duties to be paid, if, &c.

Such vessels not to engage in coastwise trade more than, &c.

Materials for repairs of certain vessels.

Sec. 10. That from and after the passage of this act all lumber, timber, hemp, Manila, and iron and steel rods, bars, spikes, nails, and bolts, and copper and composition metal, which may be necessary for the construction and equipment of vessels built in the United States for the purpose of being employed in the foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, and finished after the passage of this act, may be imported in bond, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and upon proof that such materials have been used for the purpose aforesaid, no duties shall be paid thereon: *Provided*, That vessels receiving the benefit of this section shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States more than two months in any one year, except upon the payment to the United States of the duties on which a rebate is herein allowed: *And provided further*, That all articles of foreign production needed for the repair of American vessels engaged exclusively in foreign trade, may be withdrawn from bonded warehouses free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Duties may be remitted on salt used in curing certain fish.
1866, ch. 298, § 4.
Vol. xiv. p. 328.

Sec. 11. That the proviso in section four of an act entitled "An act to protect the revenue, and for other puposes," approved July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, is hereby modified and amended so as to read as follows: *Provided*, That from and after the date of the passage of this act, imported salt in bond may be used in curing fish, taken by vessels licensed to engage in the fisheries, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; and upon proof that said salt has been used in curing fish, the duties on the same shall be remitted.

See 1873, ch. 13, §§ 2, 3.
Post, p. 402.

DISTILLED SPIRITS.

Tax on distilled spirits.
1868, ch. 186.
Vol. xv. p. 125.

Sec. 12. That the act entitled "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, be and the same is hereby, amended as follows:

Section 1.

Spirits in distillery bonded warehouse.

Part of special tax paid by distillers may be refunded if, &c.

That section one be amended by striking out the word "fifty," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "seventy:" *Provided, nevertheless*, That distilled spirits lawfully deposited in a distillery bonded warehouse when this act shall take effect may be withdrawn therefrom on payment of the taxes thereon at the rate within the time and in the manner fixed by law at the time of such deposit: *Provided further*, That the special tax paid by distillers prior to the taking effect of this act, which has not been exhausted by the quantity of spirits distilled as provided by law, shall be refunded upon proper application out of any moneys arising from internal taxes not otherwise appropriated; and that said section be further amended by striking out the words "in excess of the number of gallons," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "amounting to one-half gallon or over," and add after the words "as a gallon" the words "and any fractional part of a gallon less than one-half gallon in any cask or package, shall be exempt from tax."

That section two be amended by striking out the word "meters."

Section 2.
Meters.

That section three be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the following words: That the commissioner of internal revenue is hereby authorized to order and require such changes of or additions to distilling apparatus, connecting pipes, pumps, or cisterns, or any machinery connected with or used in or on the distillery premises, or may require to be put on any of the stills, tubs, cisterns, pipes, or other vessels, such fastenings, locks, or seals as he may deem necessary.

Section 3.
Commissioner may require changes, &c., in apparatus, locks, seals, &c.

That section seven be amended by striking out the words "but in no case shall such bond be made for a less sum than five thousand dollars."

Section 7.
Bond of distiller.

That section ten be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit: "That on the receipt of notice that any person wishes to commence the business of distilling, the assessor shall proceed, at the expense of the United States, with the aid of an assistant designated for the purpose by the commissioner of internal revenue, to make a survey of such distillery for the purpose of estimating and determining its true spirit-producing capacity for a day of twenty-four hours, a written report of which survey shall be made in triplicate, one copy of which shall be delivered to the distiller, and shall take effect on and after the date of such delivery, one copy retained by the assessor, and the other transmitted to the commissioner of internal revenue. In all surveys made under this act forty-five gallons of mash or beer brewed or fermented from grain shall represent not less than one bushel of grain, and seven gallons of mash or beer brewed or fermented from molasses shall represent not less than one gallon of molasses, except in distilleries operating on the sour-mash principle, in which distilleries sixty gallons of beer brewed or fermented from grain shall represent not less than one bushel of grain. If the commissioner of internal revenue shall at any time be satisfied that such report of the capacity of any distillery is in any respect incorrect or needs revision, he shall direct the assessor to make, in like manner, another survey of said distillery, the report of said survey to be made in triplicate and deposited as hereinbefore provided."

Section 10.
Assessor with assistant to make surveys of distilleries at the expense of the United States, and estimate their capacity.

Report in triplicate.

What quantity of mash to represent a bushel of grain, or a gallon of molasses.

Other surveys and reports to be made if, &c.

That section eleven be amended by striking out the words "any assessor to assess a special tax upon" and the words "or for the collector to collect the same, or for any distiller who has heretofore paid a special tax as such to," and by inserting in lieu of the last specified words the words "to commence or;" also, by striking out the words "assessor of internal revenue to assess, or for any collector to collect any special tax for," and inserting in lieu of the last specified words the words "person to engage in the business of;" also, after the words "six hundred feet," each time they occur, the words "in a direct line."

That section twelve be amended by inserting after the words "six hundred feet" the words "in a direct line."

Distiller not to commence, &c., business without giving bond; nor engage in distilling on premises less than six hundred feet distant in a direct line from premises used for rectifying.

That section thirteen is hereby repealed.

Section 13.

That section fifteen be amended by inserting after the word "manufacture" the words "until the tax thereon shall have been paid."

Amendment of section 15;

That section sixteen be amended by striking out the words "expense of the owner of the distillery or warehouse" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "at the expense of the United States from and after the passage of this act."

section 16;

That section eighteen be amended by striking out the words "not hav-

section 18.

ing paid the special tax" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "other than a rectifier or wholesale liquor-dealer who has paid the special tax, or a distiller who has given the bond," and inserting after the words "who shall put up" the words "or keep up."

Amendment of section 19;

That section nineteen be amended by striking out the words "eleventh" and "twenty-first" and "if any false entry shall be made in either of said books or any entry required to be made therein shall be omitted therefrom, for every such false entry made, or omission, the distiller shall forfeit and pay a penalty of one thousand dollars," and the word "such" before the words "false entry" the first time it occurs.

section 22;

involuntary suspensions;

That section twenty-two be amended by striking out the words "having paid the special tax" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "having given the bond required by law," and by adding the following: "*Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be held to apply to suspensions caused by unavoidable accident; and the commissioner of internal revenue shall prescribe rules and regulations to govern in such cases of involuntary suspension."

section 23;

That section twenty-three be amended by striking out the words "eleventh" and "twenty-first days," and insert "day."

section 27;

That section twenty-seven be amended as follows: Strike out the word "quantity" where it last occurs in said section and insert "fractional part of a gallon amounting to one-half gallon or over;" and strike out "less than one gallon" in the sixth line from the bottom of the section, after the words "regarded as a full gallon," and add "and any fractional part of a gallon less than one half-gallon in any cask or package shall be exempt from tax."

section 28;

That section twenty-eight be so amended that the tax therein provided for stamps shall be ten cents instead of twenty-five cents.

section 42;

That section forty-two be amended by striking out the words "the special tax has been paid" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "bond has been given;" also, by striking out the words "for the non-payment of the special tax" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "because no bond has been given."

section 43;

changes in stamps, &c., for tobacco, spirits, and fermented liquors;

That section forty-three be amended by inserting after the word "brand," the second time it occurs, the words "and the commissioner of internal revenue may make such change in stamps and may prescribe such instruments, or other means for attaching, protecting, and canceling stamps for tobacco, snuff, cigars, distilled spirits, and fermented liquors, or either of them, as he and the Secretary of the Treasury shall approve, such instruments to be furnished by the United States to the persons using the stamps to be affixed therewith, under such regulation as the commissioner of internal revenue may prescribe."

section 44;

That section forty-four be amended by striking out the word "distiller" where it first occurs therein.

section 47;

That section forty-seven be amended by inserting after the words "original package" the words "or in case such spirits shall have been rectified, the name of the rectifier and the serial number of the rectifier's stamp."

section 48.

Tax upon wines, or compounds known as wine, not, &c.

That section forty-eight be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "That on all wines, liquors, or compounds known or denominated as wine, and made in imitation of sparkling wine or champagne, but not made from grapes grown in the United States, and on all liquors, not made from grapes, currants, rhubarb, or berries grown in the United States, but produced by being rectified or mixed with distilled spirits or by the infusion of any matter in spirits, to be sold as wine, or as a substitute for wine, there shall be levied and collected a tax of ten cents per bottle or package containing not more than one pint, or of twenty cents per bottle or package containing more than one pint and not more than one quart, and at the same rate for any larger quantity of such merchandise, however the same may

Special stamps denoting tax upon wines, &c.

Absence of stamp from bottle, &c., to be prima facie evidence that tax is not paid, &c.

Penalty for counterfeiting.

be put up, or whatever may be the package; and the commissioner of internal revenue shall cause to be prepared suitable and special stamps denoting the tax herein imposed, to be affixed to each bottle or package containing such merchandise, by the person manufacturing, compounding, or putting up the same, before removal from the place of manufacture, compounding, or putting up; said stamps to be affixed and canceled in such manner as the commissioner of internal revenue may prescribe; and the absence of such stamp from any bottle or package containing such merchandise shall be prima facie evidence that the tax thereon has not been paid, and such merchandise shall be forfeited to the United States. Any person counterfeiting, altering, or re-using said stamps shall be subject to the same penalties as are imposed for the same offences in relation to proprietary stamps."

Amendment of section 49.

Ten supervisors of internal revenue, appointment, &c.

That section forty-nine be amended by striking out the word "twenty-five" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "ten;" also by striking out the words "the Secretary of the Treasury, on the recommendation of the commissioner of internal revenue, may appoint," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "the President may nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint;" also, by striking out the words "shall be assigned to a designated territorial district, to be composed of one or more judicial districts and territories, and shall keep his office at some convenient place in his district to be designated by the commissioner, and," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "shall be assigned by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the recommendation of the commissioner of internal revenue, to duty in any part of the United States, and may be transferred from place to place, according to the exigency of the public service;" and strike out "within his district" wherever it occurs.

Amendment of section 50;

That section fifty be amended by striking out the word "supervisor" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "officer;" also, by striking out the word "detectives" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "agents."

section 53;

That section fifty-three be amended by striking out all from and including the words "fees for gauging," down to and including the words "producer of such articles."

section 54;

Drawback upon distilled spirits exported.

Entry for exportation.

That section fifty-four be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "That distilled spirits upon which all taxes have been paid may be exported, with the privilege of drawback, in quantities of not less than one thousand gallons, and in distillers' original casks, containing not less than twenty wine gallons each, on application of the owner thereof to the collector of customs at any port of entries, and under such rules and regulations and after making such entry as may be prescribed by law and by the Secretary of the Treasury. The entry for such exportation shall be in triplicate, and shall contain the name of the person applying to export, the name of the distiller, and of the district in which the spirits were distilled, and the name of the vessel by which, and the name of the port to which, they are to be exported; and the form of the entry shall be as follows:

Form of entry.

"'Export entry of distilled spirits entitled to drawback.

"'Entry of spirits distilled by —— ——, in ——— district, State of ———, to be exported by —— ——, in the ———, whereof —— —— is master, bound to ———.'

Entry to specify what.

"And the entry shall specify the whole number of casks or packages, the marks and serial numbers thereon, the quality or kind of spirits as known in commerce, the number of gauge or wine gallons and of proof gallons; and the amount of the tax on such spirits shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the owner of the spirits, and that the tax has been paid thereon, and that they are truly intended to be exported to the port of ———, and not to be relanded within the limits of the United

Drawback, &c.
Bill of lading.
One entry to be sent to, &c.
Lading on board, when to take place.
Casks, &c., to be inspected, &c.
Return of inspection, &c., to be made.
Drawback to include what, and when due and payable.
Rules and regulations.
Limit to amount of drawback, &c.

States. One bill of lading, duly signed by the master of the vessel, shall be deposited with said collector, to be filed at his office with the entry retained by him. One of said entries shall be, when the shipment is completed, transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, to be recorded and filed in his office. The lading on board said vessel shall be only after the receipt of an order or permit signed by the collector of customs and directed to a customs gauger, and after each cask or package shall have been distinctly marked or branded by said gauger as follows: 'For export from U. S. A.,' and the tax-paid stamps thereon obliterated. The casks or packages shall be inspected and gauged alongside of or on the vessel by the gauger designated by said collector, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and on application of the said collector it shall be the duty of the surveyor of the port to designate and direct one of the custom-house inspectors to superintend such shipment. And the gauger aforesaid shall make a full return of such inspection and gauging in such form as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, showing by whom each cask of such spirits was distilled, the serial number of the cask, and of the tax-paid stamp attached thereto, the proof and quantity of such spirits as per the original gauge-mark on each cask, and the quantity in proof and wine gallons as per the gauge then made by him. And said gauger shall certify on such return that the shipment has been made, in his presence, on board the vessel named in the entry for export, which return shall be indorsed by said custom-house inspector certifying that the casks or packages have been shipped under his supervision on board said vessel, and the tax-paid stamps obliterated; and the said inspector shall make a similar certificate to the surveyor of the port, indorsed on or to be attached to the entry in possession of the custom-house. A drawback shall be allowed upon distilled spirits on which the tax has been paid and exported to foreign countries, under the provisions of this act, when exported as herein provided for. The drawback allowed shall include the taxes levied and paid upon the distilled spirits exported, at the rate of seventy cents per proof gallon, as per last gauge of said spirits prior to exportation, and shall be due and payable only after the proper entries have been made and filed, and all other conditions complied with, as hereinbefore required, and on filing with the Secretary of the Treasury the proper claim, accompanied by the certificate of the collector of customs at the port of entry where the spirits are entered for export, that such spirits have been received into his custody and the tax-paid stamps thereon obliterated; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe such rules and regulations in relation thereto as may be necessary to secure the treasury of the United States against frauds: *Provided*, That the drawback on spirits distilled prior to the passage of this act shall not exceed sixty cents per proof gallon."

Section 55.
Distilled spirits may be withdrawn by owner from warehouse for exportation in original casks in certain quantities without payment of tax.
Bonds, &c.

That section fifty-five be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "That distilled spirits may be withdrawn from distillery bonded warehouses, at the instance of the owner of the spirits, for exportation in the original casks, in quantities of not less than one thousand gallons, without the payment of tax, under such rules and regulations, and after making such entries and executing and filing with the collector of the district from which the removal is to be made such bonds and bills of lading, and giving such other additional security as may be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That bonds given under this section shall be canceled under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

Such distilled spirits, how to be marked and stamped before removal.

"All distilled spirits intended for export, as aforesaid, before being removed from the distillery warehouse shall be marked as the commissioner of internal revenue may prescribe, and shall have affixed to each cask an engraved stamp indicative of such intention, to be provided and furnished by the several collectors as in the case of other stamps, and to be charged to them and accounted for in the same manner, and for the expense attending the providing and affixing such stamps twenty-five cents for each package so stamped shall be paid to the collector on making the entry for such transportation. When the owner of the spirits shall have made the proper entries, filed the bonds, and otherwise complied with all the requirements of the law and regulations as herein provided, the collector shall issue to him a permit for the removal and transportation of said spirits to the collector of the port from which the same are to be exported, accurately describing the spirits to be shipped, the amount of tax thereon, the State and district from which the same is to be shipped, the name of the distiller by whom distilled, the port to which the same are to be transported, the name of the collector of the port to whom the spirits are to be consigned, and the route or routes over which they are to be sent to the port of shipment. Such shipments shall be made over bonded routes whenever practicable. The collector of the port shall receive such spirits, and permit the exportation thereof under the same rules and regulations as are prescribed for the exportation of spirits upon which the tax has been paid. And if any person shall fraudulently claim, or seek, or obtain an allowance of drawback on any distilled spirits, or shall fraudulently claim any greater allowance or drawback than the tax actually paid thereon, such person shall forfeit and pay to the government of the United States triple the amount wrongfully and fraudulently sought to be obtained, and, on conviction, shall be imprisoned not more than ten years; and any owner, agent, or master of any vessel or any other person who shall knowingly aid or abet in the fraudulent collection or fraudulent attempt to collect any drawback upon, or shall knowingly aid or permit any fraudulent change in the spirits so shipped, shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars and imprisoned not more than one year, and the ship or vessel on board of which such shipment was made or pretended to be made shall be forfeited to the United States, whether a conviction of the master or owner be had or otherwise, and proceedings may be had in admiralty by libel for such forfeiture.

Stamps.

Permit for removal and transportation, to state what.

Shipments over bonded routes.

Collector of port to receive spirits, &c.

Penalty for fraud in claim for drawback;

for aiding, &c., therein;

for fraudulently aiding in fraudulent exchange in spirits shipped.

Ship to be forfeited.

"Any person who shall intentionally reland within the jurisdiction of the United States any distilled spirits which have been shipped for exportation under the provisions of this act, or who shall receive such relanded distilled spirits, and every person who shall aid or abet in such relanding or receiving of such spirits, shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years; and all distilled spirits so relanded, together with the vessel from which the same were relanded within the jurisdiction of the United States, and all boats, vehicles, horses, or other animals used in relanding and removing such distilled spirits, shall be forfeited to the United States."

Penalty for intentionally relanding within, &c., or receiving distilled spirits shipped for exportation, or for aiding therein.

That section fifty-seven be amended by striking out the words "more than" before the words "five gallons," and inserting the words "or more" after the words "five gallons."

Section 57.

Sec. 13. That the act entitled "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, as amended by the act approved April tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, be, and the same is hereby, amended as follows, namely:

Act of 1868, ch. 186, Vol. xv. p. 125, amended.

That section eight be amended by adding the words, "*Provided further*, That in case of distilleries sold at judicial and other sales in favor of the United States, a bond may be taken at the discretion of the commissioner of *the* internal revenue in lieu of the written consent required by such section, and the person giving such bond may be allowed to operate such distillery during the existence of the right of redemption from such sale, on complying with all the other provisions of law."

Section 8.

Bond in case of distillery sold in favor of the United States.

Obligor in bond may operate distillery during, &c.

That section twenty be amended by striking out all after the enacting

Section 20.

Assessor to determine each month whether distiller has accounted for all spirits produced by him.

If quantity reported is less than, &c., distiller to be assessed for deficiency, and at what rate.

Fifty-six pounds of grain to be a bushel.

If distiller has used grain, &c., in excess, &c.;

if he has not accounted for all spirits produced, &c.

Actual product to be assumed to be not less than, &c.

Assessments to be a lien.

clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "That on the receipt of the distiller's return in each month, the assessor shall inquire and determine whether the distiller has accounted for all the grain or molasses used, and all the spirits produced by him in the preceding month. If the assessor is satisfied that the distiller has reported all the spirits produced by him, and the quantity so reported shall be found to be less than eighty per centum of the producing capacity of the distillery as estimated under the provisions of this act, an assessment shall be made for such deficiency at the rate of seventy cents for every proof gallon. In determining the quantity of grain used, fifty-six pounds shall be accounted as a bushel; and if the assessor finds that the distiller has used any grain or molasses in excess of the capacity of his distillery as estimated under the provisions of this act, an assessment shall be made against the distiller at the rate of seventy cents for every proof gallon of spirits that should have been produced from the grain or molasses so used in excess, which assessment shall be made whether the quantity of spirits reported is equal to or exceeds eighty per centum of the producing capacity of the distillery. If the assessor finds that the distiller has not accounted for all the spirits produced by him, he shall, from all the evidence he can obtain, determine what quantity of spirits was actually produced by such distiller, and an assessment shall be made for the difference between the quantity reported and the quantity shown to have been actually produced, at the rate of seventy cents for every proof gallon: *Provided*, That the actual product shall be assumed to be in no case less than eighty per centum of the producing capacity of the distillery as estimated under the provisions of this act, or under the act to which this is an amendment. Any and all assessments made under this section shall be a lien on all distilled spirits on the distillery premises, the distillery used for distilling the same, the stills, vessels, fixtures, and tools therein, and on the tract of land whereon the said distillery is located, together with any building thereon, from the time such assessment is made until the same shall have been paid."

Section 59.

Certain taxes upon distillers, &c., repealed.

Books to be kept in same form, &c.

Who to be regarded as a wholesale dealer in malt liquors, and special tax;

retail dealer in malt liquors, and special tax.

Refining, &c., spirits, not prohibited.

That so much of section fifty-nine as imposes upon distillers a special tax and the tax of four dollars per barrel, and a tax on the sales of wholesale and retail dealers, and a tax on rectifiers of fifty cents on each barrel produced in excess of two hundred barrels, be, and the same are hereby, repealed; but nothing herein contained shall be held to repeal or modify the existing law as to the mode of keeping the books of distillers, rectifiers, or dealers, or as to their inspection; and the returns required by existing law of distillers, rectifiers, or dealers shall be furnished to the proper officers of internal revenue when demanded; and that said section fifty-nine be further amended by inserting after the words "but no distiller" the words "who has given the required bond;" and that said section be further amended by striking out the words "malt-liquor," "malt-liquors," "brewer," and "malt-liquors," in the three several paragraphs in which they occur. And that said section be further amended by adding to said section the following: Every person who sells or offers for sale malt-liquors in larger quantities than five gallons at one time, but who does not deal in spirituous liquors, shall be regarded as a wholesale dealer in malt-liquors and not a wholesale liquor-dealer, and shall pay a special tax of fifty dollars. Every person who sells or offers for sale malt-liquors in quantities of five gallons or less at one time, but who does not deal in spirituous liquors, shall be regarded as a retail dealer in malt-liquors and not a retail liquor-dealer, and shall pay a special tax of twenty dollars: *Provided, however*, That nothing in this section shall be held to prohibit the purifying or refining of spirits in the course of original and continuous distillation through any material which will not remain incorporated with such spirits when the manufacture thereof is complete.

Internal revenue gaugers to

Sec. 14. That on and after the date when this act shall take effect, the compensation of internal-revenue gaugers shall be by fees dependent upon the quantity gauged, to be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue, which, together with their actual and necessary travelling expenses, verified by the oath of the gauger, and the compensation of internal-revenue gaugers and storekeepers, shall be paid by the United States monthly, without requiring reimbursement by distillers.

be paid by fees, after, &c.

Gaugers and storekeepers to be paid monthly.

Sec. 15. That the commissioner of internal revenue is hereby authorized, under regulations to be by him prescribed, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to issue tax-paid stamps for the restamping of distilled spirits upon which the tax shall have been duly paid but from which the stamps have been lost or destroyed by unavoidable accident.

Tax-paid stamps for re-stamping distilled spirits.

Sec. 16. That every brewer shall, before commencing or continuing business, file with the assistant assessor of the assessment district in which he shall design to carry on his business, a notice in writing, stating therein the name of the person, company, corporation, or firm, and the names of the members of any such company or firm, together with the place or places of residence of such person or persons, and a description of the premises on which the brewery is situated, and of his or their title thereto, and the name or names of the owner or owners thereof.

Brewers, before, &c., to give written notice to assistant assessor.

Notice to state what.

Sec. 17. That every brewer shall execute a bond to the United States, to be approved by the collector of the district, in a sum equal to twice the amount of tax which, in the opinion of the assessor, said brewer will be liable to pay during any one month, which bond shall be renewed on the first day of May in each year, and shall be conditioned that he will pay, or cause to be paid, as herein provided, the tax required by law on all beer, lager-beer, ale, porter, and other fermented liquors aforesaid made by him, or for him, before the same is sold or removed for consumption or sale, except as hereinafter provided; and that he will keep, or cause to be kept, a book in the manner and for the purposes hereinafter specified, which shall be open to inspection by the proper officers, as by law required; and that he will in all respects faithfully comply, without fraud or evasion, with all requirements of law relating to the manufacture and sale of any malt-liquors before mentioned: *Provided*, That no brewer shall be required to pay a special tax as a wholesale dealer, by reason of selling at wholesale, at a place other than his brewery, malt-liquors manufactured by him.

Brewers to execute a bond, and renew the same each year.

Conditions of bond.

Brewers not to pay special tax as wholesale dealers, for, &c.

Sec. 18. That there shall be paid on all beer, lager-beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquors, by whatever name such liquors may be called, a tax of one dollar for every barrel containing not more than thirty-one gallons; and at a like rate for any other quantity, or for any fractional part of a barrel, which shall be brewed or manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, within the United States; which tax shall be paid by the owner, agent, or superintendent of the brewery or premises in which such fermented liquors shall be made, in the manner and at the time hereinafter specified: *Provided*, That fractional parts of a barrel shall be halves, quarters, sixths, and eighths; and any fractional part of a barrel containing less than one-eighth shall be accounted one-eighth; more than one-eighth and not more than one-sixth, shall be accounted one-sixth; more than one-sixth and not more than one-quarter, shall be accounted one-quarter; more than one-quarter and not more than one-half, shall be accounted one-half; more than one-half and not more than one barrel, shall be accounted one barrel; and more than one barrel and not more than sixty-three gallons, shall be accounted two barrels, or a hogshead.

Tax upon beer, lager-beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquors;

by whom to be paid.

Fractional parts of barrels, and how to be accounted.

See 1873, ch. 254.
Post, p. 586.

What to make a hogshead.

Sec. 19. That every person owning or occupying any brewery, or premises used or intended to be used for the purpose of brewing or making such fermented liquors, or who shall have such premises under his control or superintendence, as agent for the owner or occupant, or shall have in his possession or custody any brewing materials, utensils, or

Persons owning or occupying breweries, &c., to make entries daily in books kept for the purpose, of the kind of malt liquors, &c.

to render monthly written statement to assessor, &c., under oath.

Duplicate of statement to collector.

Books to be open to inspection.

apparatus, used or intended to be used on said premises in the manufacture of beer, lager-beer, ale, porter, or other similar fermented liquors, either as owner, agent, or superintendent, shall, from day to day, enter, or cause to be entered, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, the kind of such malt liquors, the estimated quantity produced in barrels, and the actual quantity sold or removed for consumption or sale in barrels or fractional parts of barrels, and shall also, from day to day, enter, or cause to be entered, in a separate book to be kept by him for that purpose, an account of all materials by him purchased for the purpose of producing such fermented liquors, including grain and malt; and shall render to said assessor or assistant assessor, on or before the tenth day of each month, a true statement, in writing, taken from his books, of the estimated quantity in barrels of such malt-liquors brewed, and the actual quantity sold or removed for consumption or sale during the preceding month; and shall verify, or cause to be verified, the said statement, and the facts therein set forth, by oath or affirmation, to be taken before the assessor or assistant assessor of the district, according to the form required by law, and shall immediately forward to the collector of the district a duplicate of said statement duly certified by the assessor or assistant assessor; and said books shall be open at all times for the inspection of any assessor or assistant assessor, collector, deputy-collector, inspector, or revenue-agent, who may take memorandums and transcripts therefrom.

Entries in books to be verified monthly by the oath of the persons making them.

Oath to be written, and how certified.

Oath of owners, &c., if, &c.

SEC. 20. That the entries made in such books shall, on or before the tenth day of each month, be verified by the oath or affirmation of the person or persons by whom such entries shall have been made; which oath or affirmation shall be written in the book at the end of such entries, and be certified by the officer administering the same, and shall be in form as follows: "I do swear (or affirm) that the foregoing entries were made by me; and that they state truly, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, the estimated quantity of the whole amount of such malt-liquors brewed, and the actual quantity sold, and the actual quantity removed from the brewery owned by ———, in the county of ———; and, further, that I have no knowledge of any matter or thing required by law to be stated in said entries which has been omitted therefrom." And the owner, agent, or superintendent aforesaid shall also, in case the original entries made in his book shall not have been made by himself, subjoin thereto the following oath or affirmation, to be taken in manner as aforesaid: "I do swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing entries fully set forth all the matters therein required by law; and that the same are just and true; and that I have taken all the means in my power to make them so."

Penalty upon owners, &c., of breweries, &c., for evading, &c., payment of tax;

for fraudulently neglecting, &c., to do what the law requires;

for intentionally making false entry, &c.

Liquors, &c., to be forfeited.

Fine and imprisonment.

Penalty upon brewer for neglecting to keep books, &c.

SEC. 21. That the owner, agent, or superintendent of any brewery, vessels, or utensils used in making fermented liquors, who shall evade, or attempt to evade, the payment of the tax thereon, or fraudulently neglect or refuse to make true and exact entry and report of the same in the manner required by law, or to do, or cause to be done, any of the things by law required to be done by him as aforesaid, or who shall intentionally make false entry in said book or in said statement, or knowingly allow or procure the same to be done, shall forfeit, for every such offence, all the liquors made by him or for him, and all the vessels, utensils, and apparatus used in making the same, and be liable to a penalty of not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit, and shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year. And any brewer who shall neglect to keep books, or refuse to furnish the account and duplicate thereof as provided by law, or shall refuse to permit the proper officer to examine the books in the manner provided, shall, for every such refusal or neglect, forfeit and pay the sum of three hundred dollars.

Stamps for

SEC. 22. That the commissioner of internal revenue shall cause to be prepared, for the payment of the tax aforesaid, suitable stamps denoting the amount of tax required to be paid on the hogsheads, barrels, and halves, quarters, sixths, and eighths of a barrel of such fermented liquors (and shall also cause to be prepared suitable permits for the purpose hereinafter mentioned), and shall furnish the same to the collectors of internal revenue, who shall each be required to keep on hand at all times a sufficient supply of permits, and a supply of stamps equal in amount to two months' sale thereof, if there shall be any brewery or brewery warehouse in his district, and the said stamps shall be sold, and the said permits granted and delivered by such collectors, only to the brewers of their district respectively; and such collectors shall keep an account of the number of permits delivered and also the number and value of the stamps sold by them to each of such brewers respectively; and the commissioner of internal revenue shall allow upon all sales of such stamps to any brewer, and by him used in his business, a deduction of seven and a half per centum. And the amount paid into the treasury by any collector on account of the sale of such stamps to brewers shall be included in estimating the commissions of such collector and of the assessor of the same district.

payment of tax upon fermented liquors.

Permits.

Collectors to keep supply of permits and stamps, and deliver the same to the brewers of their district only.

Account.

Deduction upon sales to brewers.

Commissions of collectors and assessors.

Sec. 23. That every brewer shall obtain, from the collector of the district in which his brewery or brewery warehouse may be situated, and not otherwise, unless such collector shall fail to furnish the same upon application to him, the proper stamp or stamps, and shall affix upon the spigot-hole, or tap (of which there shall be but one) of each and every hogshead, barrel, keg, or other receptacle, in which any fermented liquor shall be contained, when sold or removed from such brewery or warehouse (except in case of removal under permit as hereinafter provided), a stamp denoting the amount of the tax required upon such fermented liquor, in such a way that the said stamp or stamps will be destroyed upon the withdrawal of the liquor from such hogshead, barrel, keg, or other vessel, or upon the introduction of a faucet or other instrument for that purpose; and shall also, at the time of affixing such stamp or stamps, as aforesaid, cancel the same by writing or imprinting thereon the name of the person, firm, or corporation by whom such liquor may have been made, or the initial letters thereof, and the date when cancelled. Every brewer who shall refuse or neglect to affix and cancel the stamp or stamps required by law in the manner aforesaid, or who shall affix a false or fraudulent stamp thereto, or knowingly permit the same to be done, shall be liable to pay a penalty of one hundred dollars for each barrel or package on which such omission or fraud occurs, and shall be liable to imprisonment for not more than one year.

Brewers to obtain stamps from, &c., and affix proper one to tap of each barrel, &c., when sold, &c., except, &c., and cancel same.

Penalty for refusal or neglect;

Sec. 24. That any brewer, cartman, agent for transportation, or other person who shall sell, remove, receive, or purchase, or in any way aid in the sale, removal, receipt, or purchase, of any fermented liquor contained in any hogshead, barrel, keg, or other vessel from any brewery or brewery warehouse, upon which the stamp or permit in case of removal required by law shall not have been affixed, or on which a false or fraudulent stamp or permit, in case of removal is affixed, with knowledge that it is such, or on which a stamp or permit, in case of removal, once cancelled, is used a second time; and any retail dealer or other person who shall withdraw or aid in the withdrawal of any fermented liquor from any hogshead, barrel, keg, or other vessel containing the same, without destroying or defacing the stamp affixed upon the same, or shall withdraw or aid in the withdrawal of any fermented liquor from any hogshead, barrel, keg, or other vessel, upon which the proper stamp shall not have been affixed, or on which a false or fraudulent stamp is affixed, shall be liable to a fine of one hundred dollars, and to imprisonment for not more than one year. Every person who shall make, sell, or use any false or counterfeit stamp, or permit, or die for printing or making stamps or permits which shall be in imitation of, or purport to be a lawful stamp, per-

for selling, &c., any barrel, &c., without proper stamp affixed, or with false stamp thereon;

for withdrawing fermented liquor from any barrel, &c., without defacing stamp, or from barrel, &c., that has no stamp, or a false one;

for making, &c., counterfeit stamps.

Provision as to retail sales at brewery.

Brewers may remove certain malt liquors in certain quantities under permit from collector, from brewery to their warehouse for storage or for sale in bulk without affixing stamp.

Such liquors to be stamped when removed from warehouse.

Stamps to be procured, where.

Mode of affixing and cancellation.

Removal and sale of sour or damaged fermented liquors.

mit, or die of the kind before mentioned, or who shall procure the same to be done, shall be imprisoned for not less than one nor more than five years; *Provided*, That every brewer who sells fermented liquor at retail at the brewery, or other place where the same is made, shall affix and cancel the proper stamp or stamps upon the hogsheads, barrels, kegs, or other vessels in which the same is contained, and shall keep an account of the quantity so sold by him, and of the number and size of the hogsheads, barrels, kegs, or other vessels in which the same has been contained, and shall make a report thereof, verified by oath, monthly, to the assessor, and forward a duplicate of the same to the collector of the district: *And provided further*, That brewers may remove or transport, or cause to be removed or transported, malt liquor of their own manufacture, known as lager-beer, in quantities of not less than six barrels in one vessel, and may also remove or transport, or cause to be removed or transported, malt liquors known as ale or porter, or any other malt liquor not heretofore mentioned, in quantities not less than fifty barrels at a time, from their breweries or other places of manufacture, to a depot, warehouse, or other place used exclusively for storage or sale in bulk, and occupied by them, from one part of one collection-district to another part of the same collection-district, or from one collection-district to another collection-district, without affixing the proper stamp on said vessels of lager-beer, ale, porter, and other malt liquor at the brewery or place of manufacture, under a permit to be obtained from the collector of the district (who is to grant the same upon application) wherein said malt liquor is manufactured, to said depot or warehouse, but to no other place, under such rules and regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue may prescribe, and thereafter the manufacturer of the malt liquor so removed shall stamp the same when it leaves such depot or warehouse, in the same manner and under the same penalties and liabilities as when stamped at the brewery as herein provided; and the collector of the district in which such depot or warehouse is situated shall furnish the manufacturer with the stamps for stamping the same, as if the said malt liquor had been manufactured in his district: *And provided further*, That said permit must be affixed to each and every such vessel or cask, and cancelled or destroyed in such manner as the commissioner of internal revenue shall prescribe, and under the same penalties and liabilities as herein provided as to stamps: *And provided further*, That when fermented liquor has become sour or damaged, so as to be incapable of use as such, brewers may sell the same for manufacturing purposes, and may remove the same to places where it may be used for such purposes, in casks or other vessels, unlike those ordinarily used for fermented liquors, containing, respectively, not less than one barrel each, and having the nature of their contents marked upon them, without affixing thereon the permit, stamp, or stamps required.

Brewers to brand each barrel, &c., of fermented liquors before sold or removed.

Penalty for intentionally defacing, &c., marks.

Brewers purchasing fermented liquors of other brewers may furnish their own vessels branded and stamped.

Sec. 25. That every brewer shall by branding mark, or cause to be marked, upon every hogshead, barrel, keg, or other vessel containing the fermented liquor made by him, before it is sold or removed from the brewery, or brewery warehouse, or other place of manufacture, the name of the person, firm, or corporation by whom such liquor was manufactured, and the place where the same shall have been made. And any person, other than the owner thereof, or his agent, authorized so to do, who shall intentionally remove or deface such marks therefrom, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for each cask or vessel from which the mark is so removed or defaced: *Provided, however*, That when a brewer shall purchase fermented liquor finished and ready for sale from another brewer, in order to supply the customers of such purchaser, such purchaser may, upon written notice to the collector of his intention so to do, and under such regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue may prescribe, furnish his own vessels, branded with his name and the place where his brewery is located, to be filled with the fermented liquor so purchased, and to be so removed; the proper stamp or stamps to be affixed and cancelled as aforesaid, by the manufacturer, before removal.

Sec. 26. That where a brewer shall by reason of an accident by fire or flood, or by reason of his brewery undergoing repairs, or other circumstances which may, in the opinion of the collector of the proper district, require or render it proper that such a brewer shall be permitted to conduct his business wholly or partially at some other place within the same or adjoining district for a temporary period, it shall be lawful for such collector, under such regulations and subject to such limitation of time as the commissioner of internal revenue may prescribe, to issue a permit to such brewer authorizing him to conduct his business wholly or partially, according to the circumstances, at such other place for a period in such permit to be stated, and such brewer shall not be required to pay another special tax for the purpose.

Brewers may have permit from collector to conduct their business in another place, if, &c.

Sec. 27. That where malt liquor or tun liquor, in the first stages of fermentation, known as unfermented worts, of whatever kind, is sold by one brewer to another for the purpose of producing fermentation or enlivening old or stale ale, porter, lager-beer, or other fermented liquors, it shall not be liable to a tax to be paid by the seller thereof, but the tax on the same shall be paid by the purchaser thereof, when the same, having been mixed with the old or stale beer, is sold by him as provided by law, and such sale or transfer shall be subject to such restrictions and regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue may prescribe.

Tax on certain unfermented worts to be paid by purchaser;

sale of, subject to regulations.

Sec. 28. That the ownership or possession by any person of any fermented liquor after its sale or removal from brewery or warehouse, or other place where it was made, upon which the tax required shall not have been paid, shall render the same liable to seizure wherever found, and to forfeiture, removal under said permits excepted, and that the want of a proper stamp or stamps upon any hogshead, barrel, keg, or other vessel in which fermented liquor may be contained after its sale or removal from the brewery where the same was made, or warehouse, as aforesaid, shall be notice to all persons that the tax has not been paid thereon, and shall be prima-facie evidence of the non-payment thereof.

Possession of fermented liquors after sale or removal from brewery, &c., except, &c., if tax is not paid to make same liable to forfeiture.

Absence of stamp to be evidence that tax is not paid.

Sec. 29. That any person, other than the purchaser or owner of any fermented liquor, or person acting on his behalf, or as his agent, who shall intentionally remove or deface the stamp or permit affixed upon the hogshead, barrel, keg, or other vessel in which the same may be contained, shall be liable to a fine of fifty dollars for each such vessel from which the stamp or permit is so removed or defaced, and to render compensation to such purchaser or owner for all damage sustained by him therefrom.

Penalty upon persons other than owners, &c., for intentionally removing, &c., stamp from barrel, &c.;

Sec. 30. That any person who shall withdraw any fermented liquor from any hogshead, barrel, keg, or other vessel upon which the proper stamp or stamps shall not have been affixed, for the purpose of bottling the same, or who shall carry on, or attempt to carry on, the business of bottling fermented liquor in any brewery or other place in which fermented liquor is made, or upon any premises having communication with such brewery or any warehouse, shall be liable to a fine of five hundred dollars, and the property used in such bottling or business shall be liable to forfeiture.

for unlawfully carrying on, &c., the business of bottling beer, &c.

Tobacco.

TOBACCO.

Sec. 31. That on and after the first day of July next the act entitled "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, be, and the same is hereby, amended as follows:

Amendment of 1868, ch. 186, Vol. xv p 125.

See 1873, ch. 13, § 2.

Post, p. 402.

Section 61.

Tax upon chewing, &c., tobacco.

That section sixty-one be amended by striking out all after the second paragraph, and inserting in lieu thereof the following words: "On all chewing and smoking tobacco, fine-cut, cavendish, plug, or twist, cut or granulated, of every description; on tobacco twisted by hand or reduced into a condition to be consumed, or in any manner other than the ordinary mode of drying and curing, prepared for sale or consumption, even if prepared without the use of any machine or instrument, and without being pressed or sweetened; and on all fine-cut shorts and refuse scraps, clippings, cuttings, and sweepings of tobacco, a tax of twenty cents per pound."

Section 59.

Special tax upon dealers in leaf-tobacco, except, &c., and who to be deemed such dealers.

Payment of such tax not to exempt, &c.

Farmers, &c., not to pay special tax, &c., for, &c.;

to pay, if, &c.;

to furnish, on demand, statement under oath of sales of leaf-tobacco, &c.

Penalty for wilfully refusing, &c., or knowingly making false statements.

That section fifty-nine be amended by striking out all of paragraphs seven, eight, nine, and ten, and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit: "Dealers in leaf-tobacco, except retail dealers in leaf-tobacco, as hereinafter defined, shall each pay twenty-five dollars. Every person shall be regarded as a dealer in leaf-tobacco whose business it is, for himself or on commission, to sell, or offer for sale, or consign for sale on commission, leaf-tobacco; and payment of a special tax as dealer in tobacco, manufacturer of tobacco, manufacturer of cigars, or any other special tax, shall not exempt any person dealing in leaf-tobacco from the payment of the special tax therefor hereby required. But no farmer or planter shall be required to pay a special tax as a dealer in leaf-tobacco, for selling tobacco of his own production, or tobacco received by him as rent from tenants who have produced the same on his land. But nothing in this section shall be construed to exempt from a special tax any farmer or planter who shall, by peddling or otherwise, sell leaf-tobacco at retail directly to consumers, or who shall sell or assign, consign, transfer, or dispose of to persons other than those who have paid a special tax as leaf-dealers or manufacturers of tobacco, snuff, or cigars, or to persons purchasing leaf-tobacco for export. And it shall be the duty of every farmer or planter producing and selling leaf-tobacco, on demand of any internal revenue officer, or other authorized agent of the Treasury Department, to furnish said officer or agent a true and correct statement, verified by oath or affirmation, of all his sales of leaf-tobacco, the number of hogsheads, cases, or pounds, with the name and residence, in each instance, of the person to whom sold, and the place to which it is shipped. And any such farmer or planter who shall wilfully refuse to furnish such information, or who shall knowingly make false statements as to any of the facts aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars."

Dealers in leaf-tobacco to sell only to whom.

Dealers in leaf-tobacco shall hereafter sell only to other dealers who have paid a special tax as such, and to manufacturers of tobacco, snuff, or cigars, and to such persons as are known to be purchasers of leaf-tobacco for export.

Special tax on retail dealers in leaf-tobacco, and who to be deemed such retail dealers.

Purchases and sales to be entered daily in a book.

Retail dealers in leaf-tobacco shall each pay five hundred dollars, and, if their annual sales exceed one thousand dollars, shall each pay, in addition thereto, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of one thousand dollars of their sales. Every person shall be regarded as a retail dealer in leaf-tobacco whose business it is to sell leaf-tobacco in quantities less than an original hogshead, case, or bale; or who shall sell directly to consumers, or to persons other than dealers in leaf-tobacco, who have paid a special tax as such; or to manufacturers of tobacco, snuff, or cigars who have paid a special tax; or to persons who purchase in original packages for export. Retail dealers in leaf-tobacco shall also keep a book, and enter therein daily their purchases and sales, in a form and manner to be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue, which book shall be open at all times for the inspection of any revenue officer.

Special tax on dealers in tobacco, and who

Dealers in tobacco shall each pay five dollars. Every person whose business it is to sell, or offer for sale, manufactured tobacco, snuff, or cigars, shall be regarded as a dealer in tobacco, and the payment of a special tax as a wholesale or retail liquor-dealer, or the payment of any other special tax, shall not relieve any person who sells manufactured tobacco and cigars from the payment of this tax: *Provided*, That no manufacturer of tobacco, snuff, or cigars shall be required to pay a special tax as dealer in manufactured tobacco and cigars for selling his own products at the place of manufacture.

to be deemed such dealers.

Who not to pay special tax as such dealers.

Manufacturers of tobacco shall each pay ten dollars. Every person whose business it is to manufacture tobacco or snuff for himself, or who shall employ others to manufacture tobacco or snuff, whether such manufacture shall be by cutting, pressing, grinding, crushing, or rubbing of any raw or leaf tobacco, or otherwise preparing raw or leaf tobacco, or manufactured or partially manufactured tobacco or snuff, or the putting up for use or consumption of scraps, waste, clippings, stems, or deposits of tobacco resulting from any process of handling tobacco, shall be regarded as a manufacturer of tobacco.

Special tax upon manufacturers of tobacco, and who to be deemed such.

Manufacturers of cigars shall each pay ten dollars. Every person whose business it is to make or manufacture cigars for himself, or who shall employ others to make or manufacture cigars, shall be regarded as a manufacturer of cigars. No special-tax receipt shall be issued to any manufacturer of cigars until he shall have given the bond required by law. Every person whose business it is to make cigars for others, either for pay, upon commission, on shares, or otherwise, from material furnished by others, shall be regarded as a cigar-maker. Every cigar-maker shall cause his name and residence to be registered, without previous demand, with the assistant assessor of the division in which such cigar-maker shall be employed; and any manufacturer of cigars employing any cigar-maker who shall have neglected or refused to make such registry shall, on conviction, be fined five dollars for each day that such cigar-maker so offending, by neglect or refusal to register, shall be employed by him.

Special tax upon manufacturers of cigars, and who to be deemed such.

Bond.

Cigar-makers;

to cause their name and residence to be registered.

Penalty for employing those not registered.

"Peddlers of tobacco shall be classified and rated as follows, to wit: When travelling with more than two horses, mules, or other animals, the first class, and shall pay fifty dollars; when travelling with two horses, mules, or other animals, the second class, and shall pay twenty-five dollars; when travelling with one horse, mule, or other animal, the third class, and shall pay fifteen dollars; when travelling on foot or by public conveyance, the fourth class, and shall pay ten dollars. Any person who sells or offers to sell and deliver manufactured tobacco, snuff, or cigars, travelling from place to place, in the town or through the country, shall be regarded as a peddler of tobacco. Every peddler of tobacco, before commencing, or, if already commenced, before continuing to peddle tobacco, shall furnish to the collector of his district a statement accurately setting forth the place of his residence, and, if in a city, the street and number of the street where he resides; also the State or States through which he proposes to travel; the mode of travel, whether on foot, by public conveyance, or to travel with one, two, or more horses, mules, or other animals; to state also whether he proposes to sell his own manufactures or manufactures of others, and, if he sells for other parties, to name the person or persons for whom he sells. He shall also give a bond in the sum of two thousand dollars, to be approved by the collector of the district, that he will not engage in any attempt, by himself or by collusion with others, to defraud the government of any tax on tobacco, snuff, or cigars; that he will neither sell, nor offer for sale any tobacco, snuff, or cigars, except in original and full packages, as the law requires the same to be put up and prepared by the manufacturer for sale, or for removal for sale or consumption, and except such packages of tobacco, snuff, and cigars as bear the manufacturer's label or caution-notice, and his legal marks and brands, and genuine internal-revenue stamps which have never before been used. Every peddler of tobacco, snuff, or cigars, travelling with a wagon shall affix and keep on the same, in a conspicuous place, a sign painted in

Peddlers of tobacco to be classified:

1st class and tax;

2d class and tax;

3d class and tax;

4th class and tax.

Who to be deemed peddlers of tobacco.

Peddler of tobacco before, &c., to give collector a statement of his residence, &c.;

bond and conditions;

travelling with wagon, to keep

in a conspicuous place on wagon, a sign;
to obtain certificate from collector, and exhibit the same on demand to, &c.

If peddler refuses to exhibit receipt, officer may seize wagon, &c.
Assessor, after notice, &c., may direct a forfeiture, and order collector to sell the property forfeited.

Proceeds of sale.
Special taxes, when to be due.

Penalty for peddling tobacco, &c., without having given bond, &c.;
for selling tobacco, &c., unlawfully;
for having in possession internal revenue stamps removed from boxes, &c.;
for not having sign affixed to wagon.

oil-colors, or gilded, giving his full name, business, and collection-district, and shall obtain a certificate from the collector of the district, who is hereby authorized and directed to issue the same, giving the name of the peddler, his residence, the class of his special-tax receipt, and the fact of his having filed the required bond; and every person peddling tobacco shall, on demand of any officer of internal revenue, produce and exhibit said collector's certificate, and, unless he shall do so, may be taken and deemed not to have paid the special tax, nor otherwise to have complied with the law. And in case any peddler shall refuse to exhibit his or her receipt as aforesaid, when demanded by any officer of internal revenue, said officer may seize the horse, or mule, wagon and contents, or pack, bundle, or basket of any person so refusing; and the assessor of the district in which the seizure has occurred may, on ten days' notice, published in any newspaper in the district, or served personally on the peddler, or at his dwelling-house, require such peddler to show cause, if any he has, why the horses or mules, wagon and contents, pack, bundle, or basket so seized shall not be forfeited; and in case no sufficient cause is shown the assessor may direct a forfeiture, and issue an order to the collector, or to any deputy-collector of the district, for the sale of the property so forfeited; and the same, after payment of the expenses of the proceedings, shall be paid to the collector for the use of the United States; and all such special taxes shall become due on the first day of May in each year, or on commencing business; and if such peddler shall not have paid the special tax for the current year he shall pay the same within thirty days after the passage of this act. In the former case the tax shall be reckoned for one year, and in the latter case proportionately for that part of the year from the first day of the month in which the liability to a special tax commenced to the first day of May following. And any person who shall, after the passage of this act, be found peddling tobacco, snuff, or cigars, without having given the bond, or without having previously obtained the collector's certificate as herein provided, or who shall sell tobacco, snuff, or cigars otherwise than in original and full packages as put up by the manufacturer; or who shall have in his possession any internal-revenue stamp or stamps which have been removed from any box or other package of tobacco, snuff, or cigars, or any empty or partially emptied box or other package which has been used for tobacco, snuff, or cigars, the stamp or stamps on which have not been destroyed; or shall fail to have affixed to his wagon, in a conspicuous place, a sign, painted in oil-colors, or gilded, giving his full name, business, and collection-district, shall, for each such offence, on conviction, be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not less than six months nor more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court."

Section 60.
If manufacturer of tobacco, &c., shall sell, &c., any tobacco, &c., without the use of proper stamps, assessor within two years to estimate amount of tax omitted to be paid, and assess the same, &c.

That section sixty be amended by adding at the end of the section the following words, to wit: "And if any manufacturer of tobacco, snuff, or cigars shall sell, or remove for sale or consumption, any tobacco, snuff, or cigars upon which a tax is required to be paid by stamps, without the use of the proper stamps, in addition to the other penalties imposed by law for such sale or removal, it shall be the duty of the proper assessor or assistant assessor, or any internal-revenue officer detailed by the commissioner of internal revenue for that purpose, within a period of not more than two years after such sale or removal, upon such information as he can obtain, to estimate the amount of tax which has been omitted to be paid, and to make an assessment therefor, and certify the same to the collector. And the subsequent proceedings for collection shall be in all respects like those for the collection of taxes upon manufactures and productions."

Section 62.
Manufactured tobacco, how to be put up and prepared for sale.

That section sixty-two be amended by striking out after the words "or in bladders" the words "containing not exceeding ten pounds each, or," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "and;" in the paragraph relating to fine-cut chewing-tobacco, by striking out the word "one-half;" in the paragraph relating to smoking-tobacco, by inserting after the words "all smoking-tobacco" the words "and all cut and granulated tobacco other than fine-cut chewing, and shorts, the refuse of fine-cut chewing;" also, in the same paragraph, by inserting after the words "refuse scraps" the words "clippings, cuttings," and by striking out from the last paragraph the words "or the proprietor's name and his trade-mark," and by adding at the end of said paragraph the following words: "*And provided further*, That fine-cut shorts, the refuse of fine-cut chewing-tobacco, refuse scraps, clippings, cuttings, and sweepings of tobacco may be sold in bulk as material, and without the payment of tax, by one manufacturer directly to another manufacturer, or for export, under such restrictions, rules, and regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue may prescribe: *And provided further*, That wood, metal, paper, or other materials may be used separately or in combination for packing tobacco, snuff, and cigars, under such regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue may establish."

Fine-cut shorts, &c., may be sold in bulk without tax, to, &c.

Wood and other materials may be used for packing, &c.

Section 63.

That section sixty-three be amended by striking out the words "and the sum of the said bond may be increased, from time to time, and additional sureties required by the collector, under the instructions of the commissioner of internal revenue," and inserting in lieu thereof the following words: "additional sureties may be required by the collector, from time to time, but the penal sum of said bond shall not be computed by him in excess of the sum of twenty thousand dollars, except under special instructions of the commissioner of internal revenue."

Additional sureties may be required from time to time of manufacturers of tobacco, but, &c.

Section 67.

That section sixty-seven be amended by striking out the word "warehouse" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "export;" also, by adding to the end of the said section the following: "That such stamps as may be required to stamp tobacco, snuff, or cigars, sold under distraint by any collector of internal revenue, or for stamping any tobacco, snuff, or cigars which may have been abandoned, condemned, or forfeited, and sold by order of court or of any government officer for the benefit of the United States, may, under such rules and regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue shall prescribe, be used by the collector making such sale, or furnished by a collector to a United States marshal, or to any other government officer making such sale for the benefit of the United States, without making payment for said stamps so used or delivered; and any revenue collector using or furnishing stamps in manner as aforesaid, on presenting vouchers satisfactory to the commissioner of internal revenue, shall be allowed credit for the same in settling his stamp account with the department: *And provided further*, That in case it shall appear that any abandoned, condemned, or forfeited tobacco, snuff, or cigars, when offered for sale, will not bring a price equal to the tax due and payable thereon, such goods shall not be sold for consumption in the United States; and upon application made to the commissioner of internal revenue, he is authorized and hereby directed to order the destruction of such tobacco, snuff, or cigars by the officer in whose custody and control the same may be at the time, and in such manner and under such regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue may prescribe."

Stamps for tobacco, &c., sold under distraint, or forfeited, &c.

Collectors using, &c., such stamps to be allowed a credit therefor.

Proceedings when forfeited, &c., tobacco offered for sale will not bring a price equal to tax.

Section 69.

That section sixty-nine be amended by inserting after the words "or imitation of any stamp required by this act" the words "or any stamp or stamps which have been previously used."

Section 71.

That section seventy-one be amended by striking out, where they occur, the words "or in a bonded warehouse," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "or while in transfer under bond or a collector's permit, from any manufactory, store, or warehouse, to a vessel for exportation to a foreign country."

Section 72.

When stamped boxes, &c., containing tobacco,

That section seventy-two be amended by striking out the words "the stamped portion thereof," and, where they occur the first time, inserting in lieu thereof the words "the stamp or stamps thereon," and where the

&c., are emptied, stamps thereon to be destroyed.

Penalty for unlawful acts in reference to such stamps.

same words occur the second time, insert instead thereof the words "the stamp or stamps taken from any such empty box, bag, vessel, wrapper, or envelope of any kind;" also, by inserting in the last sentence, after the words "emptied, or partially emptied," the words "or shall have in his possession, or shall affix to any box or other package any stamp or stamps which have been previously used, or who shall sell, or offer for sale, any box or other package of tobacco, snuff, or cigars, having affixed thereto any fraudulent, spurious, imitation, or counterfeit stamp or stamps, or stamp or stamps that have been previously used, or shall sell from any such fraudulently stamped box or package, or shall have in his possession any box or package as aforesaid, knowing the same to be fraudulently stamped."

Section 73.

Manufactured tobacco, &c., intended for immediate exportation, after, &c., may be removed from manufactory in bond under certain rules, without affixing stamps thereto;

before removal to have stamps affixed indicating intent of immediate exportation.

Expense.

Collector to issue permit for removal, when, &c.

Permits to state what.

Bonds for exportation to be cancelled upon certificates, &c.

That section seventy-three be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit: "That manufactured tobacco, snuff, and cigars intended for immediate exportation, after being properly inspected, marked, and branded, may be removed from the manufactory in bond without having affixed thereto internal revenue stamps indicating the payment of the tax thereon. The removal from the manufactory of such tobacco, snuff, and cigars shall be made under such rules and regulations, and after making such entries and executing and filing, with the collector of the district from which the removal is to be made, such bonds and bills of lading, and giving such other additional security as may be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. All tobacco, snuff, and cigars intended for immediate export as aforesaid, before being removed from the manufactory, shall have affixed to each package an engraved stamp, indicative of such intention, to be provided and furnished to the several collectors as in the case of other stamps, and to be charged to them and accounted for in the same manner; and for the expense attending the providing and affixing of such stamps, ten cents for each package so stamped shall be paid to the collector on making the entry for such transportation. When the manufacturer shall have made the proper entries, filed the bonds, and otherwise complied with all the requirements of the law and regulations as herein provided, the collector shall issue to him a permit for the removal, said permit accurately describing the tobacco, snuff, and cigars to be shipped, the number and kind of packages, the number of pounds, the amount of tax, the marks and brands, the State and collection-district from which the same are shipped, and the number of the manufactory and the manufacturer's name, together with the port from which the said tobacco, snuff, and cigars are to be exported, and the route or routes over which the same are to be sent to the port of shipment, and the name of the vessel or line by which they are to be conveyed to the foreign port. The bonds required to be given for the exportation of the tobacco, snuff, and cigars shall be cancelled upon the presentation of the proper certificates that said tobacco, snuff, and cigars have been landed at any port without the jurisdiction of the United States, or upon satisfactory proof that after shipment the same were lost at sea."

Section 74.

Drawback upon tobacco, &c., on which the internal tax has been paid, when exported, equal to value of stamps.

That section seventy-four be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit: "That from and after the date on which this act takes effect there shall be an allowance of drawback on tobacco, snuff, and cigars on which the internal tax has been paid by suitable revenue-stamps affixed to the same before removal from the place of manufacture, when the same are exported, equal in amount to the value of the stamps found to have been so affixed, the evidence that the stamps were so affixed, and the amount of tax so paid, and of the subsequent exportation of the said tobacco, snuff, and cigars, to be ascertained under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue and approved by the

Secretary of the Treasury. Any sum or sums found to be due under the provisions of this section shall be paid by the warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Treasurer of the United States, out of any money arising from internal duties not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That no claim for an allowance of drawback shall be entertained or allowed for a sum less than fifty dollars, nor except upon evidence satisfactory to the commissioner of internal revenue that the stamps affixed to the tobacco, snuff, or cigars alleged to have been exported were totally destroyed before the shipment thereof, and that the same have been landed in a foreign country or lost at sea, and have not been relanded within the limits of the United States. All tobacco and snuff now stored in any export bonded warehouse shall, on and after July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be subject to the same tax as is provided by this act, and shall, within six months after the passage of this act, be withdrawn from such warehouse upon payment of the tax, or for export under the regulations of the commissioner of internal revenue now in force concerning withdrawals of tobacco and snuff from bonded warehouses. And any tobacco or snuff remaining in any export bonded warehouse for a period of more than six months after the passage of this act shall be forfeited to the United States, and shall be sold or disposed of for the benefit of the same in such manner as shall be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury."

Amount due for drawback to be paid by warrant, &c.;

but not for a less sum than $50, nor except, &c.

Tobacco, &c., now in export bonded warehouses, to be subject to what tax after July 1, 1872, and to be withdrawn within, &c.;

remaining more than six months to be forfeited and sold.

That section eighty-nine be amended by inserting in the last sentence after the words "false or fraudulent or counterfeit stamp" the following words: "or who shall affix to any box containing cigars a stamp in the similitude or likeness of any stamp required to be used by the laws of the United States, whether the same shall be a customs or internal-revenue stamp; or who shall buy, receive, or have in his possession any cigars on which the tax to which they are liable has not been paid."

Section 89.

Penalty for affixing certain stamps to box containing cigars, &c.

That section one hundred be amended by adding thereto the following words: "and every collector of internal revenue from whose district any distilled spirits, tobacco, snuff, or cigars shall be shipped in bond, under the provisions of this act, shall render a monthly account of the same to the commissioner of internal revenue, showing the amount of each article produced and shipped in bond, the amounts of which the exportation is completed according to law, and the amount remaining unaccounted for at the end of each month; also any excesses or deficiencies on the amounts originally reported as shipped."

Section 100.

Collectors from whose district distilled spirits, &c., are shipped in bond to render an account monthly.

Sec. 32. That any person, firm, company, or corporation who shall exercise or carry on the business of a manufacturer of tobacco, snuff, or cigars, dealer in manufactured tobacco, dealer in leaf-tobacco, or retail dealer in leaf-tobacco, without having paid a special tax therefor, as provided by law, shall, besides being liable to the payment of the tax, on conviction, be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or *to* be imprisoned for a term of not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Penalty for manufacturing or dealing in tobacco, without having paid a special tax therefor.

Sec. 33. That whenever any stamped box containing cigars, cheroots, or cigarettes, shall be emptied, it shall be the duty of the person in whose hands the same may be to destroy utterly the stamp or stamps thereon. And any person who shall wilfully neglect or refuse so to do shall, for each such offence, on conviction, be fined not exceeding fifty dollars and imprisoned not less than ten days nor more than six months. And any person who shall fraudulently give away or accept from another, or who shall sell, buy, or use for packing cigars, cheroots, or cigarettes, any such stamped box, shall for each such offence, on conviction, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars and be imprisoned not more than one year.

When a stamped box containing cigars, &c., is emptied, the person having said box must destroy the stamps thereon.

Penalties.

Sec. 34. That section one hundred and sixty-nine of the act of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, as amended by the act of July

Section 169.

thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, be amended by striking out the proviso at the end thereof.

Laws imposing a tax on gas made of coal, repealed.
1864, ch. 173, § 94.
Vol. xiii. p. 264.

SEC. 35. That so much of section ninety-four of the act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and all acts and parts of acts amendatory of said section, as imposes a tax on gas made of coal wholly or in part, or of any other material, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

All stamp taxes under schedule B of act 1864, ch. 173, § 170, &c., repealed, except on bank checks, &c.
Vol. xiii. p. 298.

[Section 151 of ch. 173 of the acts of 1864 imposes the taxes by stamps upon the several things mentioned in Schedule B.]

Certain mortgages.

Instruments without any stamp, or with deficient stamp.

SEC. 36. That on and after the first day of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, all the taxes imposed by stamps under and by virtue of Schedule B of section one hundred and seventy of the act approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and the several acts amendatory thereof, be, and the same are hereby repealed, excepting only the tax of two cents on bank checks, drafts, or orders: *Provided*, That where any mortgage has been executed and recorded, or may be executed and recorded, before the first day of October, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-two, to secure the payment of bonds or obligations that may be made and issued from time to time, and such mortgage not being stamped, all such bonds or obligations so made and issued on or after the said first day of October, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-two, shall not be subject to any stamp duty, but only such of their bonds of obligations as may have been made and issued before the day last aforesaid: *And provided further*, That in the mean time the holder of any instrument of writing of whatever kind and description which has been made or issued without being duly stamped, or with a *defunct* [deficient] stamp, may make application to any collector of internal revenue, and that upon such application such collector shall thereupon affix the stamp provided by such holder upon such instrument of writing as [is] required by law to be put upon the same, and subject to the provisions of section one hundred and fifty-eight of the internal-revenue laws.

Taxes imposed upon deposits, capital, &c., of banks, or persons, &c., engaged in banking to be paid semi-annually;
Vol. xiii. p. 277.

but to be calculated at the rate per month as before prescribed.

Words "capital employed" not to include, &c.

Certain deposits of not over $2000 exempt from tax.

SEC. 37. That the taxes imposed by section one hundred and ten of the act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, as amended by section nine of the act of July thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, to reduce internal taxation and to amend the act aforesaid and acts amendatory thereof, upon the deposits, capital, and circulation of banks, or persons, associations, companies, or corporations engaged in the business of banking, shall hereafter be paid semi-annually, on the first day of January and the first day of July; but the same shall be calculated at the rate per month as prescribed by said section, so that the tax for six months shall not be less than the aggregate would be if the said taxes were collected monthly, as prescribed by said section. And the words "capital employed," in said section, shall not include money borrowed or received from day to day, in the usual course of business, from any person not a partner of or interested in the said bank, association, or firm. And the exemption from tax, authorized by said section, of deposits of less than five hundred dollars, made in the name of one person, in associations or companies known as provident institutions, savings-banks, savings-funds, or savings-institutions, is hereby extended to deposits so made of not exceeding two thousand dollars.

Purposes of a "charitable character" to include what.
1870, ch. 255, § 27.
Vol. xvi. p. 269.

SEC. 38. That the purposes of a charitable character mentioned in section twenty-seven of the act of July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, are intended, and are hereby construed, to include all devises and legacies to associations, trustees, societies, and corporations established or carried on for any benevolent, religious, or charitable object without a view to pecuniary profit.

Law permitting "moieties to in-

SEC. 39. That so much of section one hundred and seventy-nine of the act of July thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, as provides for moieties to informers be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby authorized to pay such sums, not exceeding in the aggregate the amount appropriated therefor, as may, in his judgment, be deemed necessary for detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons guilty of violating the internal-revenue laws, or conniving at the same, in cases where such expenses are not otherwise provided for by law; and for this purpose there is hereby appropriated one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

formers" repealed.
1866, ch. 184, § 9.
Vol. xiv. p. 145.

Secretary of Treasury may pay sums necessary for the detection, &c., of violators of internal revenue laws.

Appropriation

Sec. 40. That section sixty-three of the act approved July thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to reduce internal taxation, and to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes,' approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and acts amendatory thereof," be amended by striking out the words "three hundred" wherever they occur therein, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "five hundred;" and by striking out the words "under any of the provisions of this act, or of any act to which this is an amendment," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "under the provisions of any internal-revenue act."

Seizure of goods of the value of $500, subject to forfeiture.
1866, ch. 184, § 63.
Vol. xiv. p. 169.

Sec. 41. That section one hundred and sixty-one of the act entitled "An act to provide internal-revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be amended by striking out the words "this act," occurring after the words "stamps issued under the provisions of," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "any internal-revenue act."

Allowance for spoiled, &c., revenue stamps.
1864, ch. 173, § 161.
Vol. xiii. p. 294.

Sec. 42. That all internal taxes now assessed or liable to be assessed against, but not collected from, shipbuilders as manufacturers, under section four of the act of March thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, entitled "An act to exempt certain manufactures from internal tax, and for other purposes," for sales of vessels, be, and the same are hereby, remitted, and no further assessments shall be made on account thereof.

Certain internal taxes upon shipbuilders as manufacturers, &c., remitted, &c.
1868, ch. 41, § 4.
Vol. xv. p. 59.

Sec. 43. That prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, it shall be the duty of the President, and he is hereby authorized and directed, to reduce the internal-revenue districts in the United States to not exceeding eighty in number, and for that purpose he may unite two or more districts, or States, or territories, into one district, and he shall designate from among the existing revenue-officers, one collector and one assessor for each new district, or at his discretion he may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, nominate and appoint new officers for such new district; and the collector and assessor so designated or appointed shall give bond according to law, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required, prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, to reduce the number of internal-revenue assistant assessors, inspectors, gaugers, store-keepers, and the clerks and employees in the internal-revenue bureau to as small a number as is consistent with the performance of the reduced duties of the service, and that he report to Congress at its next session the reduction made under this act, and such further changes in the organization of the internal-revenue service as will promote its efficiency and economy.

Internal revenue districts to be reduced to not exceeding eighty in number before Jan. 1, 1873.
[Repealed.
1873, ch. 13, § 7.
Post, p. 403.]

Assessor and collector for each new district to give bond.

Number of assistant assessors, &c., to be reduced, &c.
Report to Congress, &c.

Sec. 44. That all suits and proceedings for the recovery of any internal tax alleged to have been erroneously assessed or collected, or any penalty claimed to have been collected without authority, or for any sum which it is alleged was excessive, or in any manner wrongfully collected, shall be brought within two years next after the cause of action accrued

Suits to recover money wrongfully collected for internal taxes or penalties to be brought within two years after, &c.

Claims for refunding tax, &c., to be presented within two years, &c.

Actions on claims accruing prior to the passage of this act to be brought in one year.

Provisos.

and not after; and all claims for the refunding of any internal tax or penalty shall be presented to the commissioner of internal revenue within two years next after the cause of action accrued and not after: *Provided*, That actions for claims, which have accrued prior to the passage of this act, shall be commenced in the courts or presented to the commissioner of internal revenue within one year from the date of said passage: *And provided further*, That where a claim shall be pending before said commissioner the claimant may bring his action within one year after such decision and not after: *And provided further*, That no right of action barred by any statute now in force shall be revived by any thing herein contained.

Internal revenue laws in force after the passage of this act to be revised and prepared for publication.

Number of copies.

See 1873, ch. 314. *Post*, p. 622.

Sec. 45. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed carefully to revise and prepare for publication the internal-revenue laws in force after the passage of this act, with amendments incorporated in their proper places, conveniently arranged for reference, and with a proper index; and that the same be printed as soon as practicable by the congressional printer. That ten thousand copies be printed, five thousand for the use of the House of Representatives, two thousand for the use of the Senate, and three thousand for the use of the commissioner of internal revenue.

Repeal of inconsistent acts.

Saving clause.

Sec. 46. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That all the provisions of said act, shall be in force for levying and collecting all taxes properly assessed, or liable to be assessed, or accruing under the provisions of former acts, the right to which has *has* already accrued, or which may hereafter accrue, under said acts, and for maintaining, continuing, and enforcing liens, fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred under and by virtue thereof. And this act shall not be construed to affect any act done, right accrued, or penalty incurred under former acts, but every such right is hereby saved; and all suits and prosecutions for acts already done in violation of any former act or acts of Congress relating to the subjects embraced in this act may be commenced or proceeded with in like manner as if this act had not been passed:

Proviso.

Provided, That whenever the duty imposed by any existing law shall cease in consequence of any limitation therein contained before the respective provisions of this act shall take effect, the same duty or tax shall be, and is hereby, continued until such provisions of this act shall take effect; and where any act is hereby repealed, no duty or tax imposed thereby shall be held to cease in consequence of such repeal until the respective corresponding provisions of this act shall take effect.

When this act takes effect.

Regulations in consequence of changes.

Sec. 47. That this act shall take effect on the first day of August, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, except where otherwise provided. And the commissioner of internal revenue is hereby authorized to make, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, all such regulations not in conflict with any provision of law as may become necessary by reason of any changes in the internal-revenue laws made by this act.

Approved, June 6, 1872.

June 6, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXVI. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the Year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and for other Purposes.*

Army appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three:

Commanding general's office, recruiting, &c.

For expenses of the commanding general's office, five thousand dollars.

For expenses of recruiting and transportation of recruits, one hundred and twenty thousand five hundred and eighty dollars.

Adjutant-general's department.

For contingent expenses of the Adjutant-General's department at the headquarters of military divisions and departments, five thousand dollars.

Signal-service.

For the expenses of the signal-service of the army, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

Pay and clothing for discharged soldiers.

For pay of the army, and for payment to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn, twelve million one hundred and five thousand five hundred and ninety-one dollars and thirty-two cents.

Transportation for officers.

For allowances to officers of the army for transportation of themselves and their baggage, when travelling on duty, without troops, escorts or supplies, two hundred and forty thousand dollars.

General expenses.

For general expenses, such as the compensation of witnesses while on court-martial service, and travelling expenses of paymasters' clerks, and postage on letters and packages, and telegrams received and sent by officers of the army on public business, military commissions and courts of inquiry, one hundred thousand dollars.

Subsistence.

For subsistence of regular troops, engineers, and Indian scouts, two million seven hundred and seventy thousand nine hundred and forty-four dollars.

Quartermaster's department.

For regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, to wit: For the regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel for officers, enlisted men, guards, hospitals, storehouses, and offices; of forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen of the quartermaster's department, at the several posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of artillery, and such companies of infantry and scouts as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officers' horses, including bedding for the animals; of straw for soldiers' bedding; and of stationery, including blank books for the quartermaster's department, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermaster's departments, and for printing of division and department orders and reports, four million dollars.

Incidental expenses of quartermaster's department.

1819, ch. 45.
Vol. iii. p. 488.
1854, ch. 247, § 6.
Vol. x. p. 576.

1838, ch. 162, § 10.
Vol. v. p. 257.

For incidental expenses, viz.: For postage and telegrams or dispatches; extra pay to soldiers employed, under the direction of the quartermaster's department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals, in the construction of roads, and other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under the acts of March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, including those employed as clerks at division and department headquarters; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers, and to trains where military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of officers killed in action, or who die when on duty in the field, or at posts on the frontiers, or at posts and other places when ordered by the Secretary of War, and of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture, hire of laborers in the quartermaster's department, including the hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the army; compensation of clerks to officers of the quartermaster's department; compensation of forage and wagon masters authorized by the act of July fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expense incident to their pursuit; and for the following expenditures required for the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of light artillery, and such companies of infantry and scouts as may be mounted, namely: the purchase of travelling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes and nails, iron and steel for shoeing, hire of veterinary surgeons, medicines for horses and mules, picket-ropes, and for shoeing the horses of the corps named; also, generally, the proper and authorized expenses for the movement and operations of an army not expressly assigned to any other department, one million two hundred thousand dollars.

Cavalry and artillery horses, and Indian scouts.

For purchase of horses for the cavalry and artillery, and for Indian scouts and for such infantry as may be mounted, three hundred thousand dollars.

Transportation.

For transportation of the army, including baggage of the troops when moving either by land or water; of clothing, camp, and garrison equipage from the depots of Philadelphia and Jeffersonville to the several posts and army depots, and from those depots to the troops in the field; of horse equipments and of subsistence stores from the places of purchase, and from the places of delivery under contract to such places as the circumstances of the service may require them to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small-arms from the founderies and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots; freight, wharfage, tolls, and ferriages; the purchase and hire of horses, mules, oxen, and harness, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, and drays, and of ships and other sea-going vessels, and boats required for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts, hire of teamsters, transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments; the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific; for procuring water at such posts as, from their situation, require it to be brought from a distance; and for clearing roads and removing obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers to the extent which may be required for the actual operations of the troops in the field, four million dollars.

Public transports.

Water.

Obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers.

Hire, &c., of quarters, huts, repairs, &c.

For hire of quarters for officers on military duty, hire of quarters for troops, of storehouses for the safe-keeping of military stores, of offices, and of grounds for camps, and for summer cantonments, and for temporary frontier stations; for the construction of temporary huts and stables; and for repairing public buildings at established posts, one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Hospitals.

For construction and repairs of hospitals, one hundred thousand dollars.

Stoves.

For heating and cooking stoves, ten thousand dollars.

Clothing and camp equipage.

For purchase and manufacture of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and for preserving and repacking stock of clothing, camp, and garrison equipage, and materials on hand at the Schuylkill arsenal and other depots, seven hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

Sales of stores and material.

For the necessary expenses of such sales of stores or material belonging to the army establishment as may be authorized by law, ten thousand dollars.

National cemeteries.

For establishing and maintaining national military cemeteries, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Contingencies.

For army contingencies, namely, such expenses as are not provided for by other estimates, embracing all branches of the military service, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Medical and hospital supplies, &c.

For purchase of medical and hospital supplies, pay of private physicians employed in emergencies, hire of hospital attendants, expenses of purveying depots, of medical examining boards, and incidental expenses of the medical department, three hundred thousand dollars.

Surgical apparatus and appliances for relief of certain disabled persons.

Report to Congress.

For providing surgical apparatus or appliances for the relief of persons disabled in the military and naval service of the United States and not included within the terms of any law granting artificial limbs or other special relief, ten thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That a report shall be made to Congress at its next annual session, showing the name and residence of each person relieved, and the nature and cost of the apparatus provided.

Army medical museum.

For the Army Medical Museum and medical and other necessary works for the library of the Surgeon-General's Office, ten thousand dollars.

Engineer department at Willett's point.

Engineer department at Willett's point:

Pontoon-boats, &c.

For protection of ponton-boats, remodelling ponton material, and for current expenses of depot, five thousand dollars.

Buildings.

For modification and repair of buildings, five thousand dollars.

For erection of new chapel, five thousand dollars.

Instruments.

For repairs of instruments for general service of the corps of engineers, ten thousand dollars.

Siege, &c., material.

For purchase of siege and mining material, and for simple photographic apparatus for copying maps, one thousand dollars.

Trials with torpedoes.

For expenses of trials with torpedoes for harbor and land defence, and material for same, ten thousand dollars.

Ordnance service.

For the ordnance service required to defray the current expenses at the arsenals; of receiving stores and issuing arms and other ordnance supplies; of police and office duties; of rents, tolls, fuel, and lights; of stationery and office furniture; of tools and instruments for use; of public animals, forage, and vehicles; incidental expenses of the ordnance service, including those attending practical trials and tests of ordnance, small-arms, and other ordnance supplies, two hundred thousand dollars.

Metallic ammunition.

For manufacturing metallic ammunition for small-arms, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Ordnance stores in arsenals.

For overhauling, preserving, and cleaning new ordnance stores on hand in the arsenals, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Sea-coast cannon.

For sea-coast cannon, and carriages for the same, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

Heavy rifled ordnance; this appropriation, how to be applied.

For experiments and tests of heavy rifled ordnance, two hundred and seventy thousand dollars: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be applied to at least three models of heavy ordnance, to be designated by a board of officers to be appointed by the Secretary of War, which report shall include both classes, breech and muzzle loading cannon, and the powder and projectiles necessary for testing the same shall be supplied from stores on hand.

Testing Moffat's breech-loading field-pieces, and improvements in ammunition.

For constructing and testing Moffat's breech-loading field-pieces, eight thousand dollars; and for testing James Crocket's graduating and accelerating cartridge, and for experimenting with patent metallic cartridge of Willis E. Moore, and other improvements in ammunition, five thousand dollars.

Ordnance stores.

For purchase and manufacture of other ordnance stores to fill requisition of troops, fifty thousand dollars.

Manufacture of arms;

no part to be expended until, &c., breech-loading system for muskets, &c., be adopted by board; to consist of, &c.;

system when adopted to be the only one to be used, and no royalty to be paid.

For manufacture of arms at the national armory, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended until a breech-loading system for muskets and carbines shall have been adopted for the military service upon the recommendation of the board to be appointed by the Secretary of War, which board shall consist of not less than five officers, as follows: one general officer, one ordnance officer, and three officers of the line, one to be taken from the cavalry, one from the infantry, and one from the artillery: *And provided further*, That the system, when so adopted, shall be the only one to be used by the ordnance department in the manufacture of muskets and carbines for the military service; and no royalty shall be paid by the government of the United States for the use of said patent to any of its officers or employees, or for any patent in which said officers or employees may be directly or indirectly interested.

Branding, &c., on body of soldier made illegal.

Word "corporeal" stricken from, &c.

Sec. 2. That hereafter it shall be illegal to brand, mark, or tattoo on the body of any soldier by sentence of court-martial, and the word "corporeal" shall be stricken from the forty-fifth of the rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States.

Approved, June 6, 1872.

June 7, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXXI.—*An Act to continue the Act to authorize the Settlement of the Accounts of Officers of the Army and Navy.*

Act authorizing the settlement of accounts of officers, &c., extended.
1870, ch. 153.
Vol. xvi. p. 166.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act to authorize the settlement of the accounts of the officers of the army and navy, approved June twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy, shall continue and be in force for two years from June twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy-two and no longer.

APPROVED, June 7, 1872.

June 7, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXXII. — *An Act to authorize the Appointment of Shipping-commissioners by the several Circuit Courts of the United States, to superintend the Shipping and Discharge of Seamen engaged in Merchant Ships belonging to the United States, and for the further Protection of Seamen.*

Certain circuit courts may appoint "shipping commissioners" in certain ports, and may remove them;

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the several circuit courts of the United States, in which circuits there is a sea-port or sea-ports for which there is a collector of customs, or in which there is a port of entry, shall appoint a commissioner for such sea-port within their respective circuits as in their judgment may require the same, and which shall also be ports of ocean navigation; such commissioners to be termed "shipping-commissioners;" and may, from time to time, remove from office any of the said commissioners whom it may have reason to believe does not properly perform his duties; and shall provide for the proper performance of such duties until another person is duly appointed in his place; shall regulate the mode of conducting business in the shipping-offices to be established by the shipping-commissioners as hereinafter provided; and shall have full and complete control over the same, subject to the provisions herein contained.

shall have control over the mode of doing business in the shipping offices.

Shipping-commissioners to give bond with sureties and take oath.

SEC. 2. That every shipping-commissioner so appointed shall enter into bonds to the United States, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties required in his office, for a sum, in the discretion of the circuit judge, of not less than five thousand dollars, with two good and sufficient securities therefor, to be approved by said judge; and shall take and subscribe the following oath before entering upon the duties of his office: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States; and that I will truly and faithfully discharge the duties of a shipping-commissioner to the best of my ability, and according to law." Said oath shall be indorsed on the commission or certificate of appointment, and signed by him, and certified by the officer before whom such oath or affirmation shall have been taken.

Form of oath.

Oath to be indorsed on commission and subscribed, &c.

Clerks to shipping-commissioners, who may act as commissioners.

SEC. 3. That any shipping-commissioner may engage a clerk or clerks to assist him in the transaction of the business of the shipping-office, at his own proper cost, and may, in case of necessity, depute such clerk or clerks to act for him in his official capacity; but the shipping-commissioner shall be held responsible for the acts of every such clerk or deputy, and will be personally liable for any penalties such clerk or deputy may incur by the violation of any of the provisions of this act; and all acts done by a clerk, as such deputy, shall be as valid and binding as if done by the shipping-commissioner. Each shipping-commissioner shall provide a seal with which he shall authenticate all his official acts, on which seal shall be engraved the arms of the United States and the name of the sea-port or district for which he is commissioned. Any instrument, either printed or written, purporting to be the official act of a shipping-commissioner, and purporting to be under the seal and signature of such shipping-commissioner, shall be received as prima-facie evidence of the official character of such instrument, and of the truth of the facts therein set forth.

Official seal.

Effect of instruments under the seal and signature of commissioner.

Sec. 4. That every shipping-commissioner shall lease, rent, or procure at his own cost, suitable premises for the transaction of business, and for the preservation of the books and other documents connected therewith, and which premises shall be styled "the shipping-commissioner's office." And the general business of a shipping-commissioner shall be, first, to afford facilities for engaging seamen by keeping a register of their names and characters; secondly, to superintend their engagement and discharge, in manner hereinafter mentioned; thirdly, to provide means for securing the presence on board at the proper times of men who are so engaged; fourthly, to facilitate the making of apprenticeships to the sea-service; and to perform such other duties relating to merchant seamen and merchant ships as are hereby, or may hereafter, under the powers herein contained, be committed to him.

Office for shipping-commissioner.

General business of shipping-commissioners.

Sec. 5. That such fees, not exceeding the sums specified in the table marked "A" in the schedule hereto annexed, shall be payable upon all engagements and discharges effected before shipping-commissioners as hereinafter mentioned, and such shipping-commissioners shall cause a scale of the fees payable to be prepared, and to be conspicuously placed in the shipping-office; and the shipping commissioner may refuse to proceed with any engagement or discharge unless the fees payable thereon are first paid.

Fees;

See p. 277.

scale thereof to be conspicuously placed in office;

to be prepaid if required.

Sec. 6. That every owner, consignee, agent, or master of a ship engaging or discharging any seamen or seaman in a shipping-office, or before a shipping-commissioner, shall pay to the shipping-commissioner the whole of the fees hereby made payable in respect of such engagement or discharge, and may, for the purpose of in part reimbursing himself, deduct in respect of each such engagement or discharge, from the wages of all persons (except apprentices) so engaged or discharged, and retain any sums not exceeding the sums specified in that behalf in the table marked "B" in the schedule hereto annexed.

Owners, &c., of ship to pay fees, and may deduct from wages of seamen, except, &c.

See p. 277.

Sec. 7. That any shipping-commissioner, or any clerk or employee in any shipping-office, who shall demand or receive any remuneration whatever, either directly or indirectly, for hiring or supplying any seaman for any merchant ships, excepting the lawful fees payable under this act, shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Penalty on commissioners and clerks, for demanding, &c., unlawful fees.

Sec. 8. That in the case of any place or port in which no shipping-commissioner shall have been appointed, then the whole or any part of the business of a shipping-commissioner shall be conducted by the collector or deputy-collector of customs of such place or port; and in respect of such business such custom-house shall be deemed a shipping-office, and the collector or deputy-collector of customs to whom such business shall be committed shall for all purposes be deemed a shipping-commissioner within the meaning of this act; and any person other than a commissioner under this act who shall perform, or attempt to perform, either directly or indirectly, the duties which are by this act set forth as pertaining to a "shipping-commissioner," shall incur a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be [so] construed as to prevent the owner or consignee, or master of any ship, except such as are described in section twelve of this act, from performing himself, so far as the said ships are concerned, the duties of shipping-commissioner under this act.

In ports where there is no shipping-commissioner, business to be done by collector, or deputy.

Custom-house to be the shipping-office.

Penalty for acting unlawfully as shipping-commissioner.

Owners, &c., except, &c., may so act.

Sec. 9. That every shipping-commissioner appointed under this act shall, if applied to for the purpose of apprenticing boys to the sea-service by any masters or owners of ships, or by any person or persons legally qualified, give such assistance as is in their power for facilitating the making of such apprenticeships; but the shipping-commissioner shall ascertain that the boy has voluntarily consented to be bound, and that the parents or guardian of said boy have consented to said apprenticeship, and

Shipping-commissioners to aid in apprenticing boys to the sea service;

conditions of apprenticeship.

Apprenticeship when to terminate.

Fees.
See p. 278.
Register.

[that he] has attained the age of twelve years, and is of sufficient health and strength, and that the master to whom the boy is to be bound is a proper person for the purpose: *Provided*, That said apprenticeship shall terminate when the apprentice becomes eighteen years of age. And the shipping-commissioner may receive from the persons availing themselves of such assistance the fees contained in table "C" in the schedule hereto annexed. And the shipping-commissioner shall keep a register of all indentures of apprenticeship made before him.

Masters of foreign-going ships to take apprentices before commissioners, and produce indentures, &c.

Assignments of indentures.
Penalty.

Sec. 10. That the master of every foreign-going ship shall, before carrying any apprentice to sea from any place in the United States, cause such apprentice to appear before the shipping-commissioner before whom the crew is engaged, and shall produce to him the indenture by which such apprentice is bound, and the assignment or assignments thereof (if any), and the name of such apprentice, with the date of the indenture and the assignment or assignments thereof (if any) shall be entered on the agreement; and no such assignment shall be made without the approval of a commissioner, the apprentice, his parents, or his guardian. And for any default in obeying the provisions of this section, the master shall, for each offence, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Penalty for demanding or receiving from seamen for providing employment any thing except lawful fees.

Sec. 11. That if any person shall demand or receive, either directly or indirectly, from any seaman seeking employment as a seaman, or from any other person seeking employment as a seaman, or from any person on his behalf, any remuneration whatever, other than the fees hereby authorized, for providing him with employment, he shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Masters of certain vessels, before proceeding on voyage to make written agreement with seamen;

form, date, and signature.

Agreement to contain what particulars.
See 1873, ch. 35.
Post, p. 410.

In customs districts where there is no commissioner, master may so act.
See § 24.
Post, p. 267.

This section not to apply to certain voyages.

Seamen may serve in such vessels, &c., without the pay-

Sec. 12. That the master of every ship bound from a port in the United States to any foreign port, or of any ship of the burden of seventy-five tons or upward, bound from a port on the Atlantic to a port on the Pacific, or vice versa, shall, before he proceeds on such voyage, make an agreement, in writing or in print, with every seaman whom he carries to sea as one of the crew, in the manner hereinafter mentioned; and every such agreement shall be in the form, as near as may be, as hereunto in table "D," in the schedule annexed, and shall be dated at the time of the first signature thereof, and shall be signed by the master before any seaman signs the same, and shall contain the following particulars, that is to say: First, the nature and, as far as practicable, the duration of the intended voyage or engagement, and the port or country at which the voyage is to terminate; secondly, the number and description of the crew, specifying their respective employments; thirdly, the time at which each seaman is to be on board to begin work; fourthly, the capacity in which each seaman is to serve; fifthly, the amount of wages each seaman is to receive; sixthly, a scale of the provisions which are to be furnished to each seaman; seventhly, any regulations as to conduct on board, and as to fines, short allowance of provisions, or other lawful punishments for misconduct as may be sanctioned by Congress as regulations proper to be adopted, and which the parties agree to adopt; eighthly, any stipulations in reference to advance and allotment of wages, or other matters not contrary to law: *Provided*, That whenever the master of any vessel shall engage his crew, or any part of the same, in any customs district where no shipping-commissioner shall have been appointed under section one of this act, he may perform for himself the duties of such commissioner, in like manner as is provided by the proviso of section eight of this act: *Provided further*, That this section shall not apply to masters of vessels where the seamen are by custom or agreement entitled to participate in the profits or result of a cruise or voyage, nor to masters of coastwise nor to masters of lake-going vessels that touch at foreign ports; but seamen may, by agreement, serve on board such vessels a definite time, or on the return of any vessel to a port in the United States may reship and sail in the same vessel on another voyage without the payment of additional fees to the shipping-commissoner by either the seaman or the master.

ment of additional fees.
See 1873, ch. 35. *Post*, p. 410.

Sec. 13. That the following rules shall be observed with respect to agreements: First, every agreement (except in such cases of agreements as are hereinafter specially provided for) shall be signed by each seaman in the presence of a shipping-commissioner; secondly, when the crew is first engaged the agreement shall be signed in duplicate, and one part shall be retained by the shipping-commissioner, and the other part shall contain a special place or form for the description and signatures of persons engaged subsequently to the first departure of the ship, and shall be delivered to the master; thirdly, every agreement entered into before a shipping-commissioner shall be acknowledged and certified under the hand and official seal of such commissioner, and shall be indorsed on or annexed to such agreement, and such certificate of acknowledgment shall be in form and manner following, to wit:

Rules as to agreements;

signatures by seamen;

certificate of acknowledgment.

"State of ———, county of ———:

"On this ——— day of ———, personally appeared before me, a shipping-commissioner in and for the said county, A. B., C. D., and E. F., severally known to me to be the same persons who executed the foregoing instrument, who each for himself acknowledged to me that he had read or had heard read the same; that he was by me made acquainted with the conditions thereof, and understood the same; and that, while sober and not in a state of intoxication, he signed it freely and voluntarily, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned."

Form.

Sec. 14. That, first, if any person shall be carried to sea as one of the crew on board of any ship making a voyage as hereinbefore specified without entering into an agreement with the master of said ship, in the form and manner and at the place and times hereby in such cases required, the ship shall be held liable, and for each such offence shall incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars: *Provided always*, That the ship shall not be held liable for any person carried to sea who shall have secretly stowed away himself without the knowledge of captain, mate, or of any of the officers of the ship, or who shall have falsely personated himself to the captain, mate, or officers of the ship for the purpose of being carried to sea; secondly, if any master, mate, or other officer of a ship knowingly receives, or accepts to be entered on board of any merchant ship, any seaman who has been engaged or supplied contrary to the provisions of this act, the ship on board of which such seaman shall be found shall, for every such seaman, be liable to and incur a penalty of a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars: *Provided further*, That in case of desertion, or of casualty resulting in the loss of one or more seamen, the master may ship a number equal to the number of whose services he has been deprived by desertion or casualty, and report the same to the United States consul at the first port at which he shall arrive, without incurring such penalty.

Penalty upon such vessels for carrying to sea any seaman, without such agreement made with him by the master;

if any officer receives on board, &c., any seaman engaged contrary to this act.

Losses by desertion or casualty may be supplied.

Sec. 15. That every master of a merchant ship of the United States who engages any seaman at a place out of the United States, in which there is a consular officer or commercial agent, shall, before carrying such seaman to sea, procure the sanction of such officer, and shall engage seamen before such officer; and the same rules as are hereinbefore contained with respect to the engagement of seamen before a shipping-commissioner in the United States shall apply to such engagements made before consular officer or commercial agent; and upon every such engagement the consular officer or commercial agent shall indorse upon the agreement his sanction thereof, and an attestation to the effect that the same has been signed in his presence, and otherwise made as hereby required; and every master who engages any seaman in any place in which there is a consular officer or commercial agent otherwise than as hereinbefore required shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, for which penalty the ship shall be held liable; and all such agreements so made shall be void, and the sea-

In places out of the United States, seamen to be engaged before consular officers, &c.

Same rules to apply.

Consular officers to indorse upon agreement, &c.

Penalty upon masters for otherwise engaging seamen.

Ship liable, and agreements void.

men so engaged shall be entitled to recover the highest rate of wages of the port from which the seaman was shipped.

Stipulations for allotment of part of wages of seamen.

Sec. 16. That all stipulations for the allotment of any part of the wages of a seaman during his absence which are made at the commencement of the voyage shall be inserted in the agreement, and shall state the amounts and times of the payments to be made, and the persons to whom such payments are to be made.

Wages to be advanced, &c., only to seaman himself, or, &c., advance not to be made unless, &c.;

Sec. 17. That no advance of wages shall be made or advance security given to any person but to the seaman himself, or to his wife or mother; and no advance of wages shall be made, or advance security given, unless the agreement contains a stipulation for the same, and an accurate statement of the amount thereof; and no advance wages or advance security shall be given to any seaman except in the presence of the shipping-commissioner.

if made in violation of this act, wages may be recovered by seaman, &c.

Sec. 18. That if any advance of wages is made or advance security given to any seaman in any such manner as to constitute a breach of any of the above provisions, the wages of such seaman shall be recoverable by him as if no such advance had been made or promised; and in the case of any advance security so given no person shall be sued thereon unless he was a party to such breach.

When advance security is discounted for any seaman, receipt to be signed, &c.

Person discounting the security may sue for amount, if, &c.

Proofs in such case.

Sec. 19. That whenever any advance security is discounted for any seaman, such seaman shall sign or set his mark to a receipt indorsed on the security, stating the sum actually paid or accounted for to him by the person discounting the same; and if the seaman sails in the ship from the port of departure mentioned in the security, and is then duly earning his wages, or is previously discharged with the consent of the master, but not otherwise, the person discounting the security may, ten days after the final departure of the ship from the said port of departure mentioned in the security, sue for and recover the amount promised by the security, with costs, either from the owner or from any agent who has drawn or authorized the drawing of the security, in any justice's or other competent court; and in any such proceeding it shall be sufficient for such person to prove the security was given by the owner or master, or some other authorized agent, and that the same was discounted to and receipted by the seaman, and the seaman shall be presumed to have sailed in the ship from such port as aforesaid, and to be duly earning his wages, unless the contrary is proved.

Legible copy of articles of agreement to be posted in the ship.

Sec. 20. That the master shall, at the commencement of every voyage or engagement, cause a legible copy of the agreement (omitting signatures) to be placed or posted up in such part of the ship as to be accessible to the crew; and on default shall, for each offence, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Seamen, signing the agreement and discharged before, &c., without their fault, may recover what.

Sec. 21. That any seaman who has signed an agreement and is afterwards discharged before the commencement of the voyage or before one month's wages are earned, without fault on his part justifying such discharge, and without his consent, shall be entitled to receive from the master or owner, in addition to any wages he may have earned, a sum equal in amount to one month's wages as compensation, and may, on adducing such evidence as the court hearing the case deems satisfactory of having been so improperly discharged as aforesaid, recover such compensation as if it were wages duly earned.

Seamen discharged in the United States after such voyages, to receive their wages, &c., in presence of shipping-commissioners, unless, &c.

Penalty.

Sec. 22. That all seamen discharged in the United States from merchant ships engaged in voyages as described in section twelve of this act shall be discharged and receive their wages in the presence of a duly authorized shipping-commissioner under this act, except in cases where some competent court otherwise directs; and any master or owner of any such ship who discharges any such seaman belonging thereto, or, except as aforesaid, pays his wages within the United States in any other manner, shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars.

Sec. 23. That every master shall, not less than forty-eight hours before paying off or discharging any seaman, deliver to him, or if he is to be discharged before a shipping-commissioner, to such shipping-commissioner, a full and true account of his wages, and all deductions to be made therefrom on any account whatsoever; and in default shall, for each offence, incur a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars; and no deduction from the wages of any seaman (except in respect of any matter happening after such delivery) shall be allowed, unless it is included in the account delivered; and the master shall, during the voyage, enter the various matters in respect to which such deductions are made, with the amounts of the respective deductions as they occur, in a book to be kept for that purpose, to be called the "Official Log-book," as hereinafter provided, and shall, if required, produce such book at the time of the payment of wages, and, also, upon the hearing, before any competent authority, of any complaint or question relating to such payment.

Master to deliver seaman, or, &c., not less than, &c., before paying him off, an account of his wages.

Penalty.

Deductions; to be entered in official log-book, which shall be produced if required.

Sec. 24. That upon the discharge of any seaman, or upon payment of his wages, the master shall sign and give him a certificate of discharge, specifying the period of his service and the time and place of his discharge, in the form hereto annexed, marked "E;" and if any master fails to sign and give to any such seaman such certificate and discharge, he shall, for each such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars: *Provided*, That the proviso annexed to section twelve, which applies to masters of vessels engaging seamen under that proviso, shall also apply to such masters of vessels in the discharge of seamen.

Certificate of discharge to seaman, form, &c., of.

See p. 280.

Penalty.

See § 12. *Ante*, p. 264.

Sec. 25. That every shipping-commissioner shall hear and decide any question whatsoever between a master, consignee, agent, or owner, and any of his crew, which both parties agree in writing to submit to him; and every award so made by him shall be binding on both parties, and shall, in any legal proceedings which may be taken in the matter, before any court of justice, be deemed to be conclusive as to the rights of parties, and any document purporting to be under the hand and official seal of a commissioner, such submission or award shall be prima-facie evidence thereof.

Shipping-commissioners may decide certain questions between master, &c., and the crew;

award to be binding on both parties;

Sec. 26. That in any proceeding relating to the wages, claims, or discharge of any seaman, carried on before any shipping-commissioner, under the provisions of this act, such shipping-commissioner may call upon the owner, or his agent, or upon the master, or any mate, or any other member of the crew, to produce any log-books, papers, or other documents in their respective possession or power, relating to any matter in question in such proceedings, and may call before him and examine any of such persons, being then at or near the place, on any such matter; and every owner, agent, master, mate, or other member of the crew, who, when called upon by the shipping-commissioner, does not produce any such books, papers, or documents as aforesaid, if in his possession or power, or does not appear and give evidence, shall, unless he shows some reasonable cause for such a default, for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, and, on application being made by the shipping-commissioner, shall be further punished, in the discretion of the court, as in other cases of contempt of the process of the court.

may require master or owners, &c., to produce log-book, papers, &c;

may examine master, &c.

Penalty on master, &c., for not, when required, producing papers, &c., or not appearing as a witness.

Sec. 27. That the following rules shall be observed with respect to the settlement of wages, that is to say: First, upon the completion, before a shipping-commissioner, of any discharge and settlement, the master or owner and each seaman respectively, in the presence of the shipping-commissioner, shall sign a mutual release of all claims for wages in respect of the past voyage or engagement, and the shipping-commissioner shall also sign and attest it, and shall retain it in a book to be kept for that purpose: *Provided*, That both the master and seamen assent to such settlement, or the settlement has been adjusted by the shipping-commissioner; secondly, such release so signed and attested shall operate as a mutual discharge

Rules as to the settlement of wages.

Mutual release, signed by master and seamen, &c.

Effect of release.

Certified copy of release to be furnished by commissioner to any one asking therefor, and to be evidence.

No receipt otherwise given to be evidence of settlement.

Commissioner to give master a statement and its effect.

and settlement of all demands for wages between the parties thereto, on account of wages, in respect of the past voyage or engagement; thirdly, a copy of such release, certified under the hand and seal of such shipping-commissioner to be a true copy, shall be given by him to any party thereto requiring the same, and such copy shall be receivable in evidence upon any future question touching such claims as aforesaid, and shall have all the effect of the original of which it purports to be a copy; fourthly, in cases in which discharge and settlement before a shipping-commissioner are hereby required, no payment, receipt, settlement, or discharge otherwise made, shall operate as evidence of the release or satisfaction of any claim; fifthly, upon payment being made by a master before a shipping-commissioner, the shipping-commissioner shall, if required, sign and give to such master a statement of the whole amount so paid, and such statement shall, between the master and his employer, be received as evidence that he has made the payments therein mentioned.

Certificate of discharge to seamen, form and contents of.

See p. 280.

Register.

Sec. 28. That upon every discharge effected before a shipping-commissioner the master shall make and sign, in a form marked "E," in schedule thereto annexed, a report of the conduct, character, and qualifications of the persons discharged, or may state on said form that he declines to give any opinion upon such particulars, or upon any of them; and the commissioner shall keep a register of the same, and shall, if desired so to do by any seaman, give to him or indorse on his certificate of discharge a copy of so much of such report as concerns him.

Seamen, being foreigners, may become citizens by declaring intent and serving three years in, &c.

When to be deemed citizens;

entitled to protection after filing declaration of intent.

Sec. 29. That every seaman, being a foreigner, who declares his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States in any competent court, and shall have served three years on board of a merchant ship or ships of the United States subsequent to the date of such declaration, may, on his application to any competent court, and the production of his certificate of discharge and good conduct during that time, together with the certificate of his declaration of intention to become a citizen, be admitted a citizen of the United States; and every seaman, being a foreigner, shall, after his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, and shall have served said three years, be deemed a citizen of the United States for the purpose of manning and serving on board any merchant ship of the United States, any thing to the contrary in any previous act of Congress notwithstanding; but such seaman shall, for all purposes of protection as an American citizen, be deemed such, after the filing of his declaration of intention to become such citizen.

Seamen's right to wages, &c., when to commence.

Sec. 30. That a seaman's right to wages and provisions shall be taken to commence either at the time at which he commences work, or at the time specified in the agreement for his commencement of work or presence on board, whichever first happens.

Lien upon ship or other remedy for wages not forfeited, &c.

Certain agreements with seamen inoperative.

Sec. 31. That no seaman shall by any agreement other than is provided by this act forfeit his lien upon the ship, or be deprived of any remedy for the recovery of his wages to which he would otherwise have been entitled; and every stipulation in any agreement inconsistent with any provision of this act, and every stipulation by which any seaman consents to abandon his right to his wages in the case of the loss of the ship, or to abandon any right which he may have or obtain in the nature of salvage, shall be wholly inoperative.

Right to wages not to depend on the ship's earning freight.

What shall bar claim to wages in cases of wreck, &c.

Sec. 32. That no right to wages shall be dependent on the earning of freight by the ship, and every seaman and apprentice who would be entitled to demand and receive any wages if the ship on which he has served and earned freight shall, subject to all other rules of law and conditions applicable to the case, be entitled to claim and recover the same of the master or owner in personam, notwithstanding that freight has not been earned; but in all cases of wreck or loss of ship, proof that he has not exerted himself to the utmost to save the ship, cargo, and stores shall bar his claim.

Sec. 33. That in cases where the service of any seaman terminates before the period contemplated in the agreement, by reason of the wreck or loss of the ship, such seaman shall be entitled to wages for the time of service prior to such termination, but not for any further period.

Seamen entitled to wages, in case of loss of ship, up to time of loss;

Sec. 34. That no seaman or apprentice shall be entitled to wages for any period during which he unlawfully refuses or neglects to work when required, after the time fixed by the agreement for his beginning work, nor, unless the court hearing the case otherwise directs, for any period during which he is lawfully imprisoned for any offence committed by him.

not entitled to wages while improperly refusing to work or lawfully imprisoned.

Sec. 35. That the master or owner of any ship making voyages as hereinbefore described in section twelve of this act, except foreign-going ships, shall pay to every seaman his wages within two days after the termination of the agreement, or at the time such seaman is discharged, whichever first happens; and in the case of foreign-going ships, within three days after the cargo has been delivered, or within five days after the seaman's discharge, whichever first happens; and in all cases the seaman shall, at the time of his discharge, be entitled to be paid, on account, a sum equal to one-fourth part of the balance due to him; and every master or owner who neglects or refuses to make payment in manner aforesaid without sufficient cause shall pay to the seaman a sum not exceeding the amount of two days' pay for each of the days, not exceeding ten days, during which payment is delayed beyond the respective periods aforesaid; and such sum shall be recoverable as wages in any claim made before the court: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to the masters or owners of any vessel where the seaman is entitled to share in the profits of the cruise or voyage.

Wages, in certain vessels, to be due two days after, &c.;

in foreign-going ships.

One-fourth of amount due to be paid on account.

Penalty for non-payment of wages when due

Sec. 36. That any three or more of the crew of any merchant ship of the United States, as described in section twelve of this act, may complain to any officer in command of any of the ships of the United States navy, or any American consular officer, or any shipping-commissioner, or any chief officer of the customs, that the provisions or water for the use of the crew are at any time of bad quality, unfit for use, or deficient in quantity; such officer shall thereupon examine the said provisions or water, or cause them to be examined; and if on examination such provisions or water are found to be of bad quality and unfit for use, or be deficient in quantity, the person making such examination shall signify the same in writing to the master of the ship; and if such master does not thereupon provide other proper provisions or water, where the same can be had, in lieu of any so signified to be of a bad quality and unfit for use, or does not procure the requisite quantity of any so signified to be insufficient in quantity, or uses any provisions or water which have been so signified as aforesaid to be of bad quality and unfit for use, he shall, in every such case, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars; and upon every such examination as aforesaid the officers making or directing the same shall enter a statement of the result of the examination in the log-book, and shall send a report thereof to the district judge of the port at which such vessel is bound, and such report shall be received in evidence in any legal proceedings.

Complaints that provisions or water are unfit for use or deficient in quantity, how, and to whom may be made, and how examined.

Penalty for not supplying the requisite quantity, &c., when ordered.

Result of examination to be entered in log, and sent to district judge.

Sec. 37. That if the officer to whom any such complaint as last aforesaid is made certifies in such statement as aforesaid that there was no reasonable ground for such complaint, each of the parties so complaining shall be liable to forfeit to the master or owner, out of his wages, a sum not exceeding one week's wages.

If complaint is found groundless, portion of wages to be forfeited.

Sec. 38. That if any seamen, as aforesaid, while on board any ship, shall state to the master that they desire to make complaint, as aforesaid, to any consular officer, or naval officer of any ship of the United States, or any shipping-commissioner, against the master, the said master shall, if the ship is then at a place where there is any such officer as aforesaid,

Seamen wishing to make complaints against the master, to be enabled to do so.

so soon as the service of the ship will permit, and if the ship is not then at such a place, so soon after her first arrival at such place as the service of the ship will permit, allow such seamen, or any of them, to go ashore, or send him or them ashore, in proper custody, so that he or they may be enabled to make such complaint; and shall in default incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Penalty.

If the stipulated allowance of provisions has been reduced, except, &c., or if unfit provisions have been furnished, compensation to be given as wages, and at what rates.

Sec. 39. That in the following cases, that is to say, first, if, during a voyage, the allowance of any of the provisions which any seaman has, by his agreement, stipulated for is reduced (except in accordance with any regulations for reduction by way of punishment, contained in the agreement, and also for any time during which such seaman wilfully, and without sufficient cause, refuses or neglects to perform his duty, or is lawfully under confinement for misconduct, either on board or on shore); secondly, if it is shown that any of such provisions are, or have been during the voyage, bad in quality, and unfit for use, the seaman shall receive by way of compensation for such reduction or bad quality, according to the time of its continuance, the following sums, to be paid to him in addition to, and to be recoverable as, wages, that is to say: First, if his allowance is reduced by any quantity not exceeding one-third of the quantity specified in the agreement, a sum not exceeding fifty cents a day; secondly, if his allowance is reduced by more than one-third of such quantity, a sum not exceeding one dollar a day; thirdly, in respect of such bad quality, as aforesaid, a sum not exceeding one dollar a day. But if it is shown to the satisfaction of the court before which the case is tried that any provisions, the allowance of which has been reduced could not be procured or supplied in sufficient quantities, or were unavoidably injured or lost, and that proper and equivalent substitutes were supplied in lieu thereof in a reasonable time, the court shall take such circumstances into consideration, and shall modify or refuse compensation, as the justice of the case may require.

Such compensation may be modified, &c., if, &c.

Provision as to medicine chest.

Sec. 40. That every ship belonging to a citizen or citizens of the United States, as described in section twelve of this act, shall be provided with a chest of medicines; and every sailing-ship bound on a voyage across the Atlantic or Pacific Ocean, or around Cape Horn, or the Cape of Good Hope, or engaged in the whale or other fisheries, or in sealing, shall also be provided with, and cause to be kept, a sufficient quantity of lime or lemon-juice, and also sugar and vinegar, or other anti-scorbutics, as Congress may sanction, to be served out to every seaman as follows, that is to say, the master of every such ship, as last aforesaid, shall serve the lime or lemon juice, and sugar and vinegar, to the crew, within ten days after salt provisions mainly have been served out to the crew, and so long afterward as such consumption of salt provisions continues, the lime or lemon juice and sugar daily at the rate of half an ounce each per day, and the vinegar weekly at the rate of half a pint per week for each member of the crew.

Lime or lemon juice, sugar, and vinegar, when and how to be served out.

Penalty if medicines, &c., are not kept, and lime juice, &c., are not served out.

Sec. 41. That if on any such ship as aforesaid such medicines, medical stores, lime or lemon juice, or other articles, sugar, and vinegar, as are hereinbefore required, are not provided and kept on board, as hereinbefore required, the master or owner shall incur a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars; and if the master of any such ship as aforesaid neglects to serve out the lime or lemon juice, and sugar and vinegar in the case and manner hereinbefore directed, he shall for each such offence incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars; and if any master is convicted in either of the last mentioned penalties, and it appears that the offence is owing to the act or default of the owner, such master may recover the amount of such penalty, and the costs incurred by him, from the owner.

Master may recover of owner, if, &c.

Weights and measures to be

Sec. 42. That every master shall keep on board proper weights and measures for the purpose of determining the quantities of the several provisions and articles served out, and shall allow the same to be used at the time of serving out such provisions and articles, in the presence of a witness, whenever any dispute arises about such quantities, and in default shall, for every offence, incur a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars. And every vessel bound on any foreign port shall also be provided with at least one suit of woollen clothing for each seaman for use during the winter months, and every such vessel shall be provided with fuel and a safe and suitable room in which a fire can be kept for the use of seamen.

used in presence of a witness, if dispute as to quantity arises.

Woollen clothing and fuel.

Effects of seamen dying on board, how to be cared for and disposed of;

Sec. 43. That whenever any seaman or apprentice belonging to or sent home on any merchant ship, whether a foreign-going ship or home-trade ship, employed on a voyage which is to terminate in the United States, dies during such voyage, the master shall take charge of all moneys, clothes, and effects which he leaves on board, and shall, if he thinks fit, cause all or any of the said clothes and effects to be sold by auction at the mast or other public auction, and shall thereupon sign an entry in the official log-book, containing the following particulars, that is to say: First, a statement of the amount of money so left by the deceased; secondly, in case of a sale, a description of each article sold, and the sum received for each; thirdly, a statement of the sum due to deceased as wages, and the total amount of deductions, if any, to be made therefrom; and shall cause such entry to be attested by the mate and one of the crew.

entry in log-book;

duty of master, if vessel arrives at a home port;

Sec. 44. That in cases provided for by the last preceding section, the following rules shall be observed: First, if the ship proceeds at once to any port in the United States, the master shall, within forty-eight hours after his arrival, deliver any such effects as aforesaid remaining unsold, and pay any money which he has taken charge of, or received from such sale as aforesaid, and also the balance of wages due to the deceased, to the shipping-commissioner at the port of destination in the United States; secondly, if the ship touches and remains at some foreign port before coming to any port in the United States, the master shall report the case to the United States consular officer there, and shall give to such officer any information he requires as to the destination of the ship and probable length of the voyage; and such officer may, if he considers it expedient so to do, require the said effects, money, and wages to be delivered and paid to him, and shall, upon such delivery and payment, give to the master a receipt; and the master shall within forty-eight hours after his arrival at his port of destination in the United States produce the same to the shipping-commissioner there; and such consular officer shall in such case indorse and certify upon the agreement with the crew, the particulars with respect to such delivery and payment; thirdly, if such officer as aforesaid does not require such payment and delivery to be made to him, the master shall take charge of the said effects, money, and wages, and shall, within forty-eight hours after his arrival at his port of destination in the United States, deliver and pay the same to the shipping-commissioner there; fourthly, the master shall in all cases in which any seaman or apprentice dies during the progress of the voyage or engagement, give to such officer or shipping-commissioner as aforesaid an account, in such form as they may respectively require, of the effects, money, and wages so to be delivered and paid, and no deductions claimed in such account shall be allowed unless verified, if there is any official log-book, by such entry therein as hereinbefore required; and also by such other vouchers (if any) as may be reasonably required by the officer or shipping-commissioner to whom the account is rendered; fifthly, upon due compliance with such of the provisions of this section as relates to acts to be done at the port of destination in the United States, the shipping-commissioner shall grant to the master a certificate to that effect, and no officer of customs shall clear inward any foreign-going ship without the production of such certificate.

if in a foreign port;

upon arrival at port of destination in the United States.

Master to give an account to shipping-commissioner, &c.

Commissioner to give master certificate, &c.

Penalty upon

Sec. 45. That if any master fails to take such charge of the money or master for not complying with the provisions of law as to the effects of deceased seamen and apprentices.

Owners liable.

What courts to have jurisdiction.

other effects of a seaman or apprentice during a voyage, or to make such entries in respect thereof, or to procure such attestation to such entries, or to make such payment or delivery of any money, wages, or effects of any seaman or apprentice dying during a voyage, or to give such account in respect thereof as hereinbefore respectively directed, he shall be accountable for the money, wages, and effects of the seaman or apprentice to the judicial circuit court in whose jurisdiction such port of destination is situate, and shall pay and deliver the same accordingly; and such master shall, in addition for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding treble the value of the money or effects, or if such value is not ascertained, not exceeding two hundred dollars; and if any such money, wages, or effects are not duly paid, delivered, and accounted for by the master, the owner of the ship shall pay, deliver, and account for the same, and such money and wages and the value of such effects shall be recoverable from him accordingly; and if he fails to account for and pay the same, he shall, in addition to his liability for the said money and value, incur the same penalty which is hereinbefore mentioned as incurred by the master for a like offence; and all money, wages, and effects of any seaman or apprentice dying during a voyage shall be recoverable in the same courts and by the same modes of proceeding by which seamen are enabled to recover wages due to them.

Duty of consuls, &c., as to effects of such seamen dying at any place out of the United States.

Sec. 46. That if any such seaman or apprentice as last aforesaid dies at any place out of the United States, leaving any money or effects not on board of his ship, the United States consul or commercial agent at or nearest the place shall claim and take charge of such money and effects; and such officer shall, if he thinks fit, sell all or any of such effects, or any effects of any deceased seaman or apprentice delivered to him under the provisions of this act, and shall quarterly remit to the judge of the district court of the port from which such ship sailed, or the port where the voyage terminates, all moneys belonging to or arising from the sale of the effects or paid as the wages of any deceased seamen or apprentices which have come to his hands under the provisions hereinbefore contained, and shall render such accounts thereof as the district judge requires.

Wages due any seaman or, &c., dying in the United States, to be paid to shipping-commissioner.

Sec. 47. That whenever any seaman or apprentice dies in the United States, and is at the time of his death entitled to claim from the master or owner of any ship in which he has served any unpaid wages or effects, such master or owner shall pay and deliver, or account for the same, to the shipping-commissioner at the port where the seaman or apprentice was discharged, or was to have been discharged.

Commissioner within one week to deliver such wages to circuit court, &c.

Penalty.

Sec. 48. That every shipping-commissioner in the United States shall, within one week from the date of receiving any such money, wages, or effects of any deceased seaman or apprentice, pay, remit, or deliver to the circuit court of the circuit in which he resides, the said money, wages, or effects, subject to such deductions as may be allowed by the circuit court for expenses incurred in respect to said money and effects; and should any commissioner fail to pay, remit, and deliver to the circuit court within the time hereinbefore mentioned, he shall incur a penalty not exceeding treble the amount of the value of such money and effects.

Power and duty of circuit court as to the distribution of the money and effects so delivered, if not over $300 in value.

Sec. 49. That if the money and effects of any seaman or apprentice paid, remitted, or delivered to the circuit court, including the moneys received for any part of said effects which have been sold, either before delivery to the circuit court, or by its directions, do not exceed in value the sum of three hundred dollars, then, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, and to all such deductions for expenses incurred in respect to the seaman or apprentice, or of his said money and effects, as the said court thinks fit to allow, the said court may, if it thinks fit so to do, pay and deliver the said money and effects either to any claimants who can prove themselves to the satisfaction of the court either to be his widow or children, or to be entitled to the effects of the deceased under his will (if any), or under the statute for the distribution of the effects of intestates, or under any other statute, or at common law, or to be entitled to procure probate, or take out letters of administration or confirmation, although no probate or letters of administration or confirmation have been taken out, and shall be thereby discharged from all further liability in respect of the money and effects so paid and delivered, or may, if it thinks fit so to do, require probate, or letters of administration or confirmation, to be taken out, and thereupon pay and deliver the said money and effects to the legal personal representatives of the deceased; and if such money and effects exceed in value the sum of three hundred dollars, then, subject to deduction for expenses, the court shall pay and deliver the same to the legal personal representatives of the deceased.

Power and duty of circuit court as to the distribution if over $300 in value.

Sec. 50. That in cases of wages or effects of deceased seamen or apprentices received by the circuit courts, to which no claim is substantiated within six years after the receipt thereof by any of the said courts, it shall be in the absolute discretion of any of such courts, if any subsequent claim is made, either to allow or refuse the same; and each of the respective courts shall, from time to time, pay any moneys arising from the unclaimed wages and effects of deceased seamen, which, in the opinion of such court, it is not necessary to retain for the purpose of satisfying claims, into the treasury of the United States, which moneys shall form a fund for, and be appropriated to, the relief of sick and disabled and destitute seamen belonging to the United States merchant marine service.

If claim to wages is not made to the court in six years, court may allow or refuse the same.

Certain unclaimed wages to be paid into the treasury of the United States, and how applied.

DISCIPLINE OF SEAMEN.

Discipline of seamen.

Sec. 51. That whenever any seaman who has been lawfully engaged, or any apprentice to the sea service, commits any of the following offences, he shall be liable to be punished as follows, that is to say: first, for desertion, he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding three months, and also to forfeit all or any part of the clothes or effects he leaves on board, and all or any part of the wages or emoluments which he has then earned; secondly, for neglecting and refusing, without reasonable cause, to join his ship, or to proceed to sea in his ship, or for abscence without leave at any time within twenty-four hours of the ship's sailing from any port, either at the commencement or during the progress of any voyage, or for abscence at any time without leave, and without sufficient reason, from his ship, or from his duty, not amounting to desertion, or not treated as such by the master, he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding one month, and also, at the discretion of the court, to forfeit out of his wages a sum not exceeding the amount of two days' pay, and, in addition, for every twenty-four hours of abscence, either a sum not exceeding six days' pay, or any expenses which have been properly incurred in hiring a substitute; thirdly, for quitting the ship without leave after her arrival at her port of delivery, and before she is placed in security, he shall be liable to forfeit out of his wages a sum not exceeding one month's pay; fourthly, for wilful disobedience to any lawful command, he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding two months, and also, at the discretion of the court, to forfeit out of his wages a sum not exceeding four days' pay; fifthly, for continued willful disobedience to lawful commands, or continued willful neglect of duty, he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding six months, and also, at the discretion of the court, to forfeit, for every twenty-four hours' continuance of such disobedience or neglect, either a sum not exceeding twelve days' pay, or any expenses which have been properly incurred in hiring a substitute: sixthly, for assaulting any master or mate, he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding two years; seventhly, for combining with any other

Punishment for desertion;

for neglecting, &c., to join ship, and for absence without leave;

for quitting ship without leave at port of delivery;

for wilful disobedience;

for continued disobedience and neglect;

for assaulting master or mate;

for conspiracy, &c.

Penalty upon seamen for wilful damage to ship or cargo;

for smuggling.

or others of the crew to disobey lawful commands or to neglect duty, or to impede navigation of the ship, or the progress of the voyage, he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding twelve months; eighthly, for willfully damaging the ship or embezzling or willfully damaging any of the stores or cargo, he shall be liable to forfeit out of his wages a sum equal in amount to the loss thereby sustained, and also, at the discretion of the court, to imprisonment for any period not exceeding twelve months; ninthly, for any act of smuggling of which he is convicted, and whereby loss or damage is occasioned to the master or owner, he shall be liable to pay such master or owner such a sum as is sufficient to reimburse the master or owner for such loss or damage, and the whole or any part of his wages may be retained in satisfaction or on account of such liability, and shall also be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding twelve months.

Upon commission of offence, entry to be made in log-book, and how, and offender to be informed thereof, &c.

Effect of such entry in subsequent legal proceedings.

Sec. 52. That upon the commission of any of the offences enumerated in the last preceding section, an entry thereof shall be made in the official log-book, and shall be signed by the master, and also by the mate or one of the crew; and the offender, if still in the ship, shall, before the next subsequent arrival of the ship at any port, or if she is at the time in port, before her departure therefrom, either be furnished with a copy of such entry, or have the same read over distinctly and audibly to him, and may thereupon make such reply thereto as he thinks fit; and a statement that a copy of the said entry has been so furnished or that the same has been so read over as aforesaid, and the reply (if any) made by the offender, shall likewise be entered and signed in manner aforesaid; and in any subsequent legal proceedings the entries hereinbefore required shall, if practicable, be produced or proved, and in default of such production or proof, the court hearing the case may, at its discretion, refuse to receive evidence of the offence.

Seamen, &c., absenting themselves, &c., from the ship without leave, may be apprehended without warrant, &c., and carried before a court, &c.;

may be detained not over twenty-four hours.

Penalty for making the arrest without cause.

Sec. 53. That whenever, either at the commencement or during the progress of any voyage, any seaman or apprentice neglects or refuses to join, or deserts from or refuses to proceed to sea, in any ship in which he is duly engaged to serve, or is found otherwise absenting himself therefrom without leave, the master, or any mate, or the owner, or consignee, or shipping-commissioner, may, in any place in the United States, with or without the assistance of the local public officers or constables, who are hereby directed to give their assistance if required, and also at any place out of the United States, if and so far as the laws in force at such place will permit, apprehend him without first procuring a warrant, and may thereupon, in any case, and shall in case he so requires, and it is practicable, convey him before any court of justice or justices of any State, city, town, or county, within the United States capable of taking cognizance of offences of like degree and kind of the matter, to be dealt with according to the provisions hereinbefore contained in reference to such cases; and may, for the purpose of conveying him before such court of justice, detain him in custody for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, or shorter time, as may be necessary, or may, if he does not so require, or if there is no such court at or near the place, at once convey him on board; and if such apprehension appears to the court of justice before which the case is brought to have been made on improper or on insufficient grounds, the master, mate, consignee, or shipping-commissioner who makes the same, or causes the same to be made, shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars; but such penalty, if inflicted, shall be a bar to any action for false imprisonment.

Penalty for wilfully, or while drunk, doing any act tending to the damage of the ship, or of

Sec. 54. That any master of, or any seaman or apprentice belonging to, any merchant ship who, by willful breach of duty, or who, by reason of drunkenness, does any act tending to the immediate loss, destruction, or serious damage to such ship, or tending immediately to endanger the life or limb of any person belonging to or on board of such ship, or who, by willful breach of duty, or by neglect of duty, or by reason of drunkenness, refuses or omits to do any lawful act proper and requisite to be done by him for preserving such ship from immediate loss, destruction, or serious damage, or for preserving any person belonging to or on board of such ship from immediate danger to life or limb, shall, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding twelve months.

any person on board.

Sec. 55. That all clothes, effects, and wages which, under the provisions of this act, are forfeited for desertion, shall be applied, in the first instance, in payment of the expenses occasioned by such desertion to the master or owner of the ship from which the desertion has taken place, and the balance (if any) shall be paid by the master or owner to any shipping-commissioner resident at the port at which the voyage of such ship terminates; and the shipping-commissioner shall account to and pay over such balance to the judge of the circuit court within one month after said commissioner receives the same, to be disposed of by him in the same manner as is hereinbefore provided for the disposal of the money, effects, and wages of deceased seamen; in all other cases of forfeiture of wages, under the provisions hereinbefore contained, the forfeiture shall be for the benefit of the master or owner by whom the wages are payable; and in case any master or owner neglects or refuses to pay over to the shipping-commissioner such balance aforesaid, he shall incur a penalty of double the amount of such balance, which shall be recoverable by the commissioner in the same manner that seamen's wages are recovered.

Wages, &c., of seamen forfeited by desertion, how to be applied.

Penalty upon master for neglect, &c., to pay over balance.

Sec. 56. That any question concerning the forfeiture of, or deductions from, the wages of any seaman or apprentice may be determined in any proceeding lawfully instituted with respect to such wages, notwithstanding that the offence in respect of which such question arises, though hereby made punishable by imprisonment as well as forfeiture, has not been made the subject of any criminal proceeding.

Questions concerning the forfeiture, &c., of wages of seamen, &c., how may be determined.

Sec. 57. That whenever in any proceeding relating to seamen's wages, it is shown that any seaman or apprentice has, in the course of the voyage, been convicted of any offence by any competent tribunal, and rightfully punished therefor by imprisonment or otherwise, the court hearing the case may direct a part of the wages due to such seaman, not exceeding fifteen dollars, to be applied in reimbursing any costs properly incurred by the master in procuring such conviction and punishment.

Part of wages of seaman, to be applied to reimburse costs incurred by master, if, &c.

Sec. 58. That every ship making voyages as described in section twelve of this act shall have an "official log-book;" and every master of such ship shall make, or cause to be made therein, entries of the following matters, that is to say: First, every legal conviction of any member of his crew, and the punishment inflicted; secondly, every offence committed by any member of his crew for which it is intended to prosecute, or to enforce a forfeiture, together with such statement concerning the reading over such entry, and concerning the reply, if any, made to the charge, as hereinbefore required; thirdly, every offence for which punishment is inflicted on board, and the punishment inflicted; fourthly, a statement of the conduct, character, and qualifications of each of his crew, or a statement that he declines to give an opinion of such particulars; fifthly, every case of illness or injury happening to any member of the crew, with the nature thereof, and the medical treatment (if any); sixthly, every case of death happening on board, with the cause thereof; seventhly, every birth happening on board, with the sex of the infant, and the names of the parents; eighthly, every marriage taken place on board, with the names and ages of the parties; ninthly, the name of every seaman or apprentice who ceases to be a member of the crew otherwise than by death, with the place, time, manner, and cause thereof; tenthly, the wages due to any seaman or apprentice who dies during the voyage, and the gross amount of all deductions to be made therefrom; eleventhly,

Official log-book.

Entries therein.

Legal convictions.

Offences to be prosecuted, &c.

Punishments.

Statement of conduct.

Sickness and medical treatment.

Deaths and births.

Marriages.

Names of those ceasing to be members of crew.

Wages.

Sale of effects.

the sale of the effects of any seaman or apprentice who dies during the voyage, including a statement of each article sold, and the sum received for it.

Entries in log-book, when to be made, how signed, &c.

None to be made after, &c.

Sec. 59. That every entry hereby required to be made in the official log-book shall be signed by the master and by the mate, or some other one of the crew, and every entry in the official log-book shall be made as soon as possible after the occurrence to which it relates, and, if not made on the same day as the occurrence to which it relates, shall be made and dated so as to show the date of the occurrence, and of the entry respecting it; and in no case shall any entry therein in respect of any occurrence happening previously to the arrival of the ship at her final port be made more than twenty-four hours after such arrival.

Penalty for not keeping log-book in manner required;

for making certain entries out of time.

Sec. 60. That if in any case the official log-book is not kept in the manner hereby required, or if any entry hereby directed to be made in any such log-book is not made at the time and in the manner hereby directed, the master shall, for each such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars; and every person who makes, or procures to be made, or assists in making, any entry in any official log-book in respect of any occurrence happening previously to the arrival of the ship at her final port of discharge, more than twenty-four hours after such arrival, shall, for each offence, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars.

PROTECTION OF SEAMEN.

Wages of seamen, &c., not subject to attachment.

Assignments of wages except, &c., not to bind, &c.

Sec. 61. That no wages due or accruing to any seaman or apprentice shall be subject to attachment or arrestment from any court; and every payment of wages to a seaman or apprentice shall be valid in law, notwithstanding any previous sale or assignment of such wages, or of any attachment, incumbrance, or arrestment thereon; and no assignment or sale of such wages, or of salvage made prior to the accruing thereof, shall bind the party making the same, except such advanced securities as are provided for in this act.

Penalty for unlawfully going on board any vessel about to arrive in port without permission, &c.

Master may arrest, &c.

Sec. 62. That every person who, not being in the United States service, and not being duly authorized by law for the purpose, goes on board any ship about to arrive at the place of her destination before her actual arrival, and before she has been completely moored, without permission of the master, shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars, and shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding six months; and the master or person in charge of said ship may take any such person so going on board as aforesaid into custody, and deliver him up forthwith to any constable or police-officer, to be by him taken before any justice of the peace, and to be dealt with according to the provisions of this act.

Penalty for soliciting any seaman to become a lodger, &c., within twenty-four hours of arrival of vessel.

Sec. 63. That if, within twenty-four hours after the arrival of any ship at any port in the United States, any person, then being on board such ship, solicits any seaman to become a lodger at the house of any person letting lodgings for hire, or takes out of such ship any effects of any seaman, except under his personal direction, and with the permission of the master, he shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, or shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding three months.

Penalties, &c., under this act, how may be recovered.

Sec. 64. That all penalties and forfeitures imposed by this act, and for the recovery whereof no specific mode is hereinbefore provided, shall and may be recovered with costs, either in any circuit court of the United States, at the suit of any district attorney of the United States, or at the suit of any person by information to any district attorney in any port of the United States, where or near to where the offence shall be committed or the offender shall be; and in case of a conviction under this act, and the sum imposed as a penalty by the court shall not be paid either immediately after the conviction or within such period as the court shall at the time of the conviction appoint, it shall be lawful for the court to commit the offender to prison, there to be imprisoned for the term or terms hereinbefore provided in case of such offence, the commitment to be terminable upon payment of the amount and costs; and all penalties and forfeitures mentioned in this act, for which no special application is hereinbefore provided, shall, when recovered, be paid and applied in manner following, that is to say: so much as the court shall determine, and the residue shall be paid to the court and be remitted from time to time, by order of the judge, to the treasury of the United States, and appropriated as provided for in section fifty of this act: *Provided always*, That it shall be lawful for the court before which any proceeding shall be instituted for the recovery of any pecuniary penalty imposed by this act, to mitigate or reduce such penalty as to such court shall appear just and reasonable; but no such penalty shall be reduced to less than one-third of its original amount: *Provided also*, That all proceedings so to be instituted shall be commenced within two years next after the commission of the offence if the same shall have been committed at or beyond the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn, or within one year if committed elsewhere, or within two months after the return of the offender and the complaining party to the United States; and there shall be no appeal from any decision of any of the circuit courts, unless the amount sued for exceeds the sum of five hundred dollars.

Penalties, &c., when recovered, how to be applied.

Court may reduce penalty, but not less than, &c.

Proceedings to be instituted within what time.

Appeals.

SEC. 65. That to avoid doubt in the construction of this act, every person having the command of any ship belonging to any citizen of the United States shall, within the meaning and for the purposes of this act, be deemed and taken to be the "master" of such ship; and that every person (apprentices excepted) who shall be employed or engaged to serve in any capacity on board the same shall be deemed and taken to be a "seaman" within the meaning and for the purposes of this act; and that the term "ship" shall be taken and understood to comprehend every description of vessel navigating on any sea or channel, lake or river, to which the provisions of this law may be applicable; and the term "owner" shall be taken and understood to comprehend all the several persons, if more than one, to whom the ship shall belong.

Who, under this act, to be deemed "master," and who "seaman;" what to be deemed a "ship," and who "owner."

SEC. 66. That in no case shall the salary, fees, and emoluments of any officer appointed under this act be more than five thousand dollars per annum; and any additional fees shall be paid into the treasury of the United States.

Salary, &c., of any officer under this act not to exceed, &c.

SEC. 67. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Repealing clause.

SEC. 68. That this act shall take effect in sixty days after its passage, but its provisions in regard to appointments under it shall take effect immediately.

When act takes effect.

SCHEDULE.

TABLE A. (Section 5.)

Table A.

Fees.

Scale of fees for matters transacted at shipping-commissioners' offices:

First. Fee payable on engaging crew, for each member of the crew (except apprentices)	$2.00
Secondly. Fee payable on discharging crew, for each member of crew discharged	50 cents.

TABLE B. (Section 6.)

Table B.

Deductions.

Sums to be deducted from wages of seamen in partial repayment of the fees payable in table A:

In respect of engagements, from the wages of each member of the crew . . . . 25 cents.

In respect of discharges, from the wages of each member of the crew . . . . 25 cents.

Table C.

Table C. (Section 7.)

Fees.

Fees payable by the master or owner for apprenticing boys to the sea-service:

For each boy so bound, including the indenture $5.00

Table D.

Table D. (Section 12.)

Form of articles of agreement.

FORM OF ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

United States of America,

(Date and place of first signature of agreement, including name of shipping-office.)

It is agreed between the master and seamen or mariners, of the ——— ———, of which ——— ——— is at present master, or whoever shall go for master, now bound from the port of ——— ——— to ——— ———, (here the voyage is to be described, and the places named at which the ship is to touch, or, if that cannot be done, the general nature and probable length of the voyage is to be stated.)

And the said crew agree to conduct themselves in an orderly, faithful, honest, and sober manner, and to be at all times diligent in their respective duties, and to be obedient to the lawful commands of the said master, or of any person who shall lawfully succeed him, and of their superior officers, in every thing relating to the said ship, and the stores and cargo thereof, whether on board, in boats, or on shore; and in consideration of which service, to be duly performed, the said master hereby agrees to pay to the said crew as wages the sums against their names respectively expressed, and to supply them with provisions according to the annexed scale. And it is hereby agreed that any embezzlement or wilful or negligent destruction of any part of the ship's cargo or stores shall be made good to the owner out of the wages of the person guilty of the same. And if any person enters himself as qualified for a duty which he proves himself incompetent to perform, his wages shall be reduced in proportion to his incompetency. And it is also agreed that if any member of the crew considers himself to be aggrieved by any breach of the agreement or otherwise, he shall represent the same to the master or officer in charge of the ship, in a quiet and orderly manner, who shall thereupon take such steps as the case may require. And it is also agreed that, (here any other stipulations may be inserted to which the parties agree, and which are not contrary to law.)

In witness whereof the said parties have subscribed their names hereto on the days against their respective signatures mentioned.

Signed by ——— ———, master, on the —— day of ———, eighteen hundred and ——.

Crew list.

TABLE D. — Continuation of agreement.

Signature of crew.	Birth-place.	Age.	Height.		Description.		Wages per month.	Wages per run.	Advance wages.	Amount of monthly allotment.	Time of service.		Hospital money.	Whole wages.	Wages due.	Place and time of entry.	Time at which he is to be on board.	In what capacity.	Shipping-commissioner's signature or initials.	Allotment payable to——	Conduct qualifications.
			Feet.	Inches.	Complexion.	Hair.					Months.	Days.									

Note. — In the place for signatures and descriptions of men engaged after the first departure of the ship, the entries are to be made as above, except that the signature of the consul or vice-consul, officer of customs, or witness before whom the man is engaged, is to be substituted for that of the shipping-master.

Apprentices.

ACCOUNT OF APPRENTICES ON BOARD.

Christian and surname of apprentice, in full.	Date of registry of indenture.	Port at which indenture was registered.	Date of register of assignment.	Port at which assignment was registered.

Scale of provisions.

TABLE D. — (To be inserted in Agreement.) — Scale of Provisions to be allowed and served out to the Crew during the Voyage.

	Bread.	Beef.	Pork.	Flour.	Peas.	Rice.	Barley.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Water.
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Pts.*	*Pts.*	*Pts.*	*Ozs.*	*Ozs.*	*Ozs.*	*Qts.*
Sunday	1	1½	. .	½	. .			⅛	½	2	3
Monday	1	. .	1¼	. .	⅓			⅛	½	2	3
Tuesday	1	1½	. .	½	. .			⅛	½	2	3
Wednesday . . .	1	. .	1¼	. .	⅓			⅛	½	2	3
Thursday	1	1½	. .	½	. .			⅛	½	2	3
Friday	1	. .	1¼	. .	⅓			⅛	½	2	3
Saturday	1	1½	. .	. .	. .			⅛	½	2	3

(Here any stipulation for changes, or substitution of one article for another, may be inserted.)

Substitutes.

SUBSTITUTES.

One ounce of coffee, or cocoa, or chocolate, may be substituted for one-quarter ounce of tea; molasses for sugar, the quantity to be one-half more; one pound of potatoes or yams; one half-pound flour or rice; one-third pint of pease or one-quarter pint of barley may be substituted for each other. When fresh meat is issued, the proportion to be two pounds per man per day, in lieu of salt meat. Flour, rice, and pease, beef and pork, may be substituted for each other, and for potatoes onions may be substituted.

Table E.
Certificate of discharge

TABLE E. — CERTIFICATE OF DISCHARGE. (Section 24.)

Name and official number of ship.	Port of registry.	Tonnage.	Description of voyage or employment.	Name of seaman.	Place of birth.	Date of birth.	Character.	Declines to give statement of character.	Capacity.	Date of entry.	Date of discharge.	Place of discharge.

I certify that the above particulars are correct, and that the above-named seaman was discharged accordingly.

Dated —— day of ———, eighteen hundred and ———.

(Signed,) ——— ———, Master.

(Countersigned,) ——— ———, Seaman.

Given to the above named seaman in my presence this —— day of ———, eighteen hundred and ———.

(Signed,) ——— ———, Shipping-Commissioner.

Approved, June 7, 1872.

June 7, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXXIII. — *An Act granting the Right of Way through the public Lands to the Jacksonville and Saint Augustine Railroad Company.*

Right of way through public lands granted to Jacksonville and Saint Augustine R.R. Co.

Extent of grant.

Land for depots, side-tracks, &c.

Limit.

No military reservation to be crossed, unless, &c.

Road to be postal and military road.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby granted to the Jacksonville and Saint Augustine Railroad Company, the same being a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Florida, the right of way through the public lands of the United States between Jacksonville and Saint Augustine, for one hundred feet in width on each side of the track of said railroad and of any of its branches, with the right to take from said lands, or from any of the public lands adjacent thereto, stone, timber, earth, or other material, to be used in the construction and repair of said railroad; and said company shall also have the right to enter upon any of the public lands or lots of land, the property of the United States, and take the same for depots, shops, side-tracks, or other necessary uses of said railroad: *Provided,* That no lot or tract of land so taken shall exceed forty acres in any one place. No military reservation shall be crossed or appropriated unless the consent of the Secretary of War be first obtained, and then only under such restrictions as he shall establish. Said road shall be a postal and military road, and Congress shall have the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act as shall in its discretion be deemed best.

Approved, June 7, 1872.

June 7, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXXIV. — *An Act to provide for a Building for the Use of the federal Courts, Post-office, internal Revenue, and other civil Offices, in the City of Little Rock, Arkansas.*

Site to be purchased at Little Rock, Arkansas, and building erected for courts, post-office, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase a site for, and cause to be constructed, a suitable building, with a fire-proof vault extending to each story, at the city of Little Rock, in the State of Arkansas, for the accommodation of the United States circuit and district courts, post-office, internal revenue, and other government offices; and for this purpose there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall cause proper plans and estimates to be made, so that no expenditure shall be made or authorized for the full completion of said building and payment for the site thereof beyond the amount herein appropriated: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used or expended, until a valid title to the site of said building shall be vested in the United States, and until the State of Arkansas shall duly release and relinquish its jurisdiction over the same, and its right to tax said site and the property which may be thereon during the time the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

Appropriation, plans, and estimates

No part to be expended until, &c.

APPROVED, June 7, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXXV. — *An Act to quiet the Title to certain Lands in Dakota Territory.*

June 7, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to examine and report to Congress what title or interest the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux Indians have to any portion of the land mentioned and particularly described in the second article of the treaty made and concluded with said bands of Indians on the nineteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and afterward amended, ratified, and proclaimed on the second day of May, of the same year, or by virtue of any other law or treaty whatsoever, excepting such rights as were secured to said bands of Indians by the third and fourth articles of said treaty, as a "permanent reservation;" and whether any, and, if any, what, compensation ought, in justice and equity, to be made to said bands of Indians, respectively, for the extinguishment of whatever title they may have to said lands.

Title of certain Sioux Indians to certain land in Dakota Territory to be inquired into.

Vol. xv. p. 506.

Equitable compensation.

APPROVED, June 7, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXXVI. — *An Act relating to a Site for public Buildings in Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania, and Sacramento, California.*

June 7, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to make an examination, and report to Congress the terms upon which suitable sites can be obtained for the erection of any needed public buildings in Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania, and Sacramento, California.

Examination for suitable sites for public buildings in Harrisburgh, Pa., and Sacramento, Cal.

APPROVED, June 7, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXXVII. — *An Act authorizing the First National Bank of Annapolis to change its Location and Name.*

June 7, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the First National Bank of Annapolis, now located in the city of Annapolis, and State of Maryland, is hereby authorized to change its location to the city of Baltimore, in said State. Whenever the stockholders representing three-fourths of the capital of said bank, at a meeting called for that purpose, determine to make such change, the president and the cashier shall execute a certificate, under the corporate seal of the bank, specifying such determination, and shall cause the same to be recorded in the office of the comptroller of the currency, and thereupon such change of location shall be effected, and the operations of discount and deposit of said bank shall be carried on in the city of Baltimore.

First National Bank of Annapolis, Md., may change its location to Baltimore.

Proceedings.

Rights and liabilities of bank not affected.

Sec. 2. That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as in any manner to release the said bank from any liability or affect any action or proceeding in law in which the said bank may be a party or interested.

Notice.

And when such change shall have been determined upon, as aforesaid, notice thereof and of such change shall be published in two weekly papers in the city of Annapolis not less than four weeks.

Name to be Traders' National Bank of Baltimore, if, &c.

Sec. 3. That whenever the location of said bank shall have been changed from the city of Annapolis to the city of Baltimore, in accordance with the first section of this act, its name shall be changed to the Traders' National Bank of Baltimore, if the board of directors of said bank shall accept the new name by resolution of the board, and cause a copy of such resolution, duly authenticated, to be filed with the comptroller of the currency.

Obligation of bank under new name.

Sec. 4. That all the debts, demands, liabilities, rights, privileges, and powers of the First National Bank of Annapolis shall devolve upon the Traders' National Bank of Baltimore whenever such change of name is effected.

When act takes effect.

Sec. 5. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, June 7, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

1856, ch. 127.
Vol. xi. p. 52.

CHAP. CCCXXXII. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the diplomatic and consular Systems of the United States," approved August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.*

Consul authorized at Santarem, Brazil.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Schedule C of section three of an act entitled "An act to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States," approved August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, be amended so as to add to the consuls in Brazil a consul at Santarem.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

1865, ch. 86, § 2.
Vol. xiii. p. 500.

CHAP. CCCXXXIII. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act regulating Proceedings in criminal Cases, and for other Purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.*

Challenges, number allowed in treason and capital cases;

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section two of the act entitled "An act regulating proceedings in criminal cases, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

in trials for other felonies;

in other cases, civil and criminal;

where there are several defendants, &c.

to be tried by the court.

"Sec. 2. That when the offence charged be treason or a capital offence, the defendant shall be entitled to twenty and the United States to five peremptory challenges. On the trial of any other felony, the defendant shall be entitled to ten and the United States to three peremptory challenges; and in all other cases, civil and criminal, each party shall be entitled to three peremptory challenges; and in all cases where there are several defendants or several plaintiffs, the parties on each side shall be deemed a single party for the purposes of all challenges under this section. All challenges, whether to the array or panel, or to individual jurors, for cause or favor, shall be tried by the court without the aid of triers."

Approved, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

[Amended.
1873, ch. 200.
Post, p. 476.]

CHAP. CCCXXXIV. — *An Act to provide for holding a Circuit Court of the United States in and for the western District of Missouri.*

Time and place for holding the

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a circuit court of the United States in and for the western district of Missouri shall hereafter be held circuit court for western district of Missouri;

at the city of Jefferson, at the place of holding the district court of the United States for the said western district of Missouri, on the third Mondays of April and November in every year.

for eastern district.

Jurisdiction of such circuit courts,

their title;

by what judges to be held.

Clerk, district attorney, and marshal for eastern district;

for western district.

SEC. 2. That the said circuit court of the United States in and for the western district of Missouri shall in all things have and retain jurisdiction of all matters arising therein; that a circuit court of the United States in and for the eastern district of Missouri shall be held at the same time and place (at the city of Saint Louis) as now provided by law for holding the circuit court of the United States in and for both the districts of Missouri; that the said circuit court of the United States in and for the eastern district of Missouri shall in all things have and retain jurisdiction of all matters arising therein; and that the said circuit courts of the United States hereby established in and for the eastern and western districts of Missouri shall, respectively, have and exercise the same original jurisdiction in the said districts, respectively, as is vested in the several circuit courts of the United States as organized under existing laws, and shall also respectively have and exercise the same appellate jurisdiction over the district courts of the United States for said eastern and western districts, respectively, as by existing laws is vested in the said several circuit courts of the United States over the district courts of the United States in their respective circuits. Said circuit courts shall be called, respectively, the circuit court of the United States in and for the western district of Missouri, and the circuit court of the United States in and for the eastern district of Missouri, and shall be composed, respectively, of the justice of the Supreme Court of the United States allotted to the eighth judicial circuit, the judge of the eighth judicial circuit, and the judge of the district court for the western district of Missouri, in the said western district, and of the said two first-named judges, and the judge of the district court for the eastern district of Missouri, in the said eastern district, but may be held by any one of said three judges in the absence of the remainder. The clerk of the circuit court for the present districts of Missouri shall remain the clerk of the circuit court of the United States in and for the eastern district of Missouri; and the district attorney and marshal for said eastern district of Missouri shall act as such district attorney and marshal in said circuit court in and for the eastern district of Missouri as now provided by law. The circuit court in and for the western district of Missouri shall appoint a clerk of said court, who shall keep his office in the city of Jefferson aforesaid, perform its duties, and receive its fees and emoluments, subject and in conformity to existing laws regulating the duties, fees, and emoluments of other clerks of circuit courts of the United States. And the district attorney and marshal for said western district of Missouri shall act as such district attorney and marshal in said circuit court in and for the western district of Missouri.

Adjourned terms of such circuit courts may be ordered.

Order, how promulgated.

SEC. 3. That the United States circuit court for said eastern and western districts of Missouri shall have power at any time to order adjourned terms of said circuit courts, respectively, at which adjourned terms any business may be transacted which could be transacted at any regular terms thereof. A copy of said order, in the eastern district of Missouri, shall be posted on the door of the court-room, and advertised in some newspaper printed in the city of Saint Louis, and a copy of said order, in the western district of Missouri, shall be posted on the court-room door and advertised in some newspaper printed in the city of Jefferson, twenty days at least before said adjourned terms shall be holden.

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXXXV.—*An Act to revise, consolidate, and amend the Statutes relating to the Post-office Department.*

Post-office de-

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be established, partment established.

at the seat of government of the United States of America, a department to be known as the Post-office Department.

Postmaster-general and three assistants, appointment, term of office, &c.

Sec. 2. That the principal officers of the Post-office Department shall be one Postmaster-General and three assistant postmasters-general, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who may be removed in the same manner; and the term of office of the Postmaster-General shall be for and during the term of the President by whom he is appointed, and for one month thereafter, unless sooner removed.

Employees of the department.

Chief clerk and other clerks, &c.; appointment, &c., of.

Sec. 3. That the Postmaster-General may appoint the following employees in the Post-office Department: One chief clerk for the Postmaster-General and one for each of the assistant postmasters-general, one superintendent of post-office building and disbursing clerk, one superintendent and one chief clerk of the money-order system, one superintendent and one chief clerk of foreign mails, one topographer for Post-office Department, one assistant attorney-general for the Post-office Department, one chief of division for the office of mail depredations, one chief of division of dead-letters, one superintendent of the blank agency, one assistant superintendent and four assistants, fourteen clerks of class four, sixty-one clerks of class three, fifty clerks of class two, seventy-one clerks of class one, fifty-seven female clerks, one messenger for the Postmaster-General and one for each of the assistant postmasters-general, four assistant messengers, ten watchmen, twenty-five laborers, one engineer, one assistant engineer, one carpenter, one assistant carpenter, one fireman and blacksmith, two firemen, three female laborers, and such a number of temporary clerks, female clerks, folders, watchmen, and laborers as may be required.

Annual salaries of officers and clerks.

Sec. 4. That the annual salaries of the officers, clerks, and others employed in the Post-office Department shall be as follows:

Salary of Postmaster-general, assistants, &c.;

Of the Postmaster-General, eight thousand dollars;

Of the assistant postmasters-general, three thousand five hundred dollars each;

Of the superintendent of the money-order system, three thousand dollars;

Of the superintendent of foreign mails, three thousand dollars;

Of the topographer of the Post-office Department, two thousand five hundred dollars;

Of the assistant attorney-general of the Post-office Department, four thousand dollars;

Of the chief of division for the office of mail depredations, twenty-five hundred dollars;

Of the chief of division of dead-letters, two thousand five hundred dollars;

Of the superintendent of post-office building and disbursing officer, two thousand three hundred dollars;

chief clerk and other clerks.

Of the chief clerk to the Postmaster-General, two thousand two hundred dollars;

Of the chief clerks to the assistant postmaster-general, the chief clerk of the superintendent of the money-order office, and the chief clerk of the superintendent of foreign mails, two thousand dollars each;

Of the superintendent of the blank-agency, one thousand eight hundred dollars; of the assistant superintendent, one thousand six hundred dollars; of the four assistants, one thousand two hundred dollars each;

Of the clerks of class four, one thousand eight hundred dollars each;

Of the clerks of class three, one thousand six hundred dollars each;

Of the clerks of class two, one thousand four hundred dollars each;

Of the clerks of class one, one thousand two hundred dollars each;

Of the female clerks, nine hundred dollars each;

Of the messenger to the Postmaster-General, nine hundred dollars;

Pay of messengers, watchmen, and laborers.

[See *Post*, p. 506, for repeal of provision as to assistant messengers, watchmen, and laborers.]

Of the messengers to the assistant postmasters-general, eight hundred and forty dollars each;

Of the assistant messengers, watchmen, and laborers, eight hundred dollars each;

Of the engineer, one thousand six hundred dollars;

Of the assistant engineer, one thousand dollars;

Of the carpenter, one thousand two hundred and fifty-two dollars;

Of the assistant carpenter, one thousand dollars;

Of the fireman and blacksmith, nine hundred dollars;

Of the firemen, seven hundred and twenty dollars each;

Of the female laborers, four hundred and eighty dollars each.

Seal for department.

Sec. 5. That the Postmaster-General shall procure and cause to be kept a seal for his department, which shall be affixed to all commissions of postmasters and others, and used to authenticate all transcripts and copies which may be required from his department.

Authority and duties of Postmaster-general.

Sec. 6. That the Postmaster-General shall establish and discontinue post-offices; instruct all persons in the postal service with reference to their duties; decide on the forms of all official papers; prescribe the manner of keeping and stating accounts; enforce the prompt rendition of returns relative to said accounts; control, according to law, and subject to the settlement of the auditor, all expenses incident to the service of the department; superintend the disposition of the moneys of the department; direct the manner in which balances shall be paid over; issue warrants to cover money into the treasury, and to pay out the same; and generally superintend the business of the department, and execute all laws relative to the postal service.

In case of death, &c., his duties to devolve upon first assistant post master-general.

Sec. 7. That in case of the death, resignation, or absence of the Postmaster-General, all his powers and duties shall devolve, for the time being, on the first assistant postmaster-general.

Postmaster-general to report annually to Congress as to contracts for carrying the mail;

Sec. 8. That the Postmaster-General shall make the following reports to Congress at each annual session:

A report of all contracts for carrying the mail made within the preceding year, giving in each case the name of the contractor; the date and duration of the contract; the routes embraced therein, with the length of each; the time of arrival and departure at the ends of each route; the mode of transportation; and the price to be paid, together with a copy of the recorded abstracts of all proposals for carrying the mail, as provided by section two hundred and forty-eight.

land and water mails established, &c., in the year;

A report of all land and water mails established or ordered within the preceding year, other than those let to contract at the annual letting, giving in each case the route or water-course on which the mail is established, the name of the person employed to transport it, the mode of transportation, the price to be paid, and the duration of the order or contract.

allowance to contractors;

A report of all allowances made to contractors within the preceding year above the sums originally stipulated in their respective contracts, and the reasons for the same, and of all orders made whereby additional expense is incurred on any route beyond the original contract price; giving in each case the route, the name of the contractor, the original service provided for by the contract, the original price, the additional service required, and the additional allowance therefor.

curtailments of expenses;

A report of all curtailments of expenses effected within the preceding year, giving in each case the same particulars as in the preceding report.

the finances of the department.

A report of the finances of the department for the preceding year, showing the amount of balance due the department at the beginning of the year; the amount of postage which accrued within the year; the amount of engagement and liabilities; and the amount actually paid during the year for carrying the mail, showing how much of said amount was for carrying the mail in preceding years.

Postmaster-general to report annually to Congress as to fines and deductions;

A report of the fines imposed on, and the deductions from the pay of contractors, made during the preceding year; stating the name of the contractor, the nature of the delinquency, the route on which it occurred, when the fine was imposed, and whether the fine or deduction has been remitted, and for what reason.

copy of each contract for carrying the mail;

A copy of each contract for carrying the mail between the United States and foreign countries, with a statement of the amount of postage derived under the same, so far as the returns of the department will enable it to be done.

contracts for other purposes than carrying the mail;

A report showing all contracts which have been made by the department, other than for carrying the mail; giving the name of the contractor, the article or thing contracted for, the place where the article was to be delivered or the thing performed, the amount paid therefor, and the date and duration of the contract.

clerks and other persons employed in department;

A report of the clerks and other persons employed in the department during the year, or any part thereof; giving the names of the persons, the time they were actually employed, and the sum paid each; whether they have been usefully employed; whether the services of any can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service; and whether the removal of any, and the appointment of others in their stead, is required for the better despatch of business.

foreign postal business and agencies.

A report on the postal business and agencies in foreign countries.

Reports to be printed at public printing office, number, &c.

And the Postmaster-General shall cause all of such reports to be printed at the public printing office, either together or separately, and in such numbers as may be required by the exigencies of the service or by law.

Postmaster-general to submit to Congress expenses of preceding year, and estimates for ensuing year, and under what heads.

Sec. 9. That the Postmaster-General shall submit to Congress at each annual session a statement of the amount expended during the preceding fiscal year, and an estimate of the amount that will be required for the ensuing fiscal year, under each of the following heads: "Transportation of the mails;" "compensation of postmasters;" "compensation of clerks in post-offices;" "compensation of letter carriers;" "compensation of blank agents and assistants;" "mail depredations and special agents;" "postage-stamps and envelopes;" "ship, steamboat, and way letters;" "dead letters;" "mail-bags;" "mail-locks, keys, and stamps;" "wrapping-paper;" "office furniture;" "advertising;" "balances to foreign countries;" "rent, light, and fuel for post-offices;" "stationery;" and "miscellaneous;" showing the sums paid under each head, and the names of the persons to whom payments are made out of the miscellaneous fund; but the names of persons employed in detecting depredations on the mail, and of other confidential agents, need not be disclosed.

Names of certain employees not to be disclosed.

Postmaster-general to give to Congress during first week of session detailed statement of expenditures;

Sec. 10. That the Postmaster-General shall lay before Congress, during the first week in each annual session, detailed statements of the expenditures made from the contingent fund of his department. He shall also make out and keep, in proper books, full and complete inventories and accounts of all the property belonging to the United States in the buildings, rooms, offices, and grounds occupied by him and under his charge, and to add thereto from time to time an account of such property as may be procured subsequently to the taking of the same, and also an account of the sale or disposal of any such property, and to report the same to Congress as aforesaid: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to the supplies of stationery and fuel which shall be accounted for as now provided by law.

to keep inventories of all public property in his charge, except, &c.

Employees to be exempt from militia and jury duty.

Sec. 11. That all persons employed in any branch of the postal service shall be exempt from militia duty, and from serving on juries, or from any penalty for neglect thereof.

No employee to be interested in any contract for carrying the mail, or act as

Sec. 12. That no person employed in the Post-office Department shall become interested in any contract for carrying the mail, or act as agent, with or without compensation, for any contractor or person offering to become a contractor, in any business before the department; and any person so offending shall be immediately dismissed from office, and shall be liable to pay so much money as would have been realized from said contract, to be recovered in an action of debt, for the use of the Post-office Department.

agent for contractor, &c.
Penalty.

SEC. 13. That all bonds taken and contracts entered into by the Post-office Department shall be made to and with the United States of America.

Bonds and contracts to be to and with the United States.

SEC. 14. That no person employed in the postal service shall receive any fees or perquisites on account of the duties to be performed by virtue of his appointment.

No employee to receive fees or perquisites.

SEC. 15. That before entering upon the duties, and before they shall receive any salary, the Postmaster-General and all persons employed in the postal-service, shall respectively take and subscribe, before some magistrate or other competent officer, the following oath or affirmation: "I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will faithfully perform all the duties required of me, and abstain from every thing forbidden by the laws in relation to the establishment of post-offices and post-roads within the United States; and that I will honestly and truly account for and pay over any money belonging to the said United States which may come into my possession or control: So help me, God." And this oath or affirmation may be taken before any officer, civil or military, holding a commission under the United States, and such officer is hereby authorized to administer and certify such oath or affirmation.

Postmaster-general and all employees to take oath or affirmation;
form;
before whom taken.

SEC. 16. That every person employed in the postal service shall be subject to all the pains, penalties, and forfeitures for violation of the laws relating to such service, whether he has taken the oath or affirmation prescribed in the preceding section or not.

Employees to be subject to penalties, &c., for violation of law, with or without the oath.

SEC. 17. That telegrams between the several departments of the government and their officers and agents, in their transmission over the lines of any company to which has been given the right of way, timber, or station lands from the public domain, shall have priority over all other business, at such rates as the Postmaster-General shall annually fix.

Telegrams over certain lines to have priority, and at what rates.

SEC. 18. That every order, entry, or memorandum whatever, on which any action is to be based, allowance made, or money paid, and every contract, paper, or obligation made by or with the Post-office Department, shall have its true date affixed to it; and every paper relating to contracts or allowances filed in the department shall have the date when it was filed indorsed upon it.

All orders, &c., on which, &c., and contracts, &c., to have true dates affixed.
Date of filing of certain papers.

SEC. 19. That the Postmaster-General shall furnish a copy of his annual estimates to the Secretary of the Treasury prior to the first of November in each year, which shall be reported to Congress by the latter in his regular printed estimates.

Postmaster-general to give copy of estimates to Secretary of Treasury, before, &c.;

SEC. 20. That the Postmaster-General shall transmit a copy of each postal convention concluded with foreign governments to the Secretary of State, who shall furnish a copy of the same to the congressional printer, for publication; and the printed proof-sheets of all such conventions shall be revised at the Post-office Department.

to send copy of postal conventions to Secretary of State, &c.

SEC. 21. That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an auditor of the treasury for the Post-office Department.

Auditor of treasury for the Post-office Department;

SEC. 22. That the said auditor shall receive all accounts arising in the Post-office Department, or relative thereto, with the vouchers necessary to a correct adjustment thereof, and shall audit and settle the same and certify the balances thereon to the Postmaster-General. He shall keep and preserve all accounts and vouchers after settlement. He shall close the accounts of the department quarterly, and transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury quarterly statements of its receipts and expenditures. He shall report to the Postmaster-General, when required to do so, the manner and form of keeping and stating the accounts of the department,

his powers and duties.

Auditor of treasury for Post-office Department, his powers and duties.

and the official forms of papers to be used in connection with its receipts and expenditures. He shall report to the Postmaster-General all delinquencies of postmasters in rendering their accounts and returns, or in paying over money-order funds and other receipts at their offices. He shall register, charge, and countersign all warrants upon the treasury for receipts and payments issued by the Postmaster-General, when warranted by law. And he shall perform such other duties in relation to the financial concerns of the department as may be assigned to him by the Secretary of the Treasury, and make to said secretary, or to the Postmaster-General, such reports respecting the same as either of them may require.

to superintend the collection of debts and penalties and forfeitures;

Sec. 23. That the said auditor shall superintend the collection of all debts due the department, and all penalties and forfeitures imposed for any violation of the postal laws, and take all such other measures as may be authorized by law to enforce the payment of such debts and the recovery of such penalties and forfeitures. He shall also superintend the collection of all penalties and forfeitures arising under other statutes, where such penalties and forfeitures are the consequence of unlawful acts affecting the revenues or property of the Post-office Department.

may administer certain oaths, &c.

Penalty for knowingly swearing falsely as to any expenditure, &c.

Sec. 24. That the said auditor, or the mayor of any city, any justice of the peace, or the judge of any court of record, may administer oaths or affirmations in relation to the examination and settlement of the accounts committed to the charge of said auditor; and if any person shall knowingly swear or affirm falsely touching any expenditure on account of, or claim in favor of or against, said department, he shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, forfeit and pay not exceeding two thousand dollars, and be imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding five years, according to the aggravation of the offence.

Appeal from auditor to the 1st comptroller of the treasury whose decision shall be final.

Sec. 25. That if either the Postmaster-General or the person whose accounts have been settled shall be dissatisfied with the settlement of said auditor, he may, within twelve months, appeal to the first comptroller of the treasury, whose decision shall be final and conclusive.

Clerks, &c., in auditor's office, appointment, number, &c.

Sec. 26. That the Secretary of the Treasury may appoint in the office of the auditor for the Post-office Department one chief clerk, nine clerks of class four, forty-four clerks of class three, sixty-four clerks of class two, thirty-seven clerks of class one, one messenger, one assistant messenger, and eleven laborers.

Annual salaries of auditor and clerks.

Sec. 27. That the annual salaries of the auditor for the Post-office Department, and the clerks, messengers, and laborers in his office, shall be as follows:

Of the auditor, three thousand dollars;

Of the chief clerk, two thousand dollars;

Of the clerks of class four, one thousand eight hundred dollars each; and two hundred dollars additional to one of said clerks as disbursing clerk;

Of the clerks of class three, one thousand six hundred dollars each;

Of the clerks of class two, one thousand four hundred dollars each;

Of the clerks of class one, one thousand two hundred dollars each;

Of the messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars;

Of the assistant messenger, seven hundred dollars;

Of the laborers, six hundred dollars each.

Any vacancy in the office of postmaster to be supplied without delay;

auditor to be notified promptly.

Sec. 28. That whenever the office of any postmaster shall become vacant by reason of death, resignation, suspension, or by the expiration of the commission of a postmaster or his rejection by the Senate, or by the neglect or refusal of any person to take charge of the post-office to which he is appointed, it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General or the President (as the case may be) to supply such vacancy without delay, and it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General promptly to notify the auditor of the change; and every postmaster and his sureties shall be responsible under their bond for the safe-keeping of the public property of the post-office, and the due performance of the duties thereof, until the expiration of the commission, or until a successor shall have been duly appointed and qualified, and shall have taken possession of the office: *Provided, nevertheless*, That in cases where there shall be a delay of sixty days in supplying such vacancy, the sureties may terminate their responsibility by giving notice, in writing, to the Postmaster-General, such termination to take effect ten days after sufficient time shall have elapsed to receive a reply from the Postmaster-General: *And provided also*, That the Postmaster-General may, when the exigencies of the service require, place such office in charge of a special agent until the vacancy can be regularly filled; and when such special agent shall have taken charge of such post-office, the liability of the sureties of the postmaster shall cease.

Postmaster and sureties on his bond to be responsible, until, &c.

If vacancy is not supplied in sixty days, sureties may terminate their responsibility, and how.

Special agent may take charge of vacant office, and sureties not longer liable.

Sec. 29. That all orders and regulations of the Postmaster-General which may originate a claim, or in any manner affect the accounts of the postal service, shall be certified to the auditor for the Post-office Department.

Certain orders, &c., of Postmaster-general to be certified to auditor.

Sec. 30. That the Postmaster-General may establish a blank agency for the Post-office Department, to be located at Washington, District of Columbia.

Blank agency at Washington, D. C.

Sec. 31. That the Postmaster-General may employ two special agents for the Pacific coast, and such number of other special agents as the good of the service and the safety of the mail may require.

Special agents for Pacific coast and elsewhere;

Sec. 32. That the salary of the special agents of the Post-office Department shall be at the rate of not more than one thousand six hundred dollars per annum; and they shall be allowed for travelling and incidental expenses, while actually employed in the service, a sum not exceeding five dollars a day.

their salaries and expenses;

Sec. 33. That whenever a special agent is required to collect or disburse any public money, he shall, before entering upon such duty, give bond in such sum and form, and with such security, as the Postmaster-General may approve.

bond, if required to collect, &c., public money.

Sec. 34. That the Postmaster-General may employ, when the service requires it, the assistant postmasters-general and superintendents in his department as special agents; and he may allow them therefor not exceeding the amount expended by them as necessary travelling expenses while so employed.

Assistant postmasters-general, &c., may act as special agents;

allowance for travelling expenses.

Sec. 35. That the Postmaster-General may appoint two agents to superintend the railway postal service, who shall be paid out of the appropriation for the transportation of the mail, at the rate of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum salary, with an allowance for travelling and incidental expenses, while actively employed in the service, of not more than five dollars a day; and the auditor of the treasury for the Post-office Department shall charge to the appropriation for mail transportation the salary and per diem of the assistant superintendents of the postal railway service; and to the appropriation for the free-delivery system, the salary and per diem of the special agent detailed for that service; and the salary and per diem of the special agents employed in the money-order service shall be paid out of the proceeds of that service.

Two agents to superintend railway postal service;

their salaries and expenses;

auditor to charge to what appropriation.

Sec. 36. That the Postmaster-General may establish resident mail agencies at the ports of Panama and Aspinwall (New Granada), Havana (Cuba), and Saint Thomas, and such other foreign ports at which United States mail steamers touch to land and receive mails, as may in his judgment promote the efficiency of the foreign mail service; and may pay the agents employed by him at such ports out of the appropriation for transportation of the mail a reasonable compensation for their services and the necessary expenses for office-rent, clerk-hire, office-furniture, and other incidentals, to be allowed him at each of such agencies.

Resident mail agencies at Panama, Aspinwall, Havana, Saint Thomas, &c.

Pay for service and expenses.

Sec. 37. That the Postmaster-General may appoint an agent in charge of the mail on board of each of the mail-steamers on the routes between

Mail agents in steamers on

routes between San Francisco, Japan, and China.

Salary.

San Francisco, Japan, and China, between San Francisco and Honolulu (Hawaiian Islands), and New York to Rio Janeiro, who shall be allowed, out of the appropriation for transportation of the mail, an annual salary of two thousand dollars each.

General postal agency at Shanghai, or, &c., with branch agencies.

Sec. 38. That the Postmaster-General may establish, in connection with the mail steamship service to Japan and China, a general postal agency at Shanghai, China, or at Yokohama, Japan, with such branch agencies at any other ports in China and Japan as he shall deem necessary for the prompt and efficient management of the postal service in those countries, and he may pay the postal agents employed thereat a reasonable compensation for their services, in addition to the necessary expenses for rent, furniture, clerk-hire, and incidental expenses.

Route agents and their pay.

Sec. 39. That the Postmaster-General may employ as many route-agents as may be necessary for the prompt and safe transportation of the mail, who shall be paid out of the appropriation for transportation of the mail, at the rate of not less than nine hundred nor more than one thousand two hundred dollars per annum.

Clerks in railway post offices.

Sec. 40. That the Postmaster-General may appoint clerks for the purpose of assorting and distributing the mail in railway post-offices, who shall be paid out of the appropriation for transportation of the mail, at the rate of not more than one thousand four hundred dollars per annum to the head clerks, nor more than one thousand two hundred dollars per annum to the other clerks.

Accounts of postal service to be so kept as to show amount of revenue from certain different sources.

Sec. 41. That the accounts of the postal service shall be kept in such a manner as to exhibit the amount of revenues derived respectively from "letter-postage;" "book, newspaper, and pamphlet postage;" "registered letters;" "box-rents and branch offices;" "postage-stamps and envelopes;" "dead-letters;" "fines and penalties;" "revenue from money-order business;" and "miscellaneous;" and the amount of expenditures for each of the following objects, namely: "Transportation of the mail;" "compensation of postmasters;" "compensation of letter-carriers;" "compensation of clerks for post-offices;" "compensation of blank-agents and assistants;" "mail depredations and special agents;" "postage-stamps and envelopes;" "ship, steamboat, and way letters;" "dead-letters;" "mail-bags;" "mail locks and keys;" and "postmarking and cancelling stamps;" "wrapping-paper;" "twine;" "letter-balances;" "office-furniture;" "advertising;" "balances to foreign countries;" "rent, light, and fuel for post-offices;" and "stationery" and "miscellaneous."

Unclaimed money from dead letter and other moneys to be deposited as part of postal revenue.

Revenue from money-order business.

Sec. 42. That unclaimed money in dead-letters for which no owner can be found; all money taken from the mail by robbery, theft, or otherwise, which may come into the hands of any agent or employee of the United States, or any other person whatever; all fines and penalties imposed for any violation of the postal laws, except such part as may by law belong to the informer or party prosecuting for the same; and all money derived from the sale of waste paper or other public property of the Post-office Department, shall be deposited in the treasury, under the direction of the Postmaster-General, as part of the postal revenue. And the Postmaster-General is hereby directed to cause to be placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States for the service of the Post-office Department, the net proceeds of the money-order business; and the receipts of the Post-office Department derived from this source during each quarter shall be entered by the auditor of the Treasury for the Post-office Department, in the accounts of said department, under the head of "revenue from money-order business."

Postages, box-rents, &c., to be accounted for as part of postal revenues, &c.

Sec. 43. That all postages, box-rents, and other receipts at post-offices shall be accounted for as part of the postal revenues; and any part thereof which the postmaster has neglected to collect, he shall be charged with and held accountable for the same as if he had collected it.

Lock-boxes

Sec. 44. That postmasters may allow box-holders who desire to do so to provide lock-boxes or drawers for their own use, at their own expense, which lock-boxes or drawers, upon their erection in any post-office, shall become the property of the United States, and be subject to the direction and control of the Post-office Department, and shall pay a rental at least equal to that of other boxes in the same office, or, if there be no other boxes in such office, of boxes in other offices of the same class, which rental shall be accounted for as other box-rents.

and drawers for box-holders at their expense.

Rental.

Sec. 45. That any officer, agent, postmaster, clerk, or other person employed in any branch of the postal service having temporary custody of any money taken from dead-letters; any money derived from the sale of waste paper or other public property of the Post-office Department; or any money derived from any other source which by law is part of the postal revenues, who shall wilfully neglect to deposit the same in the treasury of the United States, or in some other depository authorized to receive the same, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement, and be subject to a fine not exceeding double the sum so retained, or to imprisonment not exceeding three years, or both, at the discretion of the court. And any person intrusted by law with the sale of postage-stamps or stamped envelopes, who shall refuse or neglect to account for the same, or who shall pledge or hypothecate or unlawfully dispose of them, for any purpose whatever, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement, and shall be subject to the same penalty and punishment as are provided in this section for the embezzlement of money.

Penalty for wilfully neglecting to deposit any money which is part of the postal revenues;

for neglecting, &c., to account for postage-stamps and envelopes, or unlawfully disposing of them.

Sec. 46. That the money required for the postal service in each year shall be appropriated by law out of the revenues of the service.

Appropriations for postal service.

Sec. 47. That payments of money out of the treasury on account of the postal service shall be in pursuance of appropriations made by law, by warrants of the Postmaster-General, registered and countersigned by the auditor for the Post-office Department, and expressing on their face the appropriation to which they should be charged.

Payments on account of postal service, how to be made;

Sec. 48. That all payments on account of the postal service shall be made to persons to whom the same shall be certified to be due by the auditor; but advances of necessary sums to defray expenses may be made by the Postmaster-General to agents employed to investigate mail depredations, examine post routes and offices, and on other like services, to be charged to them by the auditor, and to be accounted for in the settlement of their accounts.

and to what persons;

necessary advances for expenses, how made.

Sec. 49. That the Postmaster-General may transfer debts due to the department from postmasters and others to such contractors as have given bonds, with security, to refund any money that may come into their hands over and above the amount found due them on the settlement of their accounts; but such transfers shall only be in satisfaction of legal demands for which appropriations have been made.

Transfer to certain contractors of debts due from paymasters.

Sec. 50. That in all cases where money has been paid out of the funds of the Post-office Department under the pretence that service has been performed therefor, when, in fact, such service has not been performed, or as additional allowance for increased service actually rendered, when the additional allowance exceeds the sum which, according to law, might rightfully have been allowed therefor, and in all other cases where money of the department has been paid to any person in consequence of fraudulent representations, or by the mistake, collusion, or misconduct of any officer or other employee in the postal service, the Postmaster-General shall cause suit to be brought to recover such wrong or fraudulent payment or excess, with interest thereon.

Suits to be brought to recover money paid by the department, by mistake, or through fraud.

Sec. 51. That when the Postmaster-General is satisfied that money or property stolen from the mail, or the proceeds thereof, has been received at the department, he may, upon satisfactory evidence as to the owner, deliver the same to him.

Property stolen from mail, may be delivered to owner if, &c.

Sec. 52. That the auditor for the Post-office Department shall state and

Quarterly accounts of moneys paid by postmasters out of the receipts of their office;

certify quarterly to the Postmaster-General *on* [an] account of the money paid by postmasters out of the receipts of their offices, and pursuant to appropriations, on account of the expenses of the postal service, designating the heads under which such payments were made.

amount to be credited to postal revenues, &c.

Sec. 53. That upon the certified quarterly statement by the auditor for the Post-office Department of the payments by postmasters on account of the postal service, the Postmaster-General shall issue his warrant to the treasurer to carry the amount to the credit of the postal revenues and to the debit of the proper appropriations upon the books of the auditor.

Postal revenues, &c., to be paid into the treasury.

Duplicate receipts.

Sec. 54. That the postal revenues, and all debts due the Post-office Department, shall, when collected, be paid into the treasury of the United States, under the direction of the Postmaster-General; and the treasurer, assistant treasurer, or designated depositary receiving such payment shall give the depositor duplicate receipts therefor.

Deposits on account of the postal service, &c.

Sec. 55. That all deposits on account of the postal service shall be brought into the treasury by warrants of the Postmaster-General, countersigned by the auditor; and no credit shall be allowed for any deposit until such warrant has been issued.

Transfer of money belonging to postal service.

Sec. 56. That the Postmaster-General may transfer money belonging to the postal service between the treasurer, assistant treasurer, and designated depositaries, at his discretion, and as the safety of the public money and the convenience of the service may require.

Fines and penalties when, &c., to be paid into the treasury, except, &c.

Sec. 57. That all fines and penalties imposed for any violation of any law relating to the Post-office Department, or of any other law where such violation affects the revenue or property of the Post-office Department, shall, when collected or recovered, be paid into the treasury, to the credit of the United States, for the use of the Post-office Department, excepting, however, such part thereof as may, by law, belong to the party informing or prosecuting for the same.

Quarterly returns of mails sent, &c., may be disposed of;

accounts to be preserved for two years.

Sec. 58. That the Postmaster-General may dispose of any quarterly returns of mails sent or received, preserving the accounts-current and all accompanying vouchers, and use such portions of the proceeds as may be necessary to defray the cost of separating and disposing of them; but the accounts shall be preserved entire for at least two years.

Printed, &c., matter remaining in any post-office, how disposed of.

Sec. 59. That the Postmaster-General may provide, by regulations, for the disposition of printed and mailable matter which may remain in any post-office, or in the department, not called for by the party addressed; but if the publisher of any refused or uncalled-for newspaper or other periodical shall pay the postage due thereon, such newspaper or other periodical shall be excepted from the operation of this section.

New bond of any postmaster; first payments thereafter.

Sec. 60. That when any postmaster shall be required to execute a new bond, all payments made by him after the execution of such new bond may, if the Postmaster-General or the auditor shall deem it just, be applied first to discharge any balance which may be due from said postmaster under his old bond.

Post-offices may be established, &c.

Sec. 61. That the Postmaster-General shall establish post-offices at all such places on post-roads established by law as he may deem expedient, and he shall promptly certify such establishment to the auditor for the Post-office Department.

Penalty for professing to keep a post-office without authority.

Sec. 62. That any person who shall, without authority from the Postmaster-General, set up or profess to keep any office or place of business bearing the sign, name, or title of post-office, shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, not more than five hundred dollars.

Appointment, &c., of postmasters of the 4th and 5th classes;

of all other classes.

Sec. 63. That postmasters of the fourth and fifth class shall be appointed and may be removed by the Postmaster-General, and all others shall be appointed and may be removed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold their offices for four years unless sooner removed or suspended according to law, and all appointments and removals shall be notified to the auditor for the Post-office Department.

Sec. 64. That every postmaster shall reside within the delivery of the office to which he is appointed.

Postmasters to reside where.

Sec. 65. That every postmaster, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall give bond, with good and approved security, and in such penalty as the Postmaster-General shall deem sufficient, conditioned for the faithful discharge of all duties and trusts imposed on him either by law or the rules and regulations of the department; and where an office shall be designated as a money-order office, the bond of the postmaster shall contain an additional condition for the faithful performance of all duties and obligations in connection with the money-order business. On the death, resignation, or removal of a postmaster, his bond shall be delivered to the auditor for the Post-office Department. The bond of any married woman who may be appointed postmaster shall be binding upon her and her sureties, and she shall be liable for misconduct in office as if she were sole.

Bond of postmaster;

conditions;

when to be delivered to auditor;

of married woman appointed postmaster.

Sec. 66. That when any of the sureties of a postmaster shall notify the Postmaster-General of their desire to be released from their suretyship, or when the Postmaster-General deems a new bond necessary, he shall require the postmaster to execute such new bond, with security, which, when accepted by the Postmaster-General, shall be as valid as the bond given upon the original appointment of such postmaster, and the sureties in the prior bond shall be released from responsibility for all acts or defaults of such postmaster which may be done or committed subsequent to the last day of the quarter in which such new bond shall be executed and accepted.

New bond may be required.

Sureties in prior bond when released from responsibility.

Sec. 67. That if on the settlement of the account of any postmaster it shall appear that he is indebted to the United States, and suit therefor shall not be instituted within three years after the close of such account, the sureties on his bond shall not be liable for such indebtedness.

Sureties on bond released if suit for indebtedness is not brought within, &c.

Sec. 68. That every postmaster shall keep an office in which one or more persons shall be on duty during such hours of each day as the Postmaster-General may direct, for the purpose of receiving, delivering, making up, and forwarding all mail-matter received thereat.

Postmaster to keep an office, &c.

Sec. 69. That all letters brought to any post-office half an hour before the time for the departure of the mail shall be forwarded therein; but at offices where, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, more time for making up the mail is required, he may prescribe accordingly, not exceeding one hour.

Letters brought to post-office, when to be forwarded.

Sec. 70. That the Postmaster-General shall furnish to the postmasters at the termination of each route a schedule of the time of arrival and departure of the mail at their offices, respectively, to be posted in a conspicuous place in the office; and the Postmaster-General shall also give the postmaster notice of any change in the arrival and departure that may be ordered; and he shall cause to be kept and returned to the department, at short and regular intervals, registers, showing the exact times of the arrivals and departures of the mail.

Schedule of time of arrival and departure of mail to be posted in office.

Registers of times, &c., to be kept.

Sec. 71. That every postmaster shall keep a record, in such form as the Postmaster-General shall direct, of all postage-stamps and envelopes and of all postal books, blanks, and property received from his predecessor, or from the department or any of its agents; and also of all receipts in money for postages and box-rents, and of all other receipts on account of the postal service, and of any other transactions which may be required by the Postmaster-General; and these records shall be preserved and delivered to his successor, and shall be at all times subject to examination by any special agent of the department.

Record to be kept of stamps, books, receipts, &c.;

to be subject to examination, and delivered to successor.

Sec. 72. That each postmaster shall render to the Postmaster-Gen-

Quarterly account of moneys received, &c., to be rendered.

eral, under oath, and in such form as the latter shall prescribe, a quarterly account of all moneys received or charged by him or at his office, for postage, rent of boxes or other receptacles for mail-matter, or by reason of keeping a branch-office, or for the delivery of mail-matter in any manner whatever.

Sworn statement may be required.

Sec. 73. That the Postmaster-General may require a sworn statement to accompany each quarterly account of a postmaster, to the effect that such account contains a true statement of the entire amount of postage, box-rents, charges, and moneys collected or received at his office during the quarter; that he has not knowingly delivered, or permitted to be delivered, any mail-matter on which the postage was not at the time paid; that such account exhibits truly and faithfully the entire receipts collected at his office, and which, by due diligence, could have been collected; and that the credits he claims are just and right. And any false swearing therein shall render him liable to the pains and penalties of perjury.

False swearing therein to be perjury.

Penalty for neglect to render accounts for one month after the time, &c.;

Sec. 74. That if any postmaster shall neglect to render his accounts, for one month after the time, and in the form and manner prescribed by law and the regulations of the Postmaster-General, such postmaster and his sureties shall forfeit and pay double the amount of the gross receipts at said office during any previous or subsequent equal period of time; and if, at the time of trial, no account shall have been rendered, they shall forfeit and pay such sum as the court and jury shall estimate to be equivalent thereto, to be recovered in an action of debt on the bond.

if no account has been rendered at time of trial.

Public moneys collected by postmasters, how to be kept.

Sec. 75. That postmasters shall keep safely, without loaning, using, depositing in an unauthorized bank, or exchanging for other funds, all the public money collected by them, or which may come into their possession until it is ordered by the Postmaster-General to be transferred or paid out.

Postal revenues, &c., to be deposited weekly at, &c.

Sec. 76. That the postmaster at Washington and postmasters at cities where there is an assistant treasurer shall deposit the postal revenues and all money accruing at their office with such assistant treasurer as often as once a week at least, and as much oftener as the Postmaster-General may direct.

Delinquencies, &c., of contractors, carriers, &c., to be reported.

Sec. 77. That postmasters shall promptly report to the Postmaster-General every delinquency, neglect, or malpractice of the contractors, their agents, or carriers, which may come to their knowledge.

No postmaster, &c., to be a contractor to carry mail;

Sec. 78. That no postmaster, assistant postmaster, or clerk employed in any post-office shall be a contractor or concerned in any contract for carrying the mail.

nor act as agent for lottery, &c.

Sec. 79. That no postmaster shall act as agent for any lottery-office, or under any color of purchase, or otherwise, vend lottery-tickets; nor shall he receive or send any lottery scheme, circular, or ticket free of postage; and for any violation of the provisions of this section the person offending shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars.

Compensation of postmasters; at New York city; five classes and salary of each class.

Sec. 80. That the compensation of postmasters shall be a fixed annual salary, to be divided into five classes, exclusive of the postmaster at New York city, whose salary shall be six thousand dollars per annum. The salary of the first class shall be not more than four thousand dollars nor less than three thousand dollars; of the second class, less than three thousand dollars, but not less than two thousand dollars; of the third class, less than two thousand dollars, but not less than one thousand dollars; of the fourth class, less than one thousand dollars, but not less than two hundred dollars; of the fifth class, less than two hundred dollars; and the salaries of the first, second, and third classes shall be in even hundreds of dollars; of the fourth class, in even tens of dollars; and of the fifth class, in even dollars.

Salaries to be in even sums.

Salary at newly established offices.

Sec. 81. That at all newly established offices, the Postmaster-General may temporarily fix the salary until the returns of such office shall enable him to properly adjust the same, but the compensation shall in no case be thus temporarily fixed at more than the salary of an office of the fifth class.

Sec. 82. That the salaries of postmasters shall be re-adjusted by the Postmaster-General once in two years, and in special cases as much oftener as he may deem expedient; and when the quarterly returns of any postmaster of the third, fourth, or fifth class show that the salary allowed is twenty per centum less than it would be on the basis of commission, the Postmaster-General shall re-adjust the same.

Salaries of postmasters to be re-adjusted once in two years, &c.;

Sec. 83. That in re-adjusting the salary of a postmaster, the amount thereof shall be ascertained by adding, to the whole amount of box-rents, commissions on the other postal revenues of the office at the following rates: On the first one hundred dollars or less, sixty per centum; on all over one hundred dollars, and not over four hundred dollars, fifty per centum; on all over four hundred dollars and not over two thousand four hundred dollars, forty per centum; on all over two thousand four hundred dollars, fifteen per centum. And in order to ascertain the amount of the postal receipts of each office, the Postmaster-General shall require postmasters to state, under oath, at such times and for such periods as he may deem necessary in each case, the amount of stamps cancelled, the amount of box-rents received, the amount of unpaid postages collected, and the amount of postage on printed and other mailable matter: *Provided, however*, That whenever, by reason of the extension of free delivery of letters, the box-rents of any post-office are decreased, the Postmaster-General may allow, out of the receipts of such office, a sum sufficient to maintain the salary thereof at the amount at which it had been fixed before the decrease in box-rents.

amount, how to be ascertained.

Amount of postal receipts, how ascertained.

When box-rents are decreased by extension of free delivery.

Sec. 84. That the Postmaster-General shall make all orders assigning or changing the salaries of postmasters in writing, and record them in his journal, and notify the change to the auditor; and any change made in such salaries shall not take effect until the first day of the quarter next following such order: *Provided*, That in cases of an extraordinary increase or decrease in the business of any post-office, the Postmaster-General may adjust the salary of the postmaster at such post-office, to take effect from the first day of the quarter or period the returns for which form the basis of re-adjustment.

Orders establishing salaries to be in writing;

auditor to be notified;

when to take effect.

Sec. 85. That no postmaster shall, under any pretence whatever, have, receive, or retain for himself, in the aggregate, more than the amount of his salary and his commission on the money-order business as hereinafter provided.

Postmasters not to retain more than salary and commission.

Sec. 86. That the Postmaster-General may designate offices at the intersection of mail-routes as distributing or separating offices; and where any such office is of the third, fourth, or fifth class, he may make a reasonable allowance to the postmaster for the necessary cost of clerical services arising from such duties.

Distributing offices;

allowance to postmasters.

Sec. 87. That the Postmaster-General may allow to the postmaster at New York city, and to the postmasters at offices of the first and second classes, out of the surplus revenues of their respective offices, that is to say, the excess of box-rents and commissions over and above the salary assigned to the office, a reasonable sum for the necessary cost of rent, fuel, lights, furniture, stationery, printing, clerks, and necessary incidentals, to be adjusted on a satisfactory exhibit of the facts, and no such allowance shall be made except upon the order of the Postmaster-General.

Postmasters of 1st and 2d class and at New York city to be allowed for rent, clerks, &c.

Sec. 88. That the salary of a postmaster, and such other expenses of the postal service authorized by law as may be incurred by him, and for which appropriations have been made, may be deducted out of the receipts of his office, under the direction of the Postmaster-General.

Salary of postmaster, &c., may be deducted from receipts of office.

Sec. 89. That vouchers for all deductions made by a postmaster out of the receipts of his office, on account of the expenses of the postal service, shall be submitted for examination and settlement to the auditor for the

Vouchers for deduction to be submitted to auditor.

Post-office Department, and no such deduction shall be valid unless found to be in conformity with law.

Compensation for unusual business at any post-office.

Sec. 90. That whenever, by reason of the presence of a military or naval force near any post-office, or from any other cause, unusual business accrues thereat, the Postmaster-General shall make a special order allowing reasonable compensation for clerical service, and a proportionate increase of salary to the postmaster during the time of such extraordinary business.

Post-offices may be discontinued.

Auditor to be notified.

Sec. 91. That the Postmaster-General may discontinue any post-office where the safety and security of the postal service and revenues are endangered from any cause whatever, or where the efficiency of the service shall require such discontinuance, and he shall promptly certify such discontinuance to the auditor for the Post-office Department.

Letter-carriers for free delivery of mail matter, in what places;

Sec. 92. That letter-carriers shall be employed for the free delivery of mail-matter, as frequently as the public convenience may require, at every place containing a population of fifty thousand within the delivery of its post-office, and at such other places as the Postmaster-General may direct.

their salary;

in San Francisco.

Sec. 93. That the salary of letter-carriers shall be fixed by the Postmaster-General, and shall not exceed eight hundred dollars per annum; but on satisfactory evidence of diligence, fidelity, and experience, he may increase their salary to any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars per annum; and in San Francisco, California, he may pay such additional salaries to carriers as will secure the services of competent persons.

Uniform to be worn by letter-carriers.

Penalty for wearing it when not authorized.

Sec. 94. That the Postmaster-General may prescribe a uniform dress to be worn by letter-carriers, and any person not connected with the letter-carrier branch of the postal service who shall wear the uniform which may be prescribed shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, for every such offence shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Receiving-boxes for deposit of mail-matter;

collections therefrom.

Sec. 95. That the Postmaster-General may establish, in places where letter-carriers are employed, and also in other places where, in his judgment, the public convenience requires it, receiving-boxes, for the deposit of mail-matter, and shall cause the matter deposited therein to be collected as often as public convenience may require.

Penalty for wilfully, &c., injuring, &c., any receptacle for deposit of mail-matter;

for assaulting letter-carrier when in uniform.

Sec. 96. That any person who shall wilfully and maliciously injure, tear down, or destroy, any letter-box, pillar-box, or other receptacle established by the Postmaster-General for the safe deposit of matter for the mail or for delivery, or who shall wilfully and maliciously assault any letter-carrier, when in uniform, while engaged on his route in the discharge of his duty as a letter-carrier, and any person who shall wilfully aid or assist therein, shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, forfeit and pay not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one nor more than three years, according to the circumstances and aggravation of the offence.

Letter-carriers to give bond with sureties.

Sec. 97. That each letter-carrier shall give bonds, with sureties, to be approved by the Postmaster-General, for the safe custody and delivery of all mail-matter, and the faithful account and payment of all money received by him.

Branch post-offices.

Letters not to be sent there for delivery, if, &c.

Sec. 98. That the Postmaster-General, when the public convenience requires it, may establish within any post-office delivery one or more branch-offices, for the receipt and delivery of mail-matter and the sale of stamps and envelopes; and he shall prescribe the rules and regulations for the government thereof. But no letter shall be sent for delivery to any branch-office contrary to the request of the party to whom it is addressed.

Postage on newspapers and periodicals.

Sec. 99. That the rate of postage on newspapers, excepting weeklies, periodicals not exceeding two ounces in weight, and circulars when the same are deposited in a letter-carrier office for delivery by the office or its carriers, shall be uniform at one cent each; but periodicals weighing more than two ounces shall be subject to a postage of two cents each, and these rates shall be prepaid by stamps.

Sec. 100. That no extra postage or carriers' fees shall be charged or collected upon any mail-matter collected or delivered by carriers.

No extra postage, &c., on matter by carriers.

Sec. 101. That all expenses of letter carriers, branch-offices, and receiving-boxes, or incident thereto, shall be kept and reported in a separate account, and shall be shown in comparison with the proceeds from postage on local mail-matter at each office, and the Postmaster-General shall be guided in the expenditures for this branch of the service by the income derived therefrom.

Expenses of letter-carriers, branch-offices, and receiving boxes to be kept in separate account, &c.

Sec. 102. That to promote public convenience, and to insure greater security in the transfer of money through the mail, the Postmaster-General may establish, under such rules and regulations as he may deem expedient, a uniform money-order system, at all suitable post-offices, which shall be designated as "money-order offices."

Money-order system, or money-order offices.

Sec. 103. That the Postmaster-General may conclude arrangements with the post departments of foreign governments, with which postal conventions have been or may be concluded, for the exchange, by means of postal orders, of small sums of money, not exceeding fifty dollars in amount, at such rates of exchange, and compensation to postmasters, and under such rules and regulations as he may deem expedient; and the expenses of establishing and conducting such system of exchange may be paid out of the proceeds of the money-order business.

Agreements with foreign governments for the exchange by postal orders, of small sums of money.

Expenses thereof.

Sec. 104. That the postmaster at a money-order office shall issue, in such manner and form as the Postmaster-General may prescribe, an order for a specified sum of money, payable by the postmaster at any other money-order office which the person applying therefor may select; but no money-order shall be delivered until the amount thereof, and the proper fee therefor, have been deposited with the postmaster issuing it: *Provided*, That the postmaster of every city where branch post-offices or stations are established and in operation, subject to his supervision, is hereby authorized, under the direction of the Postmaster-General, to issue, or to cause to be issued, by any of his assistants or clerks in charge of branch post-offices or stations, postal money-orders payable at his own or at any other money-order office, or at any branch post-office or station of his own, or of any other money-order office, as the remitters thereof may direct; and that the postmaster and his sureties shall in every case be held accountable upon his official bond for all moneys received by him or his designated assistants or clerks in charge of stations from the issue of money-orders under the provisions of this act, and for all moneys which may come into his or their hands, or be placed in his or their custody by reason of the transaction by them of money-order business. And all the provisions of law now in force respecting the issue and the payment of money-orders, and the disposal of money-order funds in the custody of postmasters, shall apply to all money-orders issued under the authority given by this act, and to all moneys received from the issue thereof.

Postal money-orders, rules for issuing;

in cities where branch post-offices are in operation.

Postmaster and sureties on his bond accountable for money received for money-orders.

Laws now in force to apply.

Sec. 105. That any postmaster who shall issue a money-order without having previously received the money therefor shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars.

Penalty for issuing a money-order without first receiving the money therefor.

Sec. 106. That in case of the sickness or unavoidable absence from his office of the postmaster of any money-order post-office, he may, with the approval of the Postmaster-General, authorize the chief clerk, or some other clerk employed therein, to act in his place, and to discharge all the duties required by law of such postmasters: *Provided*, That the official bond given by the principal of the office shall be held to cover and apply to the acts of the person appointed to act in his place in such cases: *And*

Postmaster at money-order office may, in case of, &c., authorize some clerk to act in his place.

Bond to cover acts of such person.

Person so acting subject to penalties, &c.

provided further, That such acting officer shall, for the time being, be subject to all the liabilities and penalties prescribed by law for the official misconduct in like cases of the postmaster for whom he shall act.

Money-orders not to be for over $50; fees therefor.

Sec. 107. That no money-order shall be issued for more than fifty dollars, and the fees therefor shall be, for orders not exceeding ten dollars, five cents; exceeding ten and not exceeding twenty dollars, ten cents; exceeding twenty and not exceeding thirty dollars, fifteen cents; exceeding thirty and not exceeding forty dollars, twenty cents; exceeding forty dollars, twenty-five cents.

Blanks for money-order offices. Applicant to fill blanks. Applications to be preserved.

Sec. 108. That the Postmaster-General shall supply money-order offices with blank forms of application for money-orders, which each applicant shall fill up with his name, the name and address of the party to whom the order is to be paid, the amount, and the date of application; and all such applications shall be preserved by the postmaster receiving them for such time as the Postmaster-General may prescribe.

Forms for money-orders. No order valid unless, &c.

Sec. 109. That the Postmaster-General shall furnish money-order offices with printed or engraved forms for money-orders, and no order shall be valid unless it be drawn upon such form.

Notice of money-order to postmaster by mail.

Sec. 110. That the postmaster issuing a money-order shall send a notice thereof by mail, without delay, to the postmaster on whom it is drawn.

Money-orders not valid after one year. New orders in lieu of, &c.

Sec. 111. That no money-order shall be valid and payable unless presented to the postmaster on whom it is drawn within one year after its date; but the Postmaster-General, on the application of the remitter or payee of any such order, may cause a new order to be issued in lieu thereof.

Payee of money-order may indorse the same to third person, who may receive the money thereon, if, &c. More than one indorsement renders order invalid.

Sec. 112. That the payee of a money-order may, by his written indorsement thereon, direct it to be paid to any other person, and the postmaster on whom it is drawn shall pay the same to the person thus designated, provided he shall furnish such proof as the Postmaster-General may prescribe that the indorsement is genuine, and that he is the person empowered to receive payment; but more than one indorsement shall render an order invalid and not payable, and the holder, to obtain payment, shall be required to apply in writing to the Postmaster-General for a new order in lieu thereof, returning the original order, and making such proof of the genuineness of the indorsements as the Postmaster-General may require.

Money-orders may be changed; a new fee to be exacted.

Sec. 113. That after a money-order has been issued, if the purchaser desires to have it modified or changed, the postmaster who issued the order shall take it back and issue another in lieu of it, for which a new fee shall be exacted.

Postmaster issuing a money-order shall repay amount on, &c., but not the fee.

Sec. 114. That the postmaster issuing a money-order shall repay the amount of it upon the application of the person who obtained it, and the return of the order, but the fee paid for it shall not be returned.

Duplicate orders in place of those lost, &c.

Sec. 115. That whenever a money-order has been lost, the Postmaster-General, upon the application of the remitter or payee of such order, may cause a duplicate thereof to be issued, without charge, providing the party losing the original shall furnish a certificate from the postmaster by whom it was payable that it had not been, and would not thereafter be, paid, and a similar certificate from the postmaster by whom it was issued that it had not been, and would not thereafter be, repaid.

Penalty for forging, &c., a money-order; for falsely altering or passing,

Sec. 116. That any person who shall, with intent to defraud, falsely make, forge, counterfeit, engrave, or print, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, counterfeited, engraved, or printed, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, counterfeiting, engraving, or printing, any order in imitation of or purporting to be a money-order issued by the Post-office Department, or any of its postmasters or agents, or any material signature or indorsement thereon; any person who shall falsely alter, or cause or procure to be altered, or willingly aid or assist in falsely altering

&c., with intent to defraud any money-order.

any such money-order; any person who shall, with intent to defraud, pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish, as true, any such false, forged, counterfeited, or altered money-order, knowing the same, or any signature or indorsement thereon, to be false, forged, counterfeited, or altered, every such person shall be deemed guilty of felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than two nor more than five years, and be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars.

Payments and transfers to and from money-order offices;

Sec. 117. That all payments and transfers to and from money-order offices shall be under the direction of the Postmaster-General. He may transfer money-order funds from one postmaster to another, and from the postal revenue to the money-order funds; and he may transfer money-order funds to creditors of the department, to be replaced by equivalent transfers from the postal revenues.

Transfers by warrant to meet money-orders.

Sec. 118. That the Postmaster-General may transfer to the postmaster at any money-order office, by warrant on the treasury, countersigned by the auditor for the Post-office Department, and payable out of the postal revenues, such sum as may be required over and above the current revenues at his office to pay the money-orders drawn upon him.

Accounts of money-orders, &c., may be required daily, &c.

Sec. 119. That the Postmaster-General shall require each postmaster at a money-order office to render to the Post-office Department weekly, semi-weekly, or daily accounts of all money-orders issued and paid; of all fees received for issuing them; of all transfers and payments made from money-order funds; and of all money received to be used for the payment of money-orders or on account of money-order business.

Accounts of money-order business to be kept separately

Sec. 120. That the auditor for the Post-office Department shall keep the accounts of the money-order business separately, and in such manner as to show the number and amount of money-orders issued at each office, the number and amount paid, the amount of fees received, and all the expenses of the money-order business.

Money received for money-orders, &c., to be deemed "money-order funds."

Sec. 121. That all money received for the sale of money-orders, including all fees thereon, all money transferred from the postal revenues to the money-order funds, all money transferred or paid from the money-order funds to the service of the Post-office Department, and all money-order funds transferred from one postmaster to another, shall be deemed and taken to be money-order funds and money in the treasury of the United States. And it shall be the duty of the assistant treasurer of the United States to open, at the request of the Postmaster-General, an account of "money-order funds" deposited by postmasters to the credit of the Postmaster-General, and of drafts against the amount so deposited, drawn by him and countersigned by the auditor.

Assistant-treasurer to open an account of money-order funds.

Misusing, &c., any money-order funds, or aiding therein to be embezzlement;

penalty therefor.

Sec. 122. That any postmaster, assistant, clerk, or other person employed in or connected with the business or operations of any money-order office who shall convert to his own use, in any way whatever, or loan, or deposit in any bank, or exchange for other funds, any portion of the money-order funds, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement; and any such person, as well as every other person advising or participating therein, shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, be imprisoned for not less than six months nor more than ten years, and be fined in a sum equal to the amount embezzled; and any failure to pay over or produce any money-order funds intrusted to such person shall be taken to be prima-facie evidence of embezzlement; and upon the trial of any indictment against any person for such embezzlement, it shall be prima-facie evidence of a balance against him to produce a transcript from the money-order account-books of the auditor for the Post-office Department. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit any postmaster depositing, under the direction of the Postmaster-General, in a national bank designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, to his own credit as postmaster, any money-order or other funds in his charge, nor prevent his negotiating drafts or other evidences of debt through such

Failure to pay over, &c., to be prima facie evidence of embezzlement.

In trials for, &c., transcript from, &c., to be prima facie evidence of balance against.

bank, or through United States disbursing officers, or otherwise, when instructed or required to do so by the Postmaster-General, for the purpose of remitting surplus money-order funds from one post-office to another, to be used in payment of money-orders. That disbursing officers of the United States shall be required to issue, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, duplicates of lost checks drawn by them in favor of any postmaster on account of money-order or other public funds received by them from some other postmaster.

Disbursing officers to issue duplicates of lost checks, for, &c.

Payment to postmasters at money-order offices for, &c.

Sec. 123. That postmasters at money-order offices may be allowed, as compensation for issuing and paying money-orders, not exceeding one-third of the whole amount of fees collected on orders issued, and one-fourth of one per centum on the gross amount of orders paid at their respective offices, provided such compensation, together with the postmaster's salary, shall not exceed four thousand dollars per annum, except in the case of the postmaster at New York city, as hereinbefore provided.

Limit.

Stationery and incidentals in money-order business.

Sec. 124. That the Postmaster-General may pay out of the proceeds of the money-order business the cost of stationery and such incidental expenses as are necessary for the transaction of that business.

Additional clerks at money-order offices.

Sec. 125. That the Postmaster-General may employ such an additional number of clerks at money-order offices as may be necessary for conducting the operations of the money-order system, who shall be paid out of the proceeds of the money-order business.

Registration of mail-matter.

Sec. 126. That for the greater security of valuable mail-matter, the Postmaster-General may establish a uniform system of registration.

Provisions for registering mail-matter and fees therefor.

Sec. 127. That mail-matter shall be registered only on the application of the party posting the same, and the fee therefor shall not exceed twenty cents in addition to the regular postage, to be, in all cases, prepaid; and all such fees shall be accounted for in such manner as the Postmaster-General shall direct: *Provided*, That letters upon the official business of the Post-office Department which require registering shall be registered free of charge, and pass through the mails free of charge.

Certain official letters to be registered free of charge.

Receipts for registered letters;

Sec. 128. That a receipt shall be taken upon the delivery of any registered mail-matter, showing to whom and when the same was delivered, which shall be returned to the sender, and be received in the courts as prima-facie evidence of such delivery.

to be evidence.

No liability for loss of registered mail-matter.

Sec. 129. That the Post-Office Department, or its revenue, shall not be liable for the loss of any registered mail-matter.

Mailable matter divided in three classes.

Sec. 130. That mailable matter shall be divided into three classes: first, letters; second, regular printed matter; third, miscellaneous matter.

1st class.

Sec. 131. That mailable matter of the first class shall embrace all correspondence, wholly or partly in writing, except book-manuscripts and corrected proof-sheets passing between authors and publishers.

2d class.

Sec. 132. That mailable matter of the second class shall embrace all matter exclusively in print, and regularly issued at stated periods from a known office of publication, without addition by writing, mark, or sign.

3d class.

Sec. 133. That mailable matter of the third class shall embrace all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, magazines, hand-bills, posters, unsealed circulars, prospectuses, books, book-manuscripts, proof-sheets, corrected proof-sheets, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, samples of merchandise not exceeding twelve ounces in weight, sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes and wrappers, cards, plain and ornamental paper, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and all other matter which may be declared mailable by law, and all other articles not above the weight prescribed by law, which are not, from their form or nature, liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mail-bag or the person of any one engaged in the postal service. All liquids, poisons, glass, explosive materials, and

Certain articles

obscene books shall be excluded from the mails. All matter of the third class, excepting books and other printed matter, book-manuscripts, proof-sheets, and corrected proof-sheets, shall not exceed twelve ounces in weight, and all matter of the third class shall be subject to examination and to rates of postage as hereinafter provided. Samples of metals, ores, and mineralogical specimens shall not exceed twelve ounces in weight, and shall be subject to examination and to rates of postage as hereinafter provided.

excluded from mails.

Matter of 3d class, except, &c., not to exceed what weight.

Metals, ores, &c.

Sec. 134. That no package weighing more than four pounds shall be received for conveyance by mail, except books published or circulated by order of Congress.

Packages of more than four pounds, except, &c., not to go by mail.

Sec. 135. That the Postmaster-General shall furnish to the post-offices exchanging mails with foreign countries, and to such other offices as he may deem expedient, postal balances denominated in grams of the metric system, fifteen grams of which shall be the equivalent, for postal purposes, of one-half ounce avoirdupois, and so on in progression.

Postal balances denominated in grams to be furnished, &c.

Equivalent of ½ ounce.

Sec. 136. That the Postmaster-General may prescribe by regulation the manner of wrapping and securing for the mails all matter not charged with letter-postage nor lawfully franked, so that it may be conveniently examined by postmasters; and if not so wrapped and secured, it shall be subject to letter-postage.

Wrappers of mail-matter not paying letter postage, &c.;

Sec. 137. That postmasters at the office of delivery may remove the wrappers and envelopes from mail-matter not charged with letter-postage nor lawfully franked, when it can be done without destroying them, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is upon or connected with any such matter any thing which would authorize or require the charge of a higher rate of postage thereon.

may be removed at office of delivery;

Sec. 138. That no newspapers shall be received to be conveyed by mail unless they are sufficiently dried and inclosed in proper wrappers.

Newspapers not to be carried, unless, &c.

Sec. 139. That where packages of newspapers or other periodicals are received at a post-office, directed to one address, and the names of the subscribers to whom they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, is handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver such papers or periodicals to their respective owners.

Newspapers, &c., in packages when to be delivered to owners.

Sec. 140. That postmasters shall notify the publisher of any newspaper, or other periodical, when any subscriber shall refuse to take the same from the office, or neglect to call for it for the period of one month.

Notice that newspaper, &c., is not taken from office.

Sec. 141. That publishers of newspapers and periodicals may print or write, upon their publications sent to regular subscribers, the address of the subscriber, and the date when the subscription expires, and may inclose therein bills and receipts for subscription thereto, without subjecting such publications to extra postage.

Publishers may write address of regular subscribers on paper, and inclose bills.

Sec. 142. That any person who shall inclose or conceal any letter, memorandum, or other thing in any mail-matter not charged with letter-postage, or make any writing or memorandum thereon, and deposit, or cause the same to be deposited, for conveyance by mail at a less rate than letter-postage, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay five dollars, and such mail-matter or inclosure shall not be delivered until the postage is paid thereon at letter rates; but no extra postage shall be charged for a card printed or impressed upon an envelope or wrapper.

Penalty for inclosing letter in mail-matter not charged with letter postage, or writing thereon.

No extra postage for card on wrapper.

Sec. 143. That contractors or mail-carriers may convey, out of the mail, newspapers for sale or distribution to subscribers.

Mail-carriers may carry newspapers out of mail for, &c.

Sec. 144. That the Postmaster-General may provide by order the terms upon which route-agents may receive from publishers or any news-agents in charge thereof, and deliver the same as directed, if presented and called for at the mail-car or steamer, packages of newspapers and other periodicals not received from or intended for delivery at any post-office.

Route-agents may receive packages of newspapers.

Sec. 145. That any postmaster who shall unlawfully detain in his

Penalty upon

postmasters for unlawfully detaining letters with intent, &c.

office any letter or other mail-matter, the posting of which is not prohibited by law, with intent to prevent the arrival and delivery of the same to the person to whom it is addressed, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding six months, and he shall be forever thereafter incapable of holding the office of postmaster.

Penalty upon any employee in the postal service for unlawfully detaining letters, &c.;

for secreting, or destroying, &c., letters, &c., not containing, &c.;

Sec. 146. That any person employed in any department of the postal service, who shall unlawfully detain, delay, or open any letter, packet, bag, or mail of letters intrusted to him, or which shall have come into his possession, and which was intended to be conveyed by mail, or carried or delivered by any mail-carrier, mail-messenger, route-agent, letter-carrier, or other person employed in any department of the postal service, or forwarded through or delivered from any post-office or branch post-office established by authority of the Postmaster-General; any such person who shall secrete, embezzle, or destroy any such letter, packet, bag, or mail of letters, as aforesaid, which shall not contain any security for or assurance relating to money or other thing of value, every such person shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty of not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

for taking any letter, &c., not containing, &c., from post-office, &c., with intent, &c.

Sec. 147. That any person who shall take any letter, postal card, or packet which shall not contain any article of value or evidence thereof out of a post-office or branch post-office, or from a letter or mail carrier, or which has been in any post-office or branch post-office, or in the custody of any letter or mail carrier, before it shall have been delivered to the person to whom it was directed, with a design to obstruct the correspondence, or pry into the business or secrets of another, or shall secrete, embezzle, or destroy the same, shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Obscene, &c., books, envelopes, postal cards, &c., not to be carried in mail.

[New section substituted. 1873, ch. 258, § 2. *Post*, p. 599.]

Sec. 148. That no obscene book, pamphlet, picture, print, or other publication of a vulgar or indecent character, or any letter upon the envelope of which, or postal card upon which scurrilous epithets may have been written or printed, or disloyal devices printed or engraved, shall be carried in the mail; and any person who shall knowingly deposit, or cause to be deposited, for mailing or for delivery, any such obscene publication, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall, for every such offence, be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both, according to the circumstances and aggravation of the offence.

Circulars for illegal lotteries, gift-concerts, &c., not to be carried by mail, nor deposited in office.

Penalty.

Sec. 149. That it shall not be lawful to convey by mail, nor to deposit in a post-office to be sent by mail, any letters or circulars concerning illegal lotteries, so-called gift-concerts, or other similar enterprises offering prizes, or concerning schemes devised and intended to deceive and defraud the public for the purpose of obtaining money under false pretences, and a penalty of not more than five hundred dollars nor less than one hundred dollars, with costs of prosecution, is hereby imposed upon conviction, in any federal court, of the violation of this section.

Postage to be prepaid by stamps.

Sec. 150. That postage on all mail-matter must be prepaid by stamps at the time of mailing, unless herein otherwise provided for.

Mail-matter to be forwarded, if one full rate has been paid;

Sec. 151. That all mail-matter deposited for mailing on which at least one full rate of postage has been paid as required by law, shall be forwarded to its destination, charged with the unpaid rate, to be collected on delivery.

not prepaid, reaching its destination, to pay double rates.

Sec. 152. That if any mail-matter, on which by law the postage is required to be prepaid at the mailing office, shall by inadvertence reach its destination without such prepayment, double the prepaid rates shall be charged and collected on delivery.

Mail-matter not to be delivered until postage is paid.

Sec. 153. That no mail-matter shall be delivered until the postage due thereon has been paid.

Boxes at post-office to be paid one quarter in advance.

Sec. 154. That no box at any post-office shall be assigned to the use of any person until the rent thereof has been paid for at least one quarter in advance, for which the postmaster shall give a receipt.

Unpaid letters to soldiers may be sent.

Sec. 155. That the Postmaster-General may provide by regulation for transmitting unpaid and duly certified letters of soldiers, sailors, and marines in the service of the United States, to their destination.

Mail-matter wholly or partly in writing, except, &c., to pay letter postage.

Sec. 156. That on all mail-matter which is wholly or partly in writing, except book-manuscripts and corrected proofs passing between authors and publishers, and local or drop letters; on all printed matter which is so marked as to convey any other or further information than is conveyed by the original print, except the correction of mere typographical errors; on all matter which is sent in violation of law or the regulations of the department respecting inclosures; and on all matter to which no specific rate of postage is assigned, postage shall be charged at the rate of three cents for each half-ounce or fraction thereof.

Drop or local letters.

Sec. 157. That letters commonly known as drop or local letters, delivered through the post-office or its carriers, shall be charged with postage at the rate of two cents where the system of free delivery is established, and one cent where such system is not established, for each half-ounce or fraction thereof.

Quarterly postage on newspapers, &c., to regular subscribers:

Sec. 158. That on newspapers and other periodical publications, not exceeding four ounces in weight, sent from a known office of publication to regular subscribers, postage shall be charged at the following rates per quarter, namely: on publications issued less frequently than once a week, at the rate of one cent for each issue; issued once a week, five cents; and five cents additional for each issue more frequent than once a week. And an additional rate shall be charged for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof in weight.

to be paid before delivery.

Sec. 159. That on newspapers and other periodicals sent from a known office of publication to regular subscribers, the postage shall be paid before delivery, for not less than one quarter, nor more than one year; which payment may be made either at the office of mailing or delivery, commencing at any time; and the postmaster shall account for said postage in the quarter in which it is received.

Small newspapers in packages to one address.

Sec. 160. That the Postmaster-General may provide by regulations for carrying small newspapers, issued less frequently than once a week, in packages to one address, from a known office of publication to regular subscribers, at the rate of one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Regular dealers in newspapers, &c., may receive, &c., by mail, at quarterly rates.

Sec. 161. That persons known as regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals may receive and transmit by mail such quantities of either as they may require, and pay the postage thereon as received, at the same rates, pro rata, as regular subscribers to such publications who pay quarterly in advance.

Form of affidavit by publisher of newspaper, &c.

Sec. 162. That the Postmaster-General may prescribe by regulation an affidavit, in form, to be taken by the publisher, or by the clerk, agent, or servant of the publisher, of any newspaper or other periodical which may by law be sent to regular subscribers without prepayment of postage at the mailing office, to the effect that neither he nor any other proprietor, clerk, agent, or employee within his knowledge will send, cause or permit to be sent through the mail, without prepayment by postage-stamps, any copies of such newspaper or other periodical (naming it) except to bona-fide and regular subscribers thereto; and if any such newspaper or other periodical shall be thus unlawfully sent, with the knowledge or consent of such proprietor, or his agent, clerk, or servant in charge of such business, or if such affidavit shall, when required by the Postmaster-General or any special agent of the Post-office Department, be refused, the person guilty of the offence, or refusing to make the affidavit, shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars in each case.

Postage on mailable matter of 3d class; on books, samples, &c.

Sec. 163. That on mailable matter of the third class, except as herein stated, postage shall be charged at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Double these rates shall be charged for books, samples of metals, ores, minerals, and merchandise.

Packages of clothing to non-commissioned officers, &c., in army, postage on, if prepaid.

Sec. 164. That packages of woollen, cotton, or linen clothing, not exceeding two pounds in weight, may be sent through the mail to any non-commissioned officer or private in the army of the United States, if prepaid, at the rate of one cent for each one ounce or fraction thereof, subject to such regulation as the Postmaster-General may prescribe.

Rates of foreign postage on letters, newspapers, &c.

Sec. 165. That the rate of United States postage on mail-matter sent to or received from foreign countries with which different rates have not been established by postal convention or other arrangement, when forwarded by vessels regularly employed in transporting the mail, shall be ten cents for each half-ounce or fraction thereof on letters, unless reduced by order of the Postmaster-General; two cents each on newspapers; and not exceeding two cents per each two ounces, or fraction thereof, on pamphlets, periodicals, books, and other printed matter, which postage shall be *prepared* [prepaid] on matter sent and collected on matter received; and to avoid loss to the United States in the payment of balances, the Postmaster-General may collect the unpaid postage on letters from foreign countries in coin or its equivalent.

Letters by vessels not regularly employed to pay double.

Sec. 166. That all letters conveyed by vessels not regularly employed in carrying the mail shall, if for delivery within the United States, be rated with double postage, to cover the fee paid to the vessel.

Postmaster-general may make postal treaties or conventions;

Sec. 167. That for the purpose of making better postal arrangements with foreign countries, or to counteract their adverse measures affecting our postal intercourse with them, the Postmaster-General, by and with the advice and consent of the President, may negotiate and conclude postal treaties or conventions, and may reduce or increase the rates of postage on mail-matter conveyed between the United States and foreign countries.

to prepare postage-stamps;

Sec. 168. That the Postmaster-General shall prepare postage-stamps of suitable denominations, which, when attached to mail-matter, shall be evidence of the payment of the postage thereon.

to provide letters, &c., stamped envelopes;

Sec. 169. That the Postmaster-General shall provide suitable letter and newspaper envelopes, with such water-marks or other guards against counterfeits as he may deem expedient, and with postage-stamps with such device and of such suitable denominations as he may direct, impressed thereon; and the said envelopes shall be known as "stamped envelopes," and shall be sold, as nearly as may be, at the cost of procuring them, with the addition of the value of the postage-stamps impressed thereon; but no stamped envelope furnished by the government shall contain any lithographing or engraving, and no printing except a printed request to return the letter to the writer; and letters and papers inclosed in them (the postage-stamp in every case being of a denomination sufficient to cover the postage properly chargeable thereon) shall pass in the mail as prepaid matter.

how to be sold.

Stamped envelopes not to have any printing, except, &c.

Postmaster-general to furnish postal cards;

Sec. 170. That to facilitate letter correspondence and provide for the transmission of the mails, at a reduced rate of postage, of messages, orders, notices, and other short communications, either printed or written in pencil or ink, the Postmaster-General shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to furnish and issue to the public, with postage-stamps impressed upon them, "postal cards," manufactured of good stiff paper, of such quality, form, and size, as he shall deem best adapted for general use; which cards shall be used as a means of postal intercourse, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Postmaster-General, and when so used shall be transmitted through the mails at a postage charge of one cent each, including the cost of their manufacture.

postage thereon.

Postmaster-general may adopt improvements in stamps and envelopes.

SEC. 171. That the Postmaster-General may, from time to time, adopt such improvements in postage-stamps and stamped envelopes as he may deem advisable; and when any such improvement is adopted it shall be subject to all the provisions herein respecting postage-stamps or stamped envelopes.

to furnish same to postmasters, who shall be accountable therefor.

SEC. 172. That postage-stamps and stamped envelopes shall be furnished by the Postmaster-General to all postmasters, and shall be kept for sale at all post-offices; and each postmaster shall be held accountable for all such stamps and envelopes furnished to him.

Discount on stamps and envelopes.

SEC. 173. That postage-stamps and stamped envelopes may be sold at a discount to certain designated agents, who will agree to sell again without discount, under rules to be prescribed by the Postmaster-General; but the quantities of each sold to any one agent at one time shall not exceed one hundred dollars in value, and the discount shall not exceed five per centum on the face value of the stamps, nor the same per centum on the current price of the envelopes when sold in less quantities.

Postage stamps, &c., not to be sold for larger sum than, &c.;

penalty;

SEC. 174. That postage-stamps shall not be sold for any larger sum than the value indicated on their face, nor stamped envelopes for more than is charged therefor by the Post-office Department for like quantities; and any person connected with the postal service who shall violate this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than five hundred dollars.

when affixed to mail-matter to be defaced;

SEC. 175. That postage-stamps affixed to all mail-matter or the stamped envelopes in which the same is inclosed, when depositing for mailing or delivery, shall be defaced by the postmaster at the mailing office in such manner as the Postmaster-General may direct; and if any mail-matter shall be forwarded without the stamps or envelopes being so defaced, the postmaster at the office of delivery shall deface them, and report the delinquent postmaster to the Postmaster-General.

penalty upon employees, &c., for wilfully, &c., removing postage-stamps affixed to mail-matter;

SEC. 176. That any person employed in any branch of the postal service who shall wilfully and unlawfully remove from any mail-matter any postage-stamp affixed thereto in payment of the postage, shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, be fined not more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not more than six months, at the discretion of the court.

upon any person for using, &c., stamp, &c., once used;

for counterfeiting frank, with intent, &c.;

SEC. 177. That any person who shall use or attempt to use, in payment of the postage on any mail-matter conveyed, by mail or otherwise, any postage-stamp or stamped envelope, or any stamp cut from any such stamped envelope, which has been before used for a like purpose, shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars. And any person who shall counterfeit the frank of any person entitled to the franking privilege, or wilfully utter or use any counterfeit frank with the intent to avoid the payment of postage, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not less than three months nor more than twelve months, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

for forging, &c., postage-stamp, &c.;

for knowingly using, &c., or having in possession with intent, &c.;

for making, &c., stamps

SEC. 178. That any person who shall forge or counterfeit any postage-stamp, or any stamp printed upon any stamped envelope, postal card, or any die, plate, or engraving therefor; any person who shall make, or print, or knowingly use or sell, or have in possession, with intent to use or sell, any such forged or counterfeited postage-stamp, stamped envelope, postal card, die, plate, or engraving; any person who shall make, or knowingly use or sell, or have in possession with intent to use or sell, any paper bearing the water-mark of any stamped envelope, postal card, or any fraudulent imitation thereof; any person who shall make or print, or authorize or procure to be made or printed, any postage-without authority.

stamp, stamped envelope, or postal card, of the kind authorized and provided by the Post-office department, without the special authority and direction of said department; any person who shall, after such postage-

Penalty for delivering stamps to unauthorized person with intent, &c.;

stamps, stamped envelopes, or postal card, have been printed, and with intent to defraud the postal revenue, deliver the same to any person not authorized by an instrument of writing duly executed under the hand of the Postmaster-General and the seal of the Post-office Department to receive them, every such person shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a felony, and be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

for forging, or using forged stamp of foreign government;

Sec. 179. That any person who shall forge or counterfeit, or knowingly utter or use any forged or counterfeited postage-stamp of any foreign government, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment of not less than two nor more than ten years, at the discretion of the court.

Franking privilege, who to have;

Sec. 180. That authority to frank mail-matter is conferred upon and limited to the following persons:

First. The President, by himself or his private secretary, to cover all mail-matter.

Second. The Vice-President, to cover all mail-matter.

Third. The chiefs of the several executive departments.

Fourth. Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, and the secretary of the Senate and clerk of the House of Representatives, to cover their correspondence, all printed matter issued by the authority of Congress, and all speeches, proceedings, and debates in Congress.

Fifth. Such principal officers of the executive departments, being heads of bureaus or chief clerks, as the Postmaster-General may by regulation prescribe, to cover official communications only.

Sixth. Postmasters, to cover official communications to other postmasters only.

Seventh. Assessors and collectors and their assistants and deputies, for the interchange of official communications only.

not to be exercised otherwise than by, &c.;

And no person entitled by law to the franking privilege shall exercise said privilege otherwise than by his written autograph signature on the matter franked; and all mail-matter not thus franked shall be charged with the legal rate of postage thereon.

of senators, representatives, &c., in Congress, when to begin and end.

Sec. 181. That the franking privilege of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, and the secretary of the Senate and clerk of the House, shall commence with the term for which they are elected, and expire with the first Monday of December following such term.

Public documents.

Sec. 182. That all books or publications which may be procured or published by order of Congress shall be considered as public documents, and may be franked as such.

Maximum weight for franked matter, except, &c.

Sec. 183. That the maximum weight for franked and free mail-matter shall be four ounces, except petitions to Congress, congressional and executive public documents, periodical publications interchanged between publishers, and packages of seeds, cuttings, roots, and scions, the weight of which latter may be fixed by regulation of the Postmaster-General.

Free mail-matter.

Sec. 184. That the following mail-matter shall be allowed to pass free in the mail:

First. All mail-matter sent to the President or Vice-President.

Second. Official communications addressed to chiefs, heads of bureaus, chief clerks, or franking officer of either of the executive departments.

Third. Letters and printed matter sent to Senators, Representatives, or Delegates in Congress, the secretary of the Senate, or the clerk of the House of Representatives.

Fourth. Petitions to Congress.

Free mail-matter.

Fifth. Copyright matter to the librarian of Congress, if marked on the package, "copyright matter."

Sixth. All publications sent or received by the Smithsonian Institution, marked on each package, "Smithsonian Exchange."

Seventh. Newspapers, periodicals, and magazines reciprocally interchanged between publishers, and not exceeding sixteen ounces in weight; to be confined to a single copy of each publication.

Eighth. Weekly newspapers, one copy to each actual subscriber within the county where the same is printed and published; but carriers shall not be required to distribute such papers unless postage is paid upon them at the usual rates.

Ninth. Notices to the publishers of the refusal or neglect of subscribers to take newspapers, magazines, or other periodicals from the post-office; to be sent under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may prescribe.

Tenth. Dead-letters returned to the writers thereof.

Eleventh. Medals, certificates of thanks, or other testimonials, which have been, or may be, awarded, by the legislatures of the several States and Territories, to the soldiers thereof; to be sent by the adjutant-generals of said States and Territories, under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may prescribe.

to and from Mary Lincoln.

Sec. 185. That all mail-matter to and from Mary Lincoln, widow of the late President Abraham Lincoln, shall be conveyed free during her natural life.

Matter not free to be prepaid by stamps.

Sec. 186. That all mail-matter not hereinbefore specially made free must be prepaid by postage-stamps.

Letters inclosed in free letters addressed to persons not entitled, &c., to be returned, &c.

Sec. 187. That if any person, having the right to receive letters free, shall receive, inclosed to him, any letter or packet addressed to a person not having that right, it shall be his duty to return such letter or packet to the post-office, marking thereon the place from whence it came, that it may be charged with postage.

List of non-delivered letters may be posted or published;

in what newspapers.

Sec. 188. That the Postmaster-General may direct the publication of the list of non-delivered letters at any post-office by a written list posted in some public place, or, when he shall deem it for the public interest, he may direct the publication of such list in the daily or weekly newspaper regularly published within the post-office delivery which has the largest circulation within such delivery; and where no daily paper is published within the post-office delivery, such list may be published in the daily newspaper of any adjoining delivery having the largest circulation within the delivery of the post-office publishing the list; and in case of dispute as to the circulation of competing newspapers, the postmaster shall receive evidence and decide upon the fact. Such list shall be published as frequently as the Postmaster-General may deem proper, but not oftener than once a week.

addressed to persons foreign-born, to be published in what newspaper.

Sec. 189. That the list of non-delivered letters addressed to persons foreign-born may be published in a newspaper printed in the language most used by them, which shall be selected in the manner prescribed in the preceding section.

Certain letters containing fractional currency to be registered without fee, &c.

Sec. 190. That, under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may prescribe, all postmasters are hereby authorized to register, in the manner prescribed by law, but without payment of any registration fee, all letters containing fractional or other currency of the United States which shall be by them sent by mail to the treasurer of the United States for redemption; and it shall be the duty of the postmaster at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, to register, in like manner, without charge, all letters containing new currency returned for currency redeemed, which shall be received by him from the said treasurer, in sealed packages, marked with the word "register" over the official signature of the said treasurer.

List of non-delivered letters to be posted, &c.

Sec. 191. That every postmaster shall post, in a conspicuous place in his office, a copy of each list of non-delivered letters immediately after its publication.

Pay not to exceed one cent each.

Sec. 192. That the compensation for publishing the list of non-delivered letters shall in no case exceed one cent for each letter so published.

Additional charge of one cent upon, &c.

Sec. 193. That all letters published as non-delivered shall be charged with one cent in addition to the regular postage, to be accounted for as part of the postal revenue.

Return of undelivered letters to dead-letter office, &c., to writers.

Sec. 194. That the Postmaster-General may regulate the period during which undelivered letters shall remain in any post-office, and when they shall be returned to the dead-letter office; and he may make regulations for their return from the dead-letter office to the writers, when they cannot be delivered to the parties addressed.

Domestic letters, except, &c., insufficiently paid, to be sent to dead-letter office.

Large cities, &c., of dense population.

Sec. 195. That all domestic letters, deposited in any post-office for mailing, on which the postage is wholly unpaid or paid less than one full rate as required by law, except letters lawfully free, and duly certified letters of soldiers, sailors, and marines in the service of the United States, shall be sent by the postmaster to the dead-letter office in Washington: *Provided*, That in large cities and adjacent districts of dense population having two or more post-offices within a distance of three miles of each other, any letter mailed at one of such offices and addressed to a locality within the delivery of another of such offices, which shall have been inadvertently prepaid at the drop or local letter rate of postage only, may be forwarded to its destination through the proper office, charged with the amount of the deficient postage, to be collected on delivery.

Dead-letters with valuables to be registered, in, &c.;

contents, how disposed of.

Sec. 196. That dead-letters containing valuable inclosures shall be registered in the dead-letter office; and when they cannot be delivered to the party addressed nor to the writer, the contents thereof shall be disposed of, and a careful account shall be kept of the amount realized in each case, which shall be subject to reclamation by either the party addressed or the sender, for four years from the registry thereof; and all other letters of value or of importance to the party addressed or to the writer, and which cannot be returned to either, shall be disposed of as the Postmaster-General may direct.

Foreign dead-letters.

Sec. 197. That the action of the Post-office Department respecting foreign dead-letters shall be subject to conventional stipulations with the respective foreign administrations.

Letters, if prepaid, not called for, to be returned to writer, &c.

Sec. 198. That when the writer of any letter on which the postage is prepaid shall indorse upon the outside thereof his name and address, such letter shall not be advertised, but after remaining uncalled for at the office to which it is directed thirty days, or the time the writer may direct, shall be returned to him without additional charge for postage, and if not then delivered shall be treated as a dead-letter.

Prepaid, &c., letters to be forwarded without extra charge.

Sec. 199. That prepaid and free letters shall be forwarded from one post-office to another, at the request of the party addressed, without additional charge for postage.

What to be deemed post-roads;

Sec. 200. That all the waters of the United States shall be post-roads during the time the mail is carried thereon, as provided in section two hundred and nineteen.

railways;

Sec. 201. That all railways and parts of railways which are now or hereafter may be put in operation are hereby declared to be post-roads.

canals;

Sec. 202. That all canals during the time the mail is carried thereon are hereby declared to be post-roads.

plank-roads;

Sec. 203. That all plank-roads during the time the mail is carried thereon are hereby declared to be post-roads.

road to supply court-house.

Sec. 204. That the road on which the mail is carried to supply any court-house which may be without a mail, as provided in section two hundred and sixteen, and the road on which the mail is carried, under section two hundred and twenty-one, providing for extending the line of posts, shall, during the time such mail is carried thereon, be post-roads.

Letter-carrier routes to be deemed post-roads.

Sec. 205. That all letter-carrier routes established in any city or town, for the collection and delivery of mail-matter by carriers, are hereby declared to be post-roads.

If more than one road, which to be post-road.

Sec. 206. That when there is more than one road between places designated by law for a post-road, the Postmaster-General may direct which shall be considered the post-road.

Postmaster-general may change terminus;

Sec. 207. That the Postmaster-General may change the terminus of post-roads connecting with or intersecting railways when the service can be thereby improved.

may discontinue service on any road;

Sec. 208. That whenever, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, the postal service cannot be safely continued, the revenues collected, or the laws maintained on any post-road, he may discontinue the service on such road or any part thereof until the same can be safely restored.

may contract for carrying the mails, on, &c.;

Sec. 209. That the Postmaster-General may, when he deems it advisable, contract for the transportation of the mails to and from any post-office; but where such service is performed over a route not established by law, it shall be his duty to report the same to Congress at its meeting next thereafter, and said service shall cease at the end of the next session of Congress, unless said route is established a post-route by Congress.

to arrange railway routes, in three classes.

Sec. 210. That the Postmaster-General shall arrange the railway routes on which the mail is carried, including those in which the service is partly by railway and partly by steamboat, into three classes, according to the size of the mails, the speed at which they are carried, and the frequency and importance of the service, so that each railway company shall receive, as far as practicable, a proportionate and just rate of compensation, according to the service performed.

Pay for carrying the mail on railways of the several classes, &c.

Sec. 211. That the pay for carrying the mail on any railway of the first class shall not exceed three hundred dollars per mile per annum; on any railway of the second class it shall not exceed one hundred dollars per mile per annum; and on any railway of the third class it shall not exceed fifty dollars per mile per annum; but if one-half the service on any railway is required to be performed in the night-time, the Postmaster-General may pay twenty-five per centum in addition to the above maximum rates.

Postmaster-general may separate letter-mail, if, &c., and provide for carrying, &c.

Sec. 212. That if the Postmaster-General is unable to contract for carrying the mail on any railway-route at a compensation not exceeding the maximum rates herein provided, or for what he may deem a reasonable and fair compensation, he may separate the letter-mail from the other mail, and contract, either with or without advertising, for carrying such letter-mail by horse express or otherwise, at the greatest speed that can reasonably be obtained, and for carrying the other mail in wagons, or otherwise, at a slower rate of speed.

Railway companies carrying the mail to carry all mailable matter, &c;

Sec. 213. That every railway company carrying the mail shall carry on any train which may run over its road, and without extra charge therefor, all mailable matter directed to be carried thereon, with the person in charge of the same.

having land grants to carry mails at what prices.

Sec. 214. That all railway companies to which the United States have furnished aid by grant of lands, right of way, or otherwise, shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide; and, until such price is fixed by law, the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation.

Mails to be carried on all post-roads;

Sec. 215. That the Postmaster-General shall provide for carrying the mail on all post-roads established by law, as often as he, having due regard to productiveness and other circumstances, may think proper.

to be carried to court-house of any county without a mail.

Sec. 216. That the Postmaster-General shall cause a mail to be carried from the nearest post-office on any established post-road, to the court-house of any county in the United States which is without a mail.

Mails on navigable canals;

Sec. 217. That the Postmaster-General may contract for carrying the mail on the navigable canals of the several States, when, in his opinion, the public interest or convenience requires it.

on plank-roads;

Sec. 218. That the Postmaster-General may contract for carrying the mail on any plank-road in the United States when the public interest or convenience requires it.

in steamboats;

Sec. 219. That the Postmaster-General may cause the mail to be carried in any steamboat or other vessel used as a packet on any of the waters of the United States.

in steamships;

Sec. 220. That the Postmaster-General may, if he deem it for the public interest, make contracts for any period not exceeding one year, for carrying the mail in steamships between any of the ports of the United States.

to post-offices not on any established route.

Sec. 221. That the Postmaster-General may enter into contracts for extending the line of posts to supply mails to post-offices not on any established route, and, as a compensation for carrying the mail under such contracts, may allow not exceeding two-thirds of the salary paid to the postmaster at such special offices.

Masters of United States vessels, bound to foreign ports, to receive any mails on board, and deliver same.

Sec. 222. That the master of any vessel of the United States, bound from any port therein to any foreign port, or from any foreign port to any port of the United States, shall, before clearance, receive on board and securely convey all such mails as the Post-office Department, or any diplomatic or consular officer of the United States abroad, shall offer; and he shall promptly deliver the same, on arriving at the port of destination, to the proper officer, for which he shall receive two cents for every letter so delivered; and upon the entry of every such vessel returning from any foreign port, the master thereof shall make oath or affirmation that he has promptly delivered all the mail placed on board said vessel before clearance from the United States; and if he shall fail to make such oath or affirmation, the said vessel shall not be entitled to the privileges of a vessel of the United States.

Duty of master on entry of vessel from foreign port.

Masters of steamboats passing, &c., to deliver at post-office all letters, &c., within what time.

Sec. 223. That the master of any steamboat passing between ports or places in the United States, and arriving at any such port or place where there is a post-office, shall deliver to the postmaster, within three hours after his arrival, if in the day-time, and if at night, within two hours after the next sunrise, all letters and packets brought by him, or within his power or control and not relating to the cargo, addressed to or destined for such port or place, for which he shall receive from the postmaster two cents for each letter or packet so delivered, unless the same is carried under a contract for carrying the mail; and for every failure to so deliver such letters and packets, the master or owner of said steamboat shall forfeit and pay one hundred and fifty dollars.

Penalty.

Payment, for carrying the mail, to vessels not regularly employed.

Sec. 224. That the Postmaster-General may pay, to the master or owner of any vessel not regularly employed in carrying the mail, two cents for each letter carried by such vessel between ports or places in the United States, or from any foreign port to any port in the United States; but all such letters shall be deposited in the post-office at the port of arrival.

Penalty for painting, &c., upon vessel, &c., the words "United States mail," &c.

Sec. 225. That any person who shall paint, print, or in any manner place upon or attach to any steamboat or other vessel, or any stage-coach or other vehicle, not actually used in carrying the mail, the words "United States mail," or any words, letters, or characters of like import; any person who shall give notice, by publishing in any newspaper or otherwise, that any steamboat or other vessel, or any stage-coach or other vehicle is used in carrying the mail, when the same is not actually so used, every person so offending, or wilfully aiding or abetting therein, shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, forfeit and pay not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

Route agents,

Sec. 226. That every route-agent, postal clerk, or other carrier of the mail shall receive any mail-matter presented to him, if properly prepaid by stamps, and deliver the same for mailing at the next post-office at which he arrives; but no fees shall be allowed him therefor.

&c., to receive prepaid mail matter, and deliver same, &c.

Sec. 227. That any person concerned in carrying the mail, who shall collect, receive, or carry any letter or packet, or cause or procure the same to be done, contrary to law, shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, forfeit and pay not exceeding fifty dollars.

Penalty for receiving, &c., any letter contrary to law;

Sec. 228. That no person shall establish any private express for the conveyance of letters or packets, or in any manner cause or provide for the conveyance of the same by regular trips or at stated periods, over any post-route which is or may be established by law, or from any city, town or place to any other city, town or place between which the mail is regularly carried; and every person so offending, or aiding or assisting therein, shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay one hundred and fifty dollars.

for establishing a private express for carrying letters, &c.;

Sec. 229. That the owner of every stage-coach, railway-car, steamboat, or other vehicle or vessel, which shall, with the knowledge of any owner, in whole or in part, or with the knowledge or connivance of the driver, conductor, master or other person having charge of the same, convey any person acting or employed as a private express for the conveyance of letters or packets, and actually in possession of the same for the purpose of conveying them contrary to the spirit, true intent, and meaning of this law, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay one hundred and fifty dollars.

upon owners of vehicles, &c., for knowingly conveying any person acting as a private express for, &c.;

Sec. 230. That no person shall transmit by private express or other unlawful means, or deliver to any agent of such unlawful express, or deposit, or cause to be deposited, at any appointed place, for the purpose of being transmitted, any letter or packet, and for every such offence the party so offending shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars.

for sending letters, &c., by private express;

Sec. 231. That no stage-coach, railway-car, steamboat, or other vehicle or vessel which regularly performs trips at stated periods on any post-route, or from any city, town, or place to any other city, town, or place between which the mail is regularly carried, shall carry, otherwise than in the mail, any letters or packets, except such as relate to some part of the cargo of such steamboat or other vessel, or to some article carried at the same time by the same stage-coach, railway-car, or other vehicle, except as provided in section two hundred and thirty-nine; and for every such offence the owner of the stage-coach, railway-car, steamboat, or other vehicle or vessel shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars; and the driver, conductor, master, or other person having charge thereof, and not at the time owner of the whole or any part thereof, shall in like manner forfeit and pay for every such offence fifty dollars.

upon owners of certain vehicles, for carrying otherwise than in the mail, any letter, &c.;

Sec. 232. That no person shall carry any letter or packet on board any vessel which carries the mail otherwise than in such mail, except as provided in section two hundred and thirty-nine; and for every such offence the party offending shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars.

for carrying any letter, except in the mail on any vessel that carries the mail.

Sec. 233. That no vessel departing from the United States for any foreign port shall receive on board or convey any letter or packet originating in the United States which has not been regularly received from the post-office at the port of departure, and which does not relate to the cargo of said vessel, except as provided in section two hundred and thirty-nine; and every collector, or other officer of the port empowered to grant clearances shall require from the master of such vessel, as a condition of clearance, an oath or affirmation that he has not received on board, has not under his care or control, and will not receive or convey any letter or packet contrary to the provisions of this section.

Vessels leaving the United States for a foreign port, not to receive certain letters on board;

Sec. 234. That no vessel arriving within any port or collection-district of the United States shall be allowed to make entry or break bulk until all letters on board are delivered at the nearest post-office, and the master thereof has signed and sworn to the following declaration, before the collector or other proper customs-officer:

arriving, &c., not to make entry until all letters on board are delivered at nearest post-office.

Sworn declaration of master.

"I, A. B., master of the ———, arriving from ———, and now lying in the port of ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have, to the best of my knowledge and belief, delivered, at the post-office at ———, every letter, and every bag, packet, or parcel of letters, which were on board the said vessel during her last voyage, or which were in my possession or under my power or control."

Penalty.

And any master who shall break bulk before he has delivered such letters shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, one-half to the officer making the seizure, and the other to the use of the United States.

Special agents when instructed, and collectors to search vessels for letters, &c;

Sec. 235. That any special agent of the Post-office Department, when instructed by the Postmaster-General to make examinations and seizures, and the collector or other customs-officer of any port without special instructions, shall carefully search all vessels for letters which may be on board or which have been conveyed contrary to law.

may seize letters, bags, &c., carried contrary to law on any vessel or post-route, &c.

Sec. 236. That any special agent of the Post-office Department, collector, or other customs-officer, or United States marshal or his deputy, may at all times seize all letters and bags, packets or parcels, containing letters which are being carried contrary to law or board any vessel or on any post-route, and convey the same to the nearest post-office, or may, by the direction of the Postmaster-General or Secretary of the Treasury, detain them until two months after the final determination of all suits and proceedings which may, at any time within six months after such seizure, be brought against any person for sending or carrying such letters.

Packages, &c., seized, to be forfeited.

Proceedings to enforce forfeiture.

Sec. 237. That every package or parcel seized by any special agent of the Post-office Department, collector, or other customs-officer, or United States marshal or his deputies, in which any letter is unlawfully concealed, shall be forfeited to the United States, and the same proceedings may be had to enforce the forfeiture as are authorized in respect to goods, wares, and merchandise forfeited for violation of the revenue laws; and all laws for the benefit and protection of customs-officers making seizures for violating said revenue laws shall apply to officers making seizures for violating the postal laws.

Transmission of letters by private hands, &c., not prohibited.

Sec. 238. That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the conveyance or transmission of letters or packets by private hands without compensation, or by special messenger employed for the particular occasion only.

Letters inclosed in stamped envelopes, &c., may be sent otherwise than by mail.

This section may be suspended.

Sec. 239. That all letters inclosed in stamped envelopes (the postage-stamp in every case being of a denomination sufficient to cover the postage that would be chargeable thereon if the same were sent by mail) may be sent, conveyed, and delivered otherwise than by mail, provided such envelope shall be duly directed and properly sealed, so that the letter cannot be taken therefrom without defacing the envelope, and the date of the letter or of the transmission or receipt thereof shall be written or stamped upon the envelope. But the Postmaster-General may suspend the operation of this section upon any mail-route where the public interest may require such suspension.

Separate carriage of letter-mail may be provided for, when, &c.;

other matter not to be delayed unnecessarily.

Sec. 240. That when the amount of mail-matter to be carried on any mail-route is so great as to seriously retard the progress or endanger the security of the letter-mail, or materially increase the cost of carriage at the ordinary rate of speed, the Postmaster-General may provide for the separate carriage of the letter-mail at the usual rate of speed; but the other mail-matter shall not be delayed any more than is absolutely necessary, having due regard to the cost of expedition and the means at his disposal for effecting the same.

Penalty for knowingly, &c., obstructing the mail, &c.

Sec. 241. That any person who shall knowingly and wilfully obstruct or retard the passage of the mail, or any carriage, horse, driver, or carrier carrying the same, shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, forfeit and pay not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 242. That any ferryman who shall delay the passage of the mail by wilful neglect or refusal to transport the same across any ferry shall, for every ten minutes such mail may be so delayed, forfeit and pay ten dollars.

Penalty upon ferryman for delaying passage of mail, &c.

SEC. 243. That before making any contract for carrying the mail, other than those hereinafter excepted, the Postmaster-General shall give public notice by advertising once a week for six weeks in one or more, not exceeding five, newspapers published in the State or Territory where the service is to be performed, one of which shall be published at the seat of government of such State or Territory; and such notice shall describe the route, the time at which the mail is to be made up, the time at which it is to be delivered, and the frequency of the service; and the Postmaster-General shall direct, by special order in each case, the newspapers in which mail-lettings, or other proposals relative to the business of his department, shall be advertised, and no publisher shall be paid for such advertisements without having been requested by the Postmaster-General to publish the same.

Proposals for conveying the mail, to be advertised before contracts are made;

advertisement to state what;

newspapers, how selected, &c.

SEC. 244. That proposals for carrying the mail shall be delivered sealed, and so kept until the bidding is closed, and shall then be opened and marked in the presence of the Postmaster-General, and one of the assistant postmasters-general, or of two of the assistant postmasters-general, or of any other two officers of the department, to be designated by the Postmaster-General; and any bidder may withdraw his bid at any time before twenty-four hours previous to the time fixed for the opening of proposals, by serving upon the Postmaster-General, or the second assistant postmaster-general, notice in writing of such withdrawal.

Proposals to be delivered and kept sealed, until, &c.;

when and how to be opened.

Bidders may withdraw bids, and how.

SEC. 245. That every proposal for carrying the mail shall be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and undertaking that, within such time after the bid is accepted as the Postmaster-General may prescribe, the bidder will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed; and no proposals shall be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

Proposals to have a written guarantee, that, &c.;

not to be considered without, &c.

SEC. 246. That each bid for carrying the mail shall hereafter have affixed to it the oath of the bidder, taken before an officer qualified to administer oaths that he has the ability pecuniarily to fulfil his obligations, and that the bid is made in good faith and with the intention to enter into contract and perform the service, in case his bid shall be accepted; and that the signatures of his guarantors are genuine, and that he believes said guarantors pecuniarily responsible for and able to pay all damages the United States shall suffer by reason of the bidder's failing to perform his obligations as such bidder.

Bid to have oath of bidder affixed, that, &c.

SEC. 247. That any postmaster or other officer of the Post-office Department who shall affix his signature to the certificate of sufficiency of guarantors or sureties before the guaranty or contract is signed by the guarantors or sureties, or shall knowingly make any false or illusory certificate, shall be forthwith dismissed from office, and shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

Penalty upon postmaster, &c., for certifying to sufficiency of guarantors, &c., before, &c.

SEC. 248. That the Postmaster-General shall have recorded, in a book to be kept for that purpose, a true and faithful abstract of all proposals made to him for carrying the mail, giving the name of the party offering, the terms of the offer, the sum to be paid, and the time the contract is to continue; and he shall put on file and preserve the originals of all such proposals.

Abstract of proposals for carrying the mails to be recorded.

SEC. 249. That all contracts for carrying the mail shall be in the name of the United States, and shall be awarded to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of transportation than may be necessary to provide for the

Contracts for, &c., to be in name of the United States, and awarded to lowest bidder, &c.

Bids of certain persons not to be considered.

due celerity, certainty, and security thereof; but the Postmaster-General shall not be bound to consider the bid of any person who has wilfully or negligently failed to perform a former contract.

Contracts for carrying the mail not to be made with certain persons.

Penalties.

Sec. 250. That no contract for carrying the mail shall be made with any person who has entered, or proposed to enter, into any combination to prevent the making of any bid for carrying the mail, or who has made any agreement, or given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration whatever to induce any other person not to bid for any such contract; and if any person so offending is a contractor for carrying the mail, his contract may be annulled; and for the first offence the person so offending shall be disqualified to contract for carrying the mail for five years, and for the second offence shall be forever disqualified.

Contract to be made with next lowest bidder, when, &c., if, &c.

Regular contracts to be continued in force six months, &c.

Certain contracts may be made without advertisement.

Difference in price to be charged to failing bidder.

Action to accrue to the United States.

Sec. 251. That after any regular bidder or contractor for the transportation of the mail upon any route shall have failed to enter into contract, and commence the performance thereof as herein provided, the Postmaster-General shall proceed to contract with the next lowest bidder for such service, who will enter into a contract and perform the same, unless the Postmaster-General shall consider such bid too high, in which case he shall re-advertise such service. And in all cases of regular contracts hereafter made the contract may, in the discretion of the Postmaster-General, be continued in force beyond its express terms for a period not exceeding six months, until a new contract with the same or other contractors shall be made by the Postmaster-General. The Postmaster-General may contract, without advertisement, for a period not to exceed twelve months, for the carriage of the mail on such route during the time that shall necessarily elapse between the failure of either of the accepted bidders to enter into a contract and the time when the next accepted bidder under the old or a new advertisement shall enter upon his contract; and the difference between the price proposed in the accepted bid and that paid for intermediate service shall be charged to the failing bidder or bidders, and may be recovered in the name of the United States for the use of the Post-office Department, in an action on the case. And when the contract shall be made and concluded, the difference between the accepted bid of the failing bidders and the amount payable under the contract for the service of two years shall be forthwith charged against the failing bidder or bidders; and an action for such sum in the nature of liquidated damages shall accrue to the United States for the use of the Post-office Department immediately upon the execution of the final contract. And both causes of action mentioned in this section may be joined in one suit.

Bidders not to be released from obligation, until, &c.;

Sec. 252. That no bidder for carrying the mails shall be released from his obligation under his bid or proposal, notwithstanding an award made to a lower bidder, until a contract for the designated service shall have been duly executed by such lower bidder and his sureties, and accepted, and the service entered upon by the contractor to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General.

upon certain routes to send certified check with bid, &c.;

in case of new service.

Amount of check to be forfeited, if, &c.

Sec. 253. That hereafter all bidders upon every mail route for the transportation of the mails upon the same, where the annual compensation for the service on such route at the time exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars, shall accompany their bids with a certified check or draft, payable to the order of the Postmaster-General upon some solvent national bank, which check or draft shall not be less than five per centum on the amount of the annual pay on said route at the time such bid is made; and in case of new service, not less than five per centum of the amount of one year's pay proposed in such bid, if the bid exceed five thousand dollars per annum. In case any bidder, on being awarded any such contract, shall fail to execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, according to the terms on which such bid was made and accepted, and enter upon the performance of the service to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, such bidder shall forfeit the amount so deposited to the United States, and the same shall forthwith be paid into the treasury for the use of the Post-office Department; but if such contract shall be duly executed and the service entered upon as aforesaid, such draft or check so deposited shall be returned to the bidder.

Check to be returned, if, &c.

Sec. 254. That any person or persons bidding for the transportation of the mails upon any route which may be advertised to be let, and receiving an award of the contract for such service, who shall wrongfully refuse or fail to enter into contract with the Postmaster-General in due form, and perform the service described in his or their bid or proposal, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months.

Bidders receiving an award of contract and wrongfully refusing to enter into contract to be guilty of, &c.

Sec. 255. That the Postmaster-General, whenever he may deem it consistent with the public interest, may accept new surety upon any contract existing or hereafter made for carrying the mails, in substitution for and release of any existing surety.

New sureties on contract may be accepted.

Sec. 256. That no contract for carrying the mail shall be made for a longer term than four years, and no contract for carrying the mail on the sea shall be made for a longer term than two years.

Contracts for carrying mails not to be made for longer time than, &c.

Sec. 257. That whenever, by reason of any error, omission, or other cause, any route which should properly be advertised for the regular letting is omitted, it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General to advertise the same as soon as the error or omission shall be discovered, and the proposals for such route shall be opened as soon as possible after the other proposals in the same contract section; and the contract made under such supplementary advertisement shall run, as nearly as possible, from the beginning to the end of the regular contract term, and, during the time necessarily lost by reason of such error, omission, or other cause, the Postmaster-General shall provide for the carrying of the mail on such route at as low rate as possible, without advertising.

If route is not advertised for regular letting, same to be advertised, &c.

Sec. 258. That whenever it becomes necessary to change the terms of an existing contract for carrying the mail otherwise than as provided in sections two hundred and sixty and two hundred and sixty-one, notice thereof shall be given and proceedings had thereon the same as at the letting of original contracts.

Notice of change of terms of existing contracts.

Sec. 259. That no person whose bid for carrying the mail is accepted shall receive any pay until he has executed his contract according to law and the regulations of the department.

No pay for carrying mail until contract is executed.

Sec. 260. That compensation for additional service in carrying the mail shall not be in excess of the exact proportion which the original compensation bears to the original service; and when any such additional service is ordered, the sum to be allowed therefor shall be expressed in the order, and entered upon the books of the department; and no compensation shall be paid for any additional regular service rendered before the issuing of such order.

Pay for additional service.

Sec. 261. That no extra allowance shall be made for any increase of expedition in carrying the mail unless thereby the employment of additional stock and carriers is made necessary, and in such case the additional compensation shall bear no greater proportion to the additional stock and carriers necessarily employed than the compensation in the original contract bears to the stock and carriers necessarily employed in its execution.

Extra allowance for increased speed in carrying mail not to be allowed, unless, &c.

Sec. 262. That the Postmaster-General shall deliver to the auditor for the Post-office Department, within sixty days after the making of any contract for carrying the mail, a duplicate copy thereof.

Duplicates of contracts for auditor.

Sec. 263. That the Postmaster-General, after advertising for proposals, may enter into contracts or make suitable arrangements for transporting

Contracts for carrying the mail through foreign country, &c.

the mail through any foreign country, between any two points in the United States, and such transportation shall be by the speediest, safest, and most economical route; and all contracts therefor may be revoked whenever any new road or canal shall be opened affording a speedier, more economical, and equally safe transportation between the same points; but in case of the revocation of any such contract, a fair indemnity shall be awarded to the contractor.

Contracts with owners of steamboats, &c., for carrying mails;

price;

Sec. 264. That the Postmaster-General may contract with the owner or master of any steamboat plying upon the waters of the United States, or of any steamship or other vessel plying between ports of the United States, for carrying the mail for any length of time less than four years, and without advertising for proposals therefor, whenever the public interest and convenience will thereby be promoted; but the price paid for such service shall in no case be greater than the average price paid under the last preceding or then existing regular contract on the same route.

with railroad companies;

[Repealed in part. See *Post*, p. 558.]

additional compensation.

Sec. 265. That the Postmaster-General may enter into contracts for carrying the mail, with railway companies, without advertising for bids therefor; and the Postmaster-General may allow any railroad company with whom he may contract for the carrying of the United States mail, and who furnish railway post-office cars for the transportation of the mail, such additional compensation beyond that now allowed by law as he may think fit, not exceeding, however, fifty per centum of the said rates.

Deductions from pay of contractors for failures, and fines for delinquencies.

Sec. 266. That the Postmaster-General may make deductions from the pay of contractors, for failures to perform service according to contract, and impose fines upon them for other delinquencies. He may deduct the price of the trip in all cases where the trip is not performed; and not exceeding three times the price if the failure be occasioned by the fault of the contractor or carrier.

Transportation of mail between the United States and foreign countries;

Sec. 267. That the Postmaster-General may, after advertising for proposals, enter into contracts for the transportation of the mail between the United States and any foreign country whenever the public interests will thereby be promoted.

to be in steamships;

when in sailing-vessels;

Sec. 268. That the mail between the United States and any foreign port, or between ports of the United States touching at a foreign port, shall be transported in steamships; but the Postmaster-General may have such transportation performed by sailing-vessels when the service can be facilitated thereby.

compensation therefor;

Sec. 269. That for transporting the mail between the United States and any foreign port, or between ports of the United States touching at a foreign port, the Postmaster-General may allow as compensation, if by a United States steamship, any sum not exceeding the sea and United States inland postage, and if by a foreign steamship or by a sailing-vessel, any sum not exceeding the sea postage, on the mail so transported.

fines upon contractors;

Sec. 270. That the Postmaster-General may impose fines on contractors for transporting the mail between the United States and any foreign country, for any unreasonable or unnecessary delay in the departure of such mail, or the performance of the trip; but the fine for any one default shall not exceed one-half the contract price for the trip.

contracts not to be assigned;

Sec. 271. That no contractor for transporting the mail within or between the United States and any foreign country shall assign or transfer his contract, and all such assignments or transfers shall be null and void.

may be terminated by Congress, &c.

Sec. 272. That every contract for transporting the mail between the United States and any foreign country shall contain, besides the usual stipulation for the right of the Postmaster-General to discontinue the same, the further stipulation that it may be terminated by Congress.

Mails of Can-

Sec. 273. That the Postmaster-General may, by and with the advice and consent of the President, make any arrangements which may be deemed just and expedient for allowing the mails of Canada, or any other country adjoining the United States, to be transported over the territory of the United States, from one point in such country to any other point in the same, at the expense of the country to which the mail belongs, upon obtaining a like privilege for the transportation of the United States mail through the country to which the privilege is granted; but such privilege may at any time be annulled by the President or Congress from and after one month succeeding the day on which notice of the act of the President or Congress is given to the chief executive or head of the post-office department of the country whose privilege is to be annulled.

ada or other adjoining country may be transported over territory of the United States from, &c., if reciprocal privilege is granted;

privilege may be annulled by, &c.

Sec. 274. That every foreign mail shall, while being transported across the territory of the United States under the provisions of the preceding section, be deemed and taken to be a mail of the United States, so far as to make any violation thereof, or depredation thereon, or offence in respect thereto, or any part thereof, an offence of the same grade, and punishable in the same manner and to the same extent as though the said mail was a mail of the United States; and in any indictment for any such offence, the said mail, or any part thereof, may be alleged to be, and on the trial of any such indictment it shall be deemed and held to be, a mail or part of a mail of the United States.

Foreign mails while so transported to be deemed United States mails, so far as, &c.

Sec. 275. That the Postmaster-General or the Secretary of State is hereby authorized to empower the consuls of the United States to pay the foreign postage on such letters destined for the United States as may be detained at the ports of foreign countries for the non-payment of postage, which postage shall be by the consul marked as paid by him, and the amount thereof shall be collected in the United States as other postage, on the delivery of the letters, and repaid to said consul, or credited on his account at the State Department.

Consuls authorized to pay foreign postage on letters for the United States detained in foreign ports, &c.; amount to be collected and repaid.

Sec. 276. That the Postmaster-General, under the direction of the President of the United States, is hereby authorized and empowered to charge upon, and collect from, all letters and other mailable matter carried to or from any port of the United States, in any foreign packet-ship or other vessel, the same rate or rates of charge for American postage which the government to which such foreign packet or other vessel belongs imposes upon letters and other mailable matter conveyed to or from such foreign country in American packets or other vessels as the postage of such government, and at any time to revoke the same; and it shall be the duty of all custom-house officers and other United States agents designated or appointed for that purpose to enforce or carry into effect the foregoing provision, and to aid or assist in the collection of such postage; and to that end it shall be lawful for such officers and agents, on suspicion of fraud, to open and examine, in the presence of two or more respectable persons, being citizens of the United States, any package or packages supposed to contain mailable matter found on board such packets or other vessels or elsewhere, and to prevent, if necessary, such packets or other vessels from entering, breaking bulk, or making clearance until such letters or other mailable matter are duly delivered into the United States post-office.

Postage on mail-matter in foreign vessels, may be same as such foreign-power charges on mail-matter in American vessels.

This provision, how enforced.

Sec. 277. That all letters or other mailable matter conveyed to or from any part of the United States by any foreign packet or ship, except such sealed letters relating to said ship or vessel, or any part of the cargo thereof as may be directed to the owner or owners, consignee or consignees, of said ship or other vessel, shall be so subject to postage charge as aforesaid, whether addressed to any person in the United States or elsewhere, provided it is done by the packet or other ship of a foreign country imposing postage on letters or mailable matter conveyed to or from such country by any packet or other ship of the United States; and

Mail-matter to or from the United States by foreign vessel, except, &c., to be subject to postage, if, &c.

Such mail matter to be delivered to and taken from the United States post-office.

Penalty.

such letters or other mailable matter carried in foreign packet-ships or other vessels, except such unsealed letters relating to the ship or vessel, or any part of the cargo thereof, as may be directed to the owner or owners, consignee or consignees, as aforesaid, are hereby required to be delivered into the United States post-office by the master or commanders of all such packets or other vessels when arriving, and to be taken from a United States post-office when departing, and the postage paid thereon justly chargeable by this act; and for refusing or failing to do so, or for conveying said letters or any letters intended to be conveyed in any ship or vessel of such foreign country over or across the United States, or any portion thereof, the party offending shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay not exceeding one thousand dollars for each offence.

Penalty for wilfully, &c., injuring mail-matter in letter-box, &c., or for aiding therein;

Sec. 278. That any person who shall wilfully or maliciously injure, deface, or destroy any mail-matter, deposited in any letter-box, pillar-box, or other receptacle established by authority of the Postmaster-General for the safe deposit of matter for the mail or for delivery, or who shall wilfully aid or assist in injuring such mail-matter, shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, forfeit and pay not more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not more than three years, at the discretion of the court.

upon employees in the service for secreting or destroying, &c., letters, &c., in their possession to be carried by mail, &c., containing any article of value;

for taking, &c., any such article out of such letters.

Sec. 279. That any person employed in any department of the postal service who shall secrete, embezzle, or destroy any letter, packet, bag, or mail of letters intrusted to him, or which shall come into his possession, and which was intended to be conveyed by mail, or carried or delivered by any mail-carrier, mail-messenger, route-agent, letter-carrier, or other person employed in any department of the postal service, or forwarded through or delivered from any post-office or branch post-office established by authority of the Postmaster-General, and which shall contain any note, bond, draft, check, warrant, revenue-stamp, postage-stamp, stamped envelope, postal card, money-order, certificate of stock, or other pecuniary obligation or security of the government, or of any officer or fiscal agent thereof, of any description whatever; any bank-note, bank post-bill, bill of exchange, or note of assignment of stock in the funds; any letter of attorney for receiving annuities or dividends, selling stock in the funds, or collecting the interest thereof; any letter of credit, note, bond, warrant, draft, bill, promissory note, covenant, contract, or agreement, whatsoever, for or relating to the payment of money, or the delivery of any article of value, or the performance of any act, matter, or thing; any receipt, release, acquittance, or discharge of or from any debt, covenant, or demand, or any part thereof; any copy of the record of any judgment or decree in any court of law or chancery, or any execution which may have issued thereon; any copy of any other record, or any other article of value, or writing representing the same; any such person who shall steal or take any of the things aforesaid out of any letter, packet, bag, or mail of letters which shall have come into his possession, either in the regular course of his official duties, or in any other manner whatever, and provided the same shall not have been delivered to the party to whom it is directed, every such person shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, be imprisoned at hard labor not less than one nor more than five years.

The depositing such letter in any office, &c., to be evidence that it was intended to be conveyed by mail.

Sec. 280. That the fact that any letter, packet, bag, or mail of letters shall have been deposited in any post-office or branch post-office established by authority of the Postmaster-General, or in any other authorized depository for mail-matter, or in charge of any postmaster, assistant, clerk, carrier, agent, or messenger employed in any department of the postal service, shall be taken and held to be evidence that the same was "intended to be conveyed by mail" within the meaning of this statute.

Penalty upon persons not employees in the service, for steal-

Sec. 281. That any person who shall steal the mail, or steal or take from or out of any mail, or post-office, branch post-office, or other authorized depository for mail-matter, any letter or packet; any person who shall take the mail, or any letter or packet therefrom, or from any post-office, branch post-office, or other authorized depository for mail-matter, with or without the consent of the person having custody thereof, and open, embezzle or destroy, any such mail, letter, or package which shall contain any note, bond, draft, check, warrant, revenue-stamp, postage-stamp, stamped envelope, money-order, certificate of stock, or other pecuniary obligation or security of the government, or of any officer or fiscal agent thereof, of any description whatever; any bank-note, bank post-bill, bill of exchange, or note of assignment of stock in the funds; any letter of attorney for receiving annuities or dividends, selling stock in the funds, or collecting the interest thereof; any letter of credit, note, bond, warrant, draft, bill, promissory note, covenant, contract, or agreement whatsoever for or relating to the payment or the delivery of any article of value, or the performance of any act, matter or thing; any receipt, release, acquittance, or discharge of or from any debt, covenant, or demand, or any part thereof; any copy of the record of any judgment or decree in any court of law or chancery, or any execution which may have issued thereon; any copy of any other record, or any other article of value, or any writing representing the same; any person who shall, by fraud or deception, obtain from any person having custody thereof, any such mail, letter or packet containing any such article of value aforesaid, every such person, not being employed in any department of the postal service, shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, be imprisoned at hard labor not less than one nor more than five years.

ing the mail, or any letter from the mail; for opening, &c., such mail or letter, &c., containing any article of value.

Penalty for obtaining by fraud such mail, letters, &c.;

Sec. 282. That any person who shall be accessory after the fact to the offence of stealing or taking any letter, postal card, or other mail-matter, or any inclosure therein, or to any other offence against the postal laws, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding five years; and any such accessory after the fact may be tried, convicted, and punished in the district in which his offence was committed, though the principal offence may have been committed in another district; and such trial, conviction, and punishment may be before that of the principal offender, when such principal offender has fled from justice or cannot be arrested to be put on trial.

for being accessory after the fact to any offence against the postal laws.

Proceedings as to trial, &c.

Sec. 283. That any person who shall buy, receive, or conceal, or aid in buying, receiving, or concealing any note, bond, draft, check, warrant, revenue-stamp, postage-stamp, stamped envelope, postal card, money-order, certificate of stock, or other pecuniary obligation or security of the government, or of any officer or fiscal agent thereof, of any description whatever; any bank-note, bank post-bill, bill of exchange, or note of assignment of stock in the funds; any letter of attorney for receiving annuities or dividends, selling stock in the funds, or collecting the interest thereof; any letter of credit, note, bond, warrant, draft, bill, promissory note, covenant, contract, or agreement whatsoever, for or relating to the payment of money or the delivery of any article of value, or the performance of any act, matter, or thing; any receipt, release, acquittance, or discharge of or from any debt, covenant, or demand, or any part thereof; any copy of the record of any judgment or decree in any court of law or chancery, or any execution which may have issued thereon; any copy of any other record, or any other article of value or writing representing the same, knowing any such article or thing to have been stolen or embezzled from the mail, or out of any post-office, branch post-office, or other authorized depository for mail-matter, or from any person having custody thereof, every such person shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, forfeit and pay not exceeding two thousand dollars, and be confined at hard labor not exceeding five years; and such offender may be tried, convicted, and punished without the principal offender being first tried, when said principal offender has fled from justice, or cannot be found to be put on trial.

Penalty for knowingly receiving, &c., any article of value stolen from the mail, or aiding therein.

Receiver may be tried before the thief.

Penalty for detaining improperly, or destroying, &c., any newspaper, &c.;

for stealing newspapers from any mail or post-office;

Sec. 284. That any person employed in any department of the postal service who shall improperly detain, delay, embezzle, or destroy any newspaper, or permit any other person to detain, delay, embezzle, or destroy the same, or open, or permit any other person to open, any mail or package of newspapers not directed to the office where he is employed, shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, forfeit and pay not exceeding fifty dollars. And if any other person shall open, embezzle, or destroy any mail or package of newspapers not being directed to him, and not being authorized to open or receive the same, every such person shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, forfeit and pay not exceeding twenty dollars. And any person who shall take or steal any mail or package of newspapers from any post-office, or from any person having custody thereof, every such person shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, be imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding three months.

for robbing any carrier, &c., of the mail, or any part thereof;

second conviction, or wounding, &c., the carrier;

Sec. 285. That any person who shall rob any carrier, agent, or other person intrusted with the mail, of such mail, or any part thereof, shall, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned at hard labor not less than five nor more than ten years; and if convicted a second time of a like offence, or if, in effecting such robbery the first time, the robber shall wound the person having custody of the mail, or put his life in jeopardy by the use of dangerous weapons, such offender shall be imprisoned at hard labor for the term of his natural life.

for being accessory after the fact to robbing a carrier, &c.;

Sec. 286. That any person who shall be accessory after the fact to any robbery of the carrier, agent, or other person intrusted with the mail, of such mail, or any part thereof, shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, forfeit and pay not exceeding two thousand dollars, and be imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding ten years; and such accessory after the fact may be tried, convicted, and punished without the principal offender being first tried, when said principal offender has fled from justice, or cannot be found to be put on trial.

for attempting to rob the mail, by assaulting, &c.;

Sec. 287. That any person who shall attempt to rob the mail by assaulting the person having custody thereof, shooting at him or his horse, or threatening him with dangerous weapons, and shall not effect such robbery, shall, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned at hard labor not less than two nor more than ten years.

upon any person who has charge of the mail, for voluntarily quitting it before delivery at post-office, &c.

Sec. 288. That any person who shall have taken charge of the mail and shall voluntarily quit or desert the same before he has delivered it into the post-office at the termination of the route, or to some known mail-carrier, messenger, agent, or other employee of the Post-office Department authorized to receive the same, shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, forfeit and pay not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not less than three months nor more than one year.

Laws for depredations on mail to extend to Indian country.

Sec. 289. That all laws defining punishment for depredations committed upon the mail shall extend to and have full force in the Indian country.

Penalty for stealing, &c., any property belonging to the post-office department, or aiding therein;

if value of property is less than $25;

if over $25.

Sec. 290. That any person who shall steal, purloin, or embezzle any mail-bag or other property in use by or belonging to the Post-office Department, or who shall, for any lucre, gain, or convenience, appropriate any such property to his own or any other than its proper use, or who shall, for any lucre or gain, convey away any such property to the hinderance or detriment of the public service; every such person, his aiders, abettors, and counsellors, shall, if the value of the property be twenty-five dollars or more, be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof, for every such offence, shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years; and if the value of the property be less than twenty-five dollars, the party offending shall be imprisoned not more than one year, or be fined not less than ten nor more than two hundred dollars.

Sec. 291. That any person who shall tear, cut, or otherwise injure any mail-bag, pouch, or other thing used or designed for use in the conveyance of the mail, or who shall draw or break any staple, or loosen any part of any lock, chain, or strap attached thereto, with intent to rob or steal any such mail, or to render the same insecure, shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, forfeit and pay not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned at hard labor not less than one nor more than three years, at the discretion of the court.

Penalty for injuring, &c., mail-bag, &c., or lock, &c., with intent to steal mail, &c.;

Sec. 292. That any person who shall steal, purloin, embezzle, or obtain by any false pretence, or shall aid or assist in stealing, purloining, embezzling, or obtaining by any false pretence, any key suited to any lock adopted by the Post-office Department, and in use on any of the mails or bags thereof; any person who shall knowingly and unlawfully make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause to be unlawfully made, forged, or counterfeited, or knowingly aid or assist in making, forging, or counterfeiting, any such key; any person who shall have in his possession any such mail lock or key, with the intent unlawfully or improperly to use, sell, or otherwise dispose of the same, or to cause the same to be unlawfully or improperly used, sold, or otherwise disposed of; any person engaged as contractor or otherwise in the manufacture of any such mail locks or keys who shall deliver, or cause to be delivered, any finished or unfinished lock or key used or designed for use by said department, or the interior part of any such lock, to any person not duly authorized, under the hand of the Postmaster-General and the seal of the Post-office Department, to receive the same (unless the person receiving is the contractor for furnishing the same, or engaged in the manufacture thereof in the manner authorized by the contract, or the agent for such manufacturer), every such person shall be deemed guilty of felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned not exceeding ten years.

for stealing, &c., any key to mail lock in use, or aiding therein;

for forging, &c., such key;

for having such key in possession with unlawful intent;

for delivering any lock or key to persons unauthorized to receive them;

Sec. 293. That any person who shall forcibly break into, or attempt to break into any post-office, or any building used in whole or in part as a post-office, with intent to commit therein larceny or other depredation, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not more than one thousand dollars, and imprisoned at hard labor not more than five years, according to the circumstances and aggravation of the case, in the discretion of the court.

for forcibly breaking into any post-office with intent, &c., or attempting so to do.

Sec. 294. That if any person or persons shall falsely make, alter, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, altered, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in the false making, altering, forging, or counterfeiting, any bond, bid, proposal, guarantee, security, official bond, public record, affidavit, or other writing for the purpose of defrauding the United States; or shall utter or publish as true, or cause to be uttered or published as true, any such false, forged, altered or counterfeited bond, bid, proposal, guarantee, security, official bond, public record, affidavit, or other writing, for the purpose of defrauding the United States, knowing the same to be false, forged, altered, or counterfeited; or shall transmit to, or present at, or cause to procure to be transmitted to, or presented at, the office of any officer of the United States, any such false, forged, altered, or counterfeited bond, bid, proposal, guarantee, security, official bond, public record, affidavit, or other writing, knowing the same to be false, forged, altered, or counterfeited, for the purpose of defrauding the United States, every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and, being thereof duly convicted, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned, and kept at hard labor, for a period not exceeding ten years, or be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both of said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

for forging, &c., any bond, bid, or writing, with intent to defraud;

for knowingly uttering such forged writing, &c.

Sec. 295. That if any offence shall be committed in any place which has been, or shall hereafter be, ceded to and under the jurisdiction of the United States, which offence is not prohibited, or the punishment thereof is not specially provided for by any law of the United States, such offence

Offences committed in places under the jurisdiction of the United States, and punishable by the laws of the State, though not prohibited by any United States law, how to be tried and punished.

Subsequent repeal, &c., not to affect prosecution.

shall, upon conviction in any court of the United States having cognizance thereof, be liable to, and receive the same punishment as the laws of the State in which such place is or may be situated, now in force, provided for the like offence when committed within the jurisdiction of such State; and no subsequent repeal of any such State law shall affect any prosecution for such offence in any of the courts of the United States.

Penalty for demanding, &c., any postage, other than, &c.;

Sec. 296. That if any postmaster, or other person authorized by the Postmaster-General to receive the postage of letters, shall fraudulently demand or receive any rate of postage, or gratuity, or reward, other than is provided by this act, for the postage of letters or packets, on conviction thereof, he shall forfeit, for every such offence, one hundred dollars.

upon employees in the post-office for knowingly using in prepayment of postage any postage-stamps before so used;

for removing defacing-marks from stamps, &c., with intent, &c.;

Sec. 297. That if any person employed in any department of the post-office establishment of the United States shall, wilfully and knowingly, use, or cause to be used, in prepayment of postage any postage-stamp, postal card, or stamped envelope issued, or which may hereafter be issued, by authority of any act of Congress or of the Postmaster-General, which has already been once used for a like purpose, or shall remove, or attempt to remove, the cancelling or defacing marks from any such postage-stamp, or stamped envelope, or postal card, with intent to use, or cause the use of the same, a second time, or to sell, or offer to sell, the same, or shall remove from letters or other mail-matter deposited in or received at a post-office the stamps attached to the same in payment of postage, with intent to use the same a second time for a like purpose, or to sell, or offer to sell, the same, every such offender shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be imprisoned for not less than one year nor more than three years.

upon persons not employees in the post-office for like offences.

Sec. 298. That if any person not employed in any department of the post-office establishment of the United States shall commit any of the offences described in the preceding section, every such person shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than one year, or by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, for each offence, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Special agents, &c., to search for mailable matter unlawfully transported.

Power of such agents or officers.

Sec. 299. That the Postmaster-General of the United States may empower, by a letter of authorization under his hand, to be filed among the records of his department, any special agent or other officer of the post-office establishment to make searches for mailable matter transported in violation of law; and that the agent or officer so authorized may open and search any car or vehicle passing, or lately before having passed, from any place at which there is a post-office of the United States to any other such place, and any box, package, or packet, being, or lately before having been, in such car or vehicle, and any store or house (other than a dwelling-house) used or occupied by any common-carrier or transportation company in which such box, package, or packet may be contained, whenever said agent or officer has reason to believe that mailable matter, transported contrary to law, may therein be found.

Postmaster-general may forbid the payment of postal money-orders to persons, &c., engaged in gift-enterprises, &c., and return sums so remitted to the remitters.

Sec. 300. That the Postmaster-General may, upon evidence satisfactory to him that any person, firm, or corporation is engaged in conducting any fraudulent lottery, gift-enterprise, or scheme for the distribution of money, or of any real or personal property, by lot, chance, or drawing of any kind, or in conducting any other scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false or fraudulent pretences, representations, or promises, forbid the payment by any postmaster to any such person, firm, or corporation of any postal money-order drawn to the order or in favor of him or of them, and may provide by regulations for the return to the remitters of the sums named in such money-orders. And the Postmaster-General may also, upon like evidence, instruct postmasters at any post-offices at which registered letters shall arrive directed to any such person, firm, or corporation, to return all such registered letters to the postmasters at the offices at which they were orginally mailed, with the word "fraudulent" plainly written or stamped upon the outside of said letters; and all such letters so returned to such postmasters shall be by them returned to the writers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may prescribe: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to authorize any postmaster or other person to open any letter not addressed to himself.

Postmaster-general may direct that registered letters addressed to such persons, &c., be marked "fraudulent," and returned to senders.

No person authorized to open a letter not addressed to himself.

Sec. 301. That if any person having devised or intending to devise any scheme or artifice to defraud, or be effected by either opening or intending to open correspondence or communication with any other person (whether resident within or outside of the United States), by means of the post-office establishment of the United States, or by inciting such other person to open communication with the person so devising or intending, shall, in and for executing such scheme or artifice (or attempting so to do), place any letter or packet in any post-office of the United States, or take or receive any therefrom, such person, so misusing the post-office establishment, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished with a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, with or without such imprisonment, as the court shall direct, not exceeding eighteen calendar months. The indictment, information, or complaint may severally charge offences to the number of three when committed within the same six calendar months; but the court thereupon shall give a single sentence, and shall proportion the punishment especially to the degree in which the abuse of the post-office establishment enters as an instrument into such fraudulent scheme and device.

Penalty for misusing the post-office establishment, by opening, &c., correspondence with intent to defraud, and placing, &c., letter in post-office.

Proceedings for trial, conviction, &c.

Sec. 302. That all letters, packets, or other matter which may be seized or detained for violation of law shall be returned to the owner or sender of the same, or otherwise disposed of as the Postmaster-General may direct.

Letters, &c., detained for violation of law, how disposed of.

Sec. 303. That all suits arising under the postal laws, or the regulations of the Postmaster-General pursuant thereto, shall be instituted in the name of the United States of America, and the demands in such suits shall have all the privileges and priorities in adjudication and payment secured by law to other claims of the United States.

Suits under postal laws to be in what name, and demands to have priority.

Sec. 304. That all causes of action arising under the postal laws may be sued, and all offenders against the same may be prosecuted, before the circuit or district courts of the United States.

Suits and prosecutions to be in the circuit and district courts;

Sec. 305. That all causes of action arising under the postal laws may be sued, and all offenders against the same may be prosecuted, before the justices of the peace, magistrates, or other judicial courts of the several States and Territories, having competent jurisdiction by the laws thereof, to the trial of claims and demands of as great value, and of prosecutions where the punishments are of as great extent; and such justices, magistrates, or judiciary shall take cognizance thereof, and proceed to judgment and execution as in other cases.

and before local magistrates and courts.

Sec. 306. That in all suits or causes arising under the postal laws the court shall proceed to trial and render judgment the first term after commencement of suit; but whenever service of process shall not be made at least twenty days previous to the return-day of such term, the defendant shall be entitled to one continuance, if on his statement the court shall deem it expedient: and if said defendant shall make affidavit that he has a claim against the Post-office Department, which has been submitted to and disallowed by the auditor for said department, and shall specify such claim in his affidavit, and that he could not be prepared for trial at such term for want of evidence, the court, being satisfied in these respects, may grant a continuance until the next succeeding term.

Suits, &c., under postal laws to be carried to judgment at the first term;

defendant entitled to one continuance, if, &c.

Upon trials of suits against postmasters, &c., for delinquency, no claim for credit to be allowed, unless, &c.

Sec. 307. That no claim for a credit shall be allowed upon the trial of any suit for delinquency against a postmaster, contractor, or other officer, agent, or employee of the Post-office Department, unless the same shall have been presented to the auditor for said department and by him disallowed, in whole or in part, unless it shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is, at the time of trial, in possession of vouchers not before in his power to procure, and that he was prevented from exhibiting to the said auditor a claim for such credit by some unavoidable accident.

In suits for balances, what interest to be recovered.

Sec. 308. That in all suits for balances due the Post-office Department, interest thereon shall be recovered from the time of the default until payment at the rate of six per centum per annum.

United States attorney, in prosecuting suits for money due the post-office department, to obey what directions, and do what.

Sec. 309. That in the prosecution of any suit for money due the Post-office Department, the United States attorney shall obey the directions which may be given him by the Department of Justice; and immediately after the end of every term of any court in which any suit has been pending, said attorney shall forward to the Department of Justice a statement of any judgment or order made, or step taken in the same, during such term, accompanied by a certificate of the clerk, showing the parties to and amount of every such judgment, with such other information as the Department of Justice may require. And the said attorney shall direct speedy and effectual execution upon said judgment, and the United States marshal to whom the same is directed shall make returns of the proceedings thereon to the Department of Justice at such times as it may direct.

When proceedings at law for money due, &c., are fruitless, suits in chancery may be instituted, &c.

Sec. 310. That when proceedings at law for money due the Post-office Department shall be fruitless, the said Department of Justice may direct the institution of a suit in chancery in any United States district or circuit court, to set aside fraudulent conveyances or trusts, or attach debts due the defendant, or obtain any other proper exercise of the powers of equity to have satisfaction of any judgment against such defendant.

In suits against postmasters, certified copies of papers to be sent, &c.

Sec. 311. That in case of delinquency of any postmaster, contractor, or other officer, agent, or employee of the Post-office Department, in which suit may be brought, the auditor for said department shall forward to the Department of Justice certified copies of all papers in his office tending to sustain the claim.

Copies of quarterly returns of postmasters, &c., certified under seal, to be evidence in, &c.

Sec. 312. That copies of the quarterly returns of postmasters, and of any papers pertaining to the accounts, in the office of the auditor for the Post-office Department, and transcripts from the money-order account-books of said office, when certified by the auditor under the seal of his office, shall be admitted as evidence in the courts of the United States, both in criminal and civil cases.

In suits to recover balances due from delinquent postmasters, what to be evidence of a demand.

Sec. 313. That in all suits for the recovery of balances due from postmasters, a copy, duly certified under the seal of the auditor for the Post-office Department, of the statement of any postmaster, special agent, or other person employed by the Postmaster-General or the auditor for that purpose, that he has mailed a letter to such delinquent postmaster at the post-office where the indebtedness accrued, or at his last usual place of abode; that a sufficient time has elapsed for said letter to have reached its destination in the ordinary course of the mail; and that payment of such balance has not been received within the time designated in his instructions, shall be received as sufficient evidence in the courts of the United States, or other courts, that a demand has been made upon the delinquent postmaster; but when the account of a late postmaster has been once adjusted and settled, and a demand has been made for the balance appearing to be due, and afterward allowances are made or credits entered, it shall not be necessary to make a further demand for the new balance found to be due.

Further demand for new balance not necessary, when, &c.

Poor debtors may be dis-

Sec. 314. That the Postmaster-General may discharge from imprisonment any person confined in jail on any judgment in a civil case, obtained in behalf of the department, if it be made to appear that the defendant has no property of any description; but such release shall not bar a subsequent execution against the property of the defendant on the same judgment.

charged from jail in civil cases, but, &c.

Sec. 315. That in all cases where a judgment shall have been obtained for a debt or damages due the Post-office Department, and it shall satisfactorily appear that such judgment, or so much thereof as remains unpaid, cannot be collected by due process of law, the auditor for the said department may, with the written consent of the Postmaster-General, compromise such judgment, and accept in satisfaction less than the full amount thereof.

Judgments not collectible in full, may be compromised with written consent of, &c.

Sec. 316. That in all cases of fine, penalty, forfeiture, or disability, or alleged liability for any sum of money by way of damages or otherwise, under any provision of law in relation to the officers, employees, operations, or business of the postal service, the Postmaster-General may prescribe such general rules and modes of proceeding as shall appear to be expedient, for the government of the auditor for the Post-office Department, in ascertaining the fact in each case in which said auditor shall certify to him that the interests of the department probably require the exercise of the power conferred by this and the preceding section; and upon the fact being ascertained, said auditor may, with the written consent of the Postmaster-General, mitigate or remit such fine, penalty, or forfeiture, remove such disability, or compromise, release, or discharge such claim for such sum of money and damages, and on such terms as the said auditor shall deem just and expedient.

Fines, &c., may be remitted, and disabilities be removed with written consent, &c.

Sec. 317. That one-half of all pecuniary penalties and forfeitures incurred for the violation of any law in relation to the postal service shall be for the use of the person informing and prosecuting for the same, and the other for the use of the United States, except where other disposition thereof is specially provided.

One-half of penalties, &c., to go to informer, and the other half to the United States, except, &c.

Sec. 318. That in all cases where debts are due from defaulting or delinquent postmasters, contractors, or other officers, agents, or employees of the Post-office Department, a warrant of attachment may issue against all real and personal property and legal and equitable rights belonging to such officer, agent, or employee, and his sureties, or either of them, in the following cases:

In cases of debts due from delinquent postmasters, &c., attachments against their property may issue;

First. When such officer, agent, or employee, and his sureties, or either of them, is a non-resident of the district where such officer, agent, or employee was appointed, or has departed from such district for the purpose of permanently residing out of the same, or of defrauding the United States, or of avoiding the service of civil process.

if they are non-residents;

Second. When such officer, agent, or employee, and his sureties, or either of them, has conveyed away, or is about to convey away, his property, or any part thereof, or has removed, or is about to remove, the same, or any part thereof, from the district wherein it is situated, with intent to defraud the United States.

or have conveyed away, or are about to convey away their property.

And when any such property has been removed, certified copies of the warrant may be sent to the marshal of the district into which the same has been removed, under which certified copies he may seize said property and convey it to some convenient point within the jurisdiction of the court from which the warrant originally issued. And alias warrants may be issued in such cases upon due application, and the validity of the warrant first issued shall continue until the return-day thereof.

Property may be seized in the district whither removed, &c.

Alias warrants.

Sec. 319. That application for such warrant of attachment may be made by any district or assistant district attorney, or by any other person authorized by the Postmaster-General, before the judge, or, in his absence, before the clerk of any court of the United States having original jurisdiction of the cause of action. And such application shall be made upon an affidavit of the applicant, or some other credible person, stating the existence of either of the grounds of attachment enumerated in the preceding section, and upon production of legal evidence of the debt.

Application for warrant of attachment, by and to whom and how made.

Warrant to issue on application, and how to be executed.

Sec. 320. That upon any such application, and upon due order of any judge of the court, or, in his absence, without such order, the clerk shall issue a warrant for the attachment of all the property of any kind belonging to the person specified in the affidavit, which warrant shall be executed with all possible dispatch by the marshal, who shall take the property attached, if personal, into his custody, and hold the same subject to all interlocutory or final orders of the court.

Remedy of party whose property is attached.

Plea in abatement.

Issues raised, how to be tried.

Parties claiming specific return of property confined to this remedy, but, &c.

Sec. 321. That any time within twenty days before the return-day of such warrant, the party whose property is attached may, on giving notice to the district attorney of his intention, file a plea in abatement, traversing the allegations of the affidavit, or denying the ownership of the property attached to be in the defendants, or either of them, in which case the court may, upon application of either party, order an immediate trial by jury of the issues raised by the affidavit and plea; but the parties may, by consent, waive a trial by jury, in which case the court shall decide the issues raised. Any party claiming ownership of the property attached, and a specific return thereof, shall be confined to the remedy herein afforded, but his right to an action of trespass, or other action for damages, shall not be impaired hereby.

Proceeds of property if sold, or income, how to be invested, &c.

Sec. 322. That when the property attached shall be sold on an interlocutory order of the court, or when it shall be producing any revenue, the money arising from such sale or revenue shall be invested in securities of the United States, under the order of the court, and all accretions shall be held subject to the orders of the same.

Publication of warrant of attachment in case of absconding debtors.

Sec. 323. That immediately upon the execution of any such warrant of attachment, the marshal shall cause due publication thereof to be made, in case of absconding debtors for two months, and of non-residents for four months. The publication shall be made in some newspaper published in the district where the property is situate, and the details thereof shall be regulated by the order under which the warrant is issued.

After publication of notice of attachment, persons indebted to or having property of defendants, to account therefor, &c.

Personal notice on persons known to have such property.

Sec. 324. That after the first publication of such notice of attachment as required by law, every person indebted to, or having possession of any property belonging to, the said defendants, or either of them, and having knowledge of such notice, shall account and answer for the amount of such debt, and the value of such property; and any disposal or attempt to dispose of any such property, to the injury of the United States, shall be illegal and void. And when the person indebted to, or having possession of the property of, such defendants, or either of them, shall be known to the district attorney or marshal, such officer shall see that personal notice of the attachment is served upon such person; but the want of such notice shall not invalidate the attachment.

Warrant of attachment may be disharged by giving sufficient bond, &c.

Sec. 325. That upon application of the party whose property has been attached, the court, or any judge thereof, may discharge the warrant of attachment as to the property of the applicant, provided such applicant shall execute to the United States a good and sufficient penal bond, in double the value of the property attached, to be approved by a judge of the court, and with condition for the return of said property, or to answer any judgment which may be rendered by the court in the premises.

Rights of the United States in certain matters not abridged hereby.

Sec. 326. That nothing herein contained shall be construed to limit or abridge, in any manner, such rights of the United States as have accrued or been allowed in any district under the former practice of, or the adoption of State laws by, the United States courts.

Repeal.

Saving clause.

Sec. 327. That the following acts and parts of acts and resolutions and parts of resolutions are hereby repealed, but such repeal shall not be construed to affect or extend to any crimes or offences heretofore committed, and which are punishable under any law hereby repealed; but all such crimes and offences shall be prosecuted, determined, and punished according to the said laws, the same as if this act had not passed; nor shall such repeal be construed to affect any appointment to office, or any contract, debt, or demand under or by virtue of the said laws, but all such appointments, contracts, debts, and demands shall have full force and effect, the same as if this act had not passed. That the references to the said acts hereby repealed are to the same as contained in the edition of the Statutes at Large, published by Little, Brown, and Company, under and by virtue of the resolution of March three, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and the continuation thereof.

Vol. v. p. 798.

List of acts wholly or partly repealed.

Act of March 3, 1791, chapter 23, volume 1, page 218, in part, namely, section 2.
May 8, 1794, chapter 23, volume 1, page 354, in part, namely, sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28.
March 3, 1797, chapter 19, volume 1, page 509, in part, namely, sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.
June 22, 1798, chapter 56, volume 1, page 569.
March 2, 1799, chapter 43, volume 1, page 733.
December 15, 1800, chapter 1, volume 2, page 88, in part, namely, sections 1 and 2.
February 18, 1802, chapter 5, volume 2, page 130, in part, namely, so much as relates to franking, and free mail-matter of Delegates.
May 3, 1802, chapter 48, volume 2, page 189, in part, namely, sections 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.
March 26, 1804, chapter 34, volume 2, page 275, in part, namely, sections 3 and 4.
March 3, 1807, chapter 43, volume 2, page 444, in part, namely, section 1.
April 30, 1810, chapter 37, volume 2, page 592.
January 17, 1811, chapter 4, volume 2, page 615.
January 14, 1813, chapter 9, volume 2, page 790.
February 27, 1813, chapter 34, volume 2, page 805.
July 13, 1813, chapter 9, volume 3, page 4.
April 18, 1814, chapter 75, volume 3, page 130, in part, namely, sections 3 and 4.
February 27, 1815, chapter 65, volume 3, page 220.
April 9, 1816, chapter 43, volume 3, page 264.
March 3, 1819, chapter 107, volume 3, page 536.
March 13, 1820, chapter 23, volume 3, page 548.
December 19, 1821, chapter 1, volume 3, page 649.
May 8, 1822, chapter 127, volume 3, page 702, in part, namely, section 3.
March 3, 1823, chapter 33, volume 3, page 764, in part, namely, section 3.
March 3, 1825, chapter 46, volume 4, page 95, in part, namely, sections 2, 3, and 4.
March 3, 1825, chapter 64, volume 4, page 102.
March 2, 1827, chapter 61, volume 4, page 238.
March 2, 1827, chapter 62, volume 4, page 239.
May 24, 1828, chapter 99, volume 4, page 303, in part, namely, so much of section 1 as authorizes the employment of additional clerks and fixes their salaries.
May 9, 1836, chapter 59, volume 5, page 17, in part, namely, so much of section 1 as relates to the duties of the Postmaster-General.
July 2, 1836, chapter 270, volume 5, page 80.
July 7, 1838, chapter 172, volume 5, page 271, in part, namely, section 2.

List of acts wholly or partly repealed.

Act of January 25, 1839, chapter 4, volume 5, page 314.

July 30, 1842, chapter 107, volume 5, page 498, in part, namely, section 1, and so much of section 3 as authorizes the employment of additional clerks.

August 20, 1842, chapter 255, volume 5, page 538, in part, namely, section 1.

February 15, 1843, chapter 31, volume 5, page 600.

March 3, 1845, chapter 43, volume 5, page 732.

March 3, 1845, chapter 69, volume 5, page 748.

March 3, 1845, chapter 71, volume 5, page 752, in part, namely, section 8.

March 1, 1847, chapter 33, volume 9, page 147.

March 2, 1847, chapter 37, volume 9, page 152, in part, namely, the several provisos in section 5, relating to the compensation of deputy-postmasters and the franking privilege to the same, and authorizing the employment of the assistant postmasters-general as special agents, and allowing them compensation therefor, and all of section 3.

March 3, 1847, chapter 63, volume 9, page 188, in part, namely, sections 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14.

May 17, 1848, chapter 43, volume 9, page 230.

May 27, 1848, chapter 47, volume 9, page 231, in part, namely, section 4.

June 27, 1848, chapter 79, volume 9, page 241.

August 14, 1848, chapter 175, volume 9, page 306, in part, namely, section 3.

March 2, 1849, chapter 89, volume 9, page 353.

May 15, 1850, chapter 10, volume 9, page 423, in part, namely, section 2.

September 27, 1850, chapter 75, volume 9, page 473, in part, namely, section 2.

March 3, 1851, chapter 20, volume 9, page 587.

March 3, 1851, chapter 21, volume 9, page 591, in part, namely, sections 2, 3, and 4.

March 3, 1851, chapter 48, volume 9, page 637, in part, namely, section 2.

August 30, 1852, chapter 98, volume 10, page 38.

August 31, 1852, chapter 111, volume 10, page 110, in part, namely, sections 2 and 3.

August 31, 1852, chapter 113, volume 10, page 121, in part, namely, sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

March 3, 1853, chapter 97, volume 10, page 189, in part, namely, so much of section 3 as relates to clerks in the Post-office Department.

March 3, 1853, chapter 103, volume 10, page 225, in part, namely, sections 3, 4, and 5

March 3, 1853, chapter 146, volume 10, page 249, in part, namely, sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.

February 2, 1854, chapter 8, volume 10, page 266.

April 22, 1854, chapter 52, volume 10, page 276, in part, namely, so much of sections 1, 2, and 3 as relates to the salaries of clerks and officers of the Post-office Department.

May 31, 1854, chapter 60, volume 10, page 290, in part, namely, section 4.

June 22, 1854, chapter 61, volume 10, page 298.

July 27, 1854, chapter 109, volume 10, page 312.

August 4, 1854, chapter 242, volume 10, page 546, in part, namely, so much of section 6 as provides for additional clerks to the Postmaster-General and the sixth auditor.

List of acts wholly or partly repealed.

Act of August 5, 1854, chapter 270, volume 10, page 588, in part, namely, section 4.
March 3, 1855, chapter 173, volume 10, page 641.
March 3, 1855, chapter 201, volume 10, page 683, in part, namely, sections 1, 2, 4, and 5.
August 18, 1856, chapter 129, volume 11, page 81, in part, namely, section 4.
January 2, 1857, chapter 2, volume 11, page 153.
May 24, 1858, chapter 46, volume 11, page 293.
June 12, 1858, chapter 154, volume 11, page 319, in part, namely, section 12.
June 14, 1858, chapter 162, volume 11, page 337, in part, namely, section 2.
June 14, 1858, chapter 164, volume 11, page 364, in part, namely, sections 4 and 5.
April 3, 1860, chapter 11, volume 12, page 11.
April 6, 1860, chapter 13, volume 12, page 11.
June 15, 1860, chapter 131, volume 12, page 37, in part, namely, the several provisos of section 1, and all of sections 2 and 4.
February 27, 1861, chapter 57, volume 12, page 151, in part, namely, sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, and so much of section 16 as relates to the rate of postage on printed matter between the States and Territories east of the Rocky Mountains and the States and Territories on the Pacific.
February 28, 1861, chapter 61, volume 12, page 177.
March 2, 1861, chapter 73, volume 12, page 204, in part, namely, sections 2, 4, and 5.
July 24, 1861, chapter 12, volume 12, page 272.
January 21, 1862, chapter 9, volume 12, page 332.
April 16, 1862, chapter 56, volume 12, page 379.
April 17, 1862, chapter 58, volume 12, page 381, in part, namely, section 4.
June 2, 1862, chapter 95, volume 12, page 413, in part, namely, sections 2 and 3.
July 16, 1862, chapter 188, volume 12, page 588.
March 3, 1863, chapter 71, volume 12, page 701.
January 22, 1864, chapter 4, volume 13, page 2.
March 16, 1864, chapter 35, volume 13, page 30.
March 25, 1864, chapter 40, volume 13, page 36, in part, namely, sections 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7.
June 1, 1864, chapter 102, volume 13, page 95.
June 25, 1864, chapter 155, volume 13, page 184, in part, namely, section 6.
July 1, 1864, chapter 197, volume 13, page 335.
July 4, 1864, chapter 241, volume 13, page 382.
January 20, 1865, chapter 16, volume 13, page 421.
February 23, 1865, chapter 47, volume 13, page 432.
March 3, 1865, chapter 89, volume 13, page 504.
March 3, 1865, chapter 96, volume 13, page 515.
March 3, 1865, chapter 97, volume 13, page 515, in part, namely, sections 1, 2, and 5.
February 10, 1866, chapter 9, volume 14, page 3.
February 16, 1866, chapter 10, volume 14, page 3.
May 18, 1866, chapter 85, volume 14, page 48, in part, namely, sections 3 and 4.
June 12, 1866, chapter 114, volume 14, page 59.
July 13, 1866, chapter 184, volume 14, page 98, in part, namely, section 65.
July 28, 1866, chapter 297, volume 14, page 324, in part, namely,

List of acts wholly or partly repealed.

the proviso in section 1, relating to the pay of female folders in the dead-letter office.

Act of January 22, 1867, chapter 11, volume 14, page 378.

February 18, 1867, chapter 41, volume 14, page 393, in part, namely, section 3.

February 18, 1867, chapter 43, volume 14, page 395, in part, namely, section 2.

March 9, 1868, chapter 22, volume 15, page 40, in part, namely, so much as relates to the printing of postal conventions, and confers the franking privilege on the congressional printer.

July 27, 1868, chapter 246, volume 15, page 194.

Resolution of April 3, 1828, number 1, volume 4, page 320.

January 13, 1831, number 1, volume 4, page 495.

October 12, 1837, number 1, volume 5, page 207.

June 15, 1844, number 14, volume 5, page 718.

February 20, 1845, number 4, volume 5, page 796.

July 12, 1852, number 14, volume 10, page 174, in part, namely, section 1.

August 6, 1852, number 16, volume 10, page 147.

March 3, 1863, number 35, volume 12, page 830.

June 6, 1866, number 45, volume 14, page 357.

March 2, 1868, number 14, volume 15, page 248.

Act of March 3, 1871, chapter 121, volume 16, page 572, in part, namely, section 4.

Ante, p. 56.

April 27, 1872, relating to proposals and contracts for transportation of the mails, and for other purposes.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXXXVI. — *An Act to authorize the Appointment of Deputies of Clerks of Circuit and District Courts.*

Deputies of clerks of United States courts may be appointed, their tenure of office, pay, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a deputy or deputies of any clerk of any court of the United States may be appointed by such court upon the application of the clerk, and be removable at the pleasure of the court; and the compensation of any such deputy shall be paid by the clerk; and in case of the death of the clerk, his deputy or deputies shall, unless removed by the judge, continue in office and perform the duties of the clerk, in his name, until his successor be duly appointed and qualified; and for the defaults or misfeasances in office of any such deputy, whether in the lifetime of the clerk or after his death, the clerk, and his estate, and the sureties in his official bond shall be liable; and his executor or administrator shall have such remedy for any such defaults or misfeasances committed after his death as the clerk would be entitled to if the same had occurred in his lifetime.

Clerk responsible for defaults of deputy.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

[Amended. *Post*, p. 600.]

CHAP. CCCXXXVII. — *An Act to provide for the Redemption and Sale of Lands held by the United States under the several Acts levying direct Taxes, and for other Purposes.*

Lands now held by the United States acquired under the direct tax acts, may be restored to former legal owners upon proof, &c., and payment of taxes, interest, and expenses.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the lands now owned or held by the United States, by virtue of proceedings under the act entitled "An act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other purposes," approved June seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and under acts supplementary thereto, or upon the same subject-matter, may be redeemed and restored to such persons as shall make application therefor to the Secretary of the Treasury, through the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, within two years from the passage of this act, and furnish satisfactory evidence to said department that such person or applicant in each case was, at the time the United States acquired title thereto, the legal owner of such land, or the heir at law, or devisee (or grantee, in good faith, and for valuable consideration,) of such legal owner; but before such redemption shall be awarded and title restored on any such application and proof, such applicant shall pay into the treasury of the United States the direct tax charged against the lands described in such application, together with the cost of advertising and of the sale of said lands, and all other proper charges against the same, and interest on said tax from the date of its assessment at the rate of ten per centum per annum, and interest on said costs and charges at the same rate, from the time they accrued and were payable; *Provided, however,* That if any other person or persons than such applicant shall in any case make satisfactory evidence to said department that he or they, after the acquisition of title by the United States, and before the passage of this act, made valuable and permanent improvements on said land in good faith and under color of legal title, it shall then be the additional duty of such applicant for redemption to pay to such person or persons the reasonable value of such permanent improvements at the time of actual redemption; and if the applicant and such person or persons fail to agree upon and amicably settle such claim for improvements, then the value thereof shall be assessed and reported to the Secretary of the Treasury, under oath, by three competent and disinterested freeholders, residents of the county or parish in which such land is situate, who shall be appointed for that purpose by the United States district judge of the district where the lands are situate, upon information from the Secretary of the Treasury that a claim for compensation for such permanent improvements is pending in any case, and unadjusted by the parties thereto. It shall also be the duty of said board of freeholders to state in their report the nature of said improvements, when they were made, by whom, and the reasonable value thereof, as aforesaid, and any other facts that may be in their judgment material to a fair and just determination of the rights of the parties. They shall send one copy of such report to the Secretary of the Treasury, and file a duplicate thereof in the office of the clerk of the highest court of record of the State, in the county or parish where such land is situate. The reasonable fees of said board shall be borne and paid equally by the parties to said controversy.

1862, ch. 98.
Vol. xii. p. 422.
[For other acts see *Ante*, p. 89, in margin.]

Improvements made in good faith, &c., to be paid for.

Value, if not agreed, to be determined by a board of freeholders.

Appointment, &c., thereof;

their report;

fees.

Sec. 2. That whenever the foregoing conditions have been complied with, and redemption and restoration of title has been awarded in any case by the Secretary of the Treasury, it shall be the duty of the commissioner of the internal revenue to make out a certificate of release of the interest and title of the United States in and to such lands, in duplicate, which shall be approved, in writing, by the Secretary of the Treasury, and his approval indorsed thereon, and then one copy thereof shall be delivered to such applicant and the other filed in the office of said commissioner.

Title of the United States to be released when, &c., and how.

Sec. 3. That the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall, as soon as may be after the passage of this act, prescribe and promulgate such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as may be necessary and proper to facilitate the execution of this act and secure the most speedy and least expensive attainment of the purpose hereof that is practicable.

Regulations to facilitate the execution of this act, &c.

Sec. 4. That if, at the expiration of the time hereinbefore allowed for redemption, there shall remain any of said lands unredeemed, it shall then be the duty of the said commissioner of internal revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to proceed to sell at public auction, as soon as may be consistent with the public interests, the lands not redeemed and restored, and to release and convey the same to the purchasers in the manner aforesaid, and in the mean time and until so sold to release the same.

Unredeemed lands at expiration of time, &c., to be sold at public auction, &c.

All such lands in South Carolina, including certain tracts purchased under "army and navy" sales, to come within this act.
Proviso.

Sec. 5. That all lands now owned by the United States, acquired under the provisions of any of the United States direct-tax acts, situated in the State of South Carolina, including all tracts or lots of land purchased und[er] "army and navy" sales, not paid for in full at the present time, shall be included in the provisions of this act: *Provided, however*, That the applications of the purchasers under "army and navy" sales shall, for six months after the passage of this act, have precedence so far as relates to the land purchased by them.

Moneys from sale of "school farm" lands appropriated to use of free public schools in certain parishes, &c.; 1866, ch. 200, § 8. Vol. xiv. p. 175; how to be expended.
[New section substituted. 1873, ch. 260. *Post*, p. 600.]

Sec. 6. That all money derived from the sale of "school-farm" lands, under the provisions of section eight of an act entitled "An act to continue in force and to amend 'An act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen, and refugees, and for other purposes,'" approved July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and which money is now in the custody of the Freedmen's Bureau, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the use and support of free public schools in the parishes of Saint Helena and Saint Luke, South Carolina, in equal parts, to be expended under the direction and control of a special board of three commissioners, who shall be appointed by and act under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be duly sworn that they will faithfully discharge their duties as such commissioners, and shall give such good and sufficient bonds therefor as said Secretary shall require, and who shall not receive more than one hundred dollars per year each for their services.

This act not to apply to or include national cemeteries, &c.

Sec. 7. That the provisions of this act shall not be construed to apply to or embrace any lands, farms, plantations, or lots which are now, in whole or in part, used or occupied by the United States for national cemeteries, or for the burial of the dead, or other public purposes, or which have been set apart to any such purpose, or which, under the instruction of the President of the President of the United States, have been reserved for military or naval purposes, or such lots of land on Hunting Island, South Carolina, as may be necessary as a site for the erection of a lighthouse.

Premises occupied as a court-house in Beaufort, S. C., released to the county, &c.,

Sec. 8. That the premises known and designated as block one hundred and twenty-three on the plat of the late commissioners of direct taxes for said State, in the town of Beaufort aforesaid, now occupied as a court-house for the county of Beaufort, in said State, be, and the same are hereby, released unto said county, for the public uses of said county; and that all sums of money due to the United States on account of said premises be, and they are hereby, released in favor of said county.

Sec. 9. That section two of an act entitled "An act for the relief of purchasers of land sold for direct taxes in the insurrectionary States," approved May ninth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be, and the same is hereby, ame[n]ded to read as follows:

Purchasers evicted from such lands, by, &c., through failure of title, to be repaid their purchase-money, if, &c.
1872, ch. 145, § 2.
Ante, p. 89.

"Sec. 2. That in all cases where the owner of any land sold for taxes as aforesaid, his heirs or assigns, has recovered or shall recover the same from the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, without collusion on his or their part, by the judgment of any United States court, by reason of a failure without his or their fault or neglect, of the title of the purchaser derived from said sale, the Secretary of the Treasury, on the payment into the treasury, by the clerk, of the money deposited with him as aforesaid, and on being satisfied that any purchaser, his heirs or assigns, without his or their collusion, has been evicted from or turned out of possession of any such land by the judgment of any United States court, in the manner before mentioned, is hereby authorized, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to repay to the person or persons entitled thereto a sum of money equal to that originally paid by the purchaser of the land so recovered, if the same has been paid into the treasury, or to any person legally authorized to receive the same for the United States."

Approved, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXXXVIII. — *An Act to amend an Act relating to Soldiers' and Sailors' Homesteads.*

June 8, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on the public lands of the United States," approved April fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows: That every private soldier and officer who has served in the army of the United States during the recent rebellion for ninety days, or more, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the government, including the troops mustered into the service of the United States by virtue of the third section of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for completing the defences of Washington, and for other purposes," approved February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and every seaman, marine, and officer who has served in the navy of the United States, or in the marine corps, during the rebellion, for ninety days, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the government, shall, on compliance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," and the acts amendatory thereof, as hereinafter modified, be entitled to enter upon and receive patents for a quantity of public lands (not mineral) not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, or one quarter-section, to be taken in compact form, according to legal subdivisions, including the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of any railroad or other public work, not otherwise reserved or appropriated, and other lands subject to entry under the homestead laws of the United States: *Provided*, That said homestead settler shall be allowed six months after locating his homestead, and filing his declaratory statement, within which to make his entry and commence his settlement and improvement: *And provided also*, That the time which the homestead settled shall have served in the army, navy, or marine corps aforesaid shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, or if discharged on account of wounds received, or disability incurred in the line of duty, then the term of enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, without reference to the length of time he may have served: *Provided, however*, That no patent shall issue to any homestead settler who has not resided upon, improved, and cultivated his said homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall commence his improvements as aforesaid.

Amendment of 1872, ch. 85. *Ante*, p. 49.

Certain honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines may enter upon, &c., not over one quarter-section of certain public lands as a homestead.

1862, ch. 25, § 3. Vol. xii. p. 339.

1862, ch. 78. Vol. xii. p. 392.

Settlement, &c., may be commenced within, &c.

Certain time to be deducted.

Patent not to issue until, &c.

Sec. 2. That any person entitled, under the provisions of the foregoing section, to enter a homestead who may have heretofore entered, under the homestead laws, a quantity of land less than one hundred and sixty acres, shall be permitted to enter, under the provisions of this act, so much land contiguous to the tract embraced in the first entry as, when added to the quantity previously entered, shall not exceed one hundred and sixty acres.

Persons entitled to a homestead, who have heretofore entered less than 160 acres, may now make up the difference. See *Post*, p. 605.

Sec. 3. That in case of the death of any person who would be entitled to a homestead under the provisions of the first section of this act, his widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, then his minor orphan children, by a guardian duly appointed and officially accredited at the Department of the Interior, shall be entitled to all the benefits enumerated in this act, subject to all the provisions as to settlement and improvements therein contained: *Provided*, That if such person died during his term of enlistment, the whole term of his enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect the title.

The widows and minor children of those entitled to a homestead under this act may enjoy its benefits.

Proviso.

Sec. 4. That where a party, at the date of his entry of a tract of land under the homestead laws, or subsequently thereto, was actually enlisted and employed in the army or navy of the United States, his services therein shall, in the administration of said homestead laws, be construed to be equivalent, to all intents and purposes, to a residence for the same length

Actual service in the army or navy to be deemed equivalent to a residence for the

same time upon the act entered as a homestead when, &c.
Provisos.

of time upon the tract so entered: *Provided*, That if his entry has been cancelled by reason of his absence from said tract while in the military or naval service of the United States, and such tract has not been disposed of, his entry shall be restored: *And provided further*, That if such tract has been disposed of, said party may enter another tract subject to entry under said laws; and his right to a patent therefor may be determined by the proofs touching his residence and cultivation of the first tract and his absence therefrom in such service.

Persons entitled under this act to a homestead, may make entry by an agent, by filing, &c., actual entry, &c., to be made in person.

Sec. 5. That any soldier, sailor, marine officer, or other person coming within the provisions of this act may, as well by an agent as in person, enter upon said homestead by filing a declaratory statement as in pre-emption cases: *Provided*, That said claimant in person shall within the time prescribed make his actual entry, commence settlements and improvements on the same, and thereafter fulfil all the requirements of this act.

Commissioner of land office to make rules.

Sec. 6. That the commissioner of the general land office shall have authority to make all needful rules and regulations to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

1867, ch. 176, § 14. Vol. xiv. p. 523.

CHAP. CCCXXXIX. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States."*

Property not included in exceptions, exempt from assignment in any State to an amount not exceeding that exempt from levy, &c., by the laws of such State in force in 1871.
See *Post*, p. 577.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first proviso in section fourteen of an act approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," be amended by striking out the words "eighteen hundred and sixty-four," and inserting in lieu thereof "eighteen hundred and seventy-one."

Approved, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

1867, ch. 176, § 2. Vol. xiv. p. 518.

CHAP. CCCXL. — *An Act to declare the true Intent and Meaning of Section Two of an Act entitled "An Act to establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.*

The jurisdiction of circuit courts in bankruptcy may be exercised in any district in which the power, &c., of a circuit court has been, &c., conferred on the district court, as if no such power had been conferred thereon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the powers and jurisdiction granted to the several circuit courts of the United States, or any justice thereof, by section two of an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, may be exercised in any district in which the powers or jurisdiction of a circuit court have been or may be conferred on the district court for such district, as if no such powers or jurisdiction had been conferred on such district court; it being the true intent and meaning of said act that the system of bankruptcy thereby established shall be uniform throughout the United States.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXLI. — *An Act concerning the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the District of Kansas.*

Term of circuit and district court in Kansas, to be held at Leavenworth.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act the May term of the circuit court, and the October term of the district court, of the United States for the district of Kansas, shall be commenced and held at the city of Leavenworth, Kansas.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXLII. — *An Act increasing the Rates of Pension to certain Persons therein described.*

June 8, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions," approved June sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, be so amended that from and after the passage of this act all persons entitled by law to a less pension than hereinafter specified, who, while in the military or naval service of the United States and in line of duty, shall have lost the sight of both eyes, or shall have lost both hands, or shall have lost both feet, or been permanently and totally disabled in the same, or otherwise so permanently and totally disabled as to render them utterly helpless, or so nearly so as to require the constant personal aid and attendance of another person, shall be entitled to a pension of thirty-one dollars and twenty-five cents per month; and all persons who under like circumstances shall have lost one hand and one foot, or been totally and permanently disabled in the same, or otherwise so disabled as to be incapacitated for performing any manual labor, but not so much as to require constant personal aid and attendance, shall be entitled to a pension of twenty-four dollars per month; and all persons who under like circumstances shall have lost one hand, or one foot, or been totally and permanently disabled in the same, or otherwise so disabled as to render their incapacity to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, shall be entitled to a pension of eighteen dollars per month, from and after the fourth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Amendment of 1866, ch. 106. Vol. xiv. p. 56.

Persons who have lost sight of both eyes, or lost both hands, or both feet, &c., to have pension of $31.25 a month;

losing one hand and one foot, &c., to have $24 a month;

losing one hand or one foot, &c., to have $18 a month after, &c.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXLIII. — *An Act to create an additional Land District in Florida.*

June 8, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That that portion of Florida lying east of the line between ranges fourteen and fifteen east shall constitute an additional land district, and shall be known as the East Florida district, the office for which shall be located at Jaynesville.

East Florida land district established with office at Jaynesville.

Sec. 2. That there shall be appointed a register and a receiver for said land district, and who shall be entitled to the same compensation as is, or may hereafter be, prescribed by law for like officers of the other district in said State.

Register and receiver, and their pay.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXLIV. — *An Act to provide for filling Vacancies in certain Offices in the several Territories.*

June 8, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in any of the territories, whenever a vacancy shall happen from resignation or death during the recess of the legislative council in any office which, under the organic act of said territory, is to be filled by appointment of the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council, the governor shall fill up such vacancy by granting a commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of said legislative council.

Vacancies in certain offices in territories, how filled.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXLV. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the Disposition of useless military Reservations," approved February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.*

June 8, 1872.

1871, ch. 68. Vol. xvi. p. 431.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to transfer to the custody and control of the Secretary of the Interior, for disposition for cash, according to the

The United States military reservation at Fort Walla-

Walla, Washington Territory, to be sold; mode of sale; may be subdivided into, &c.; each subdivision to be sold separately at public auction. Unsold lots to be subject to sale at private entry, &c.

existing laws of the United States relating to the public lands, after appraisement, to the highest bidder, and at not less than the appraised value, nor at less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the United States military reservation at Fort Walla-Walla, in the Territory of Washington: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall, whenever in his opinion the public interests may require it, cause the foregoing reservation, or part or parts thereof, to be subdivided into tracts of less than forty acres each, or into town-lots, with the necessary street or streets to make the same accessible: *And provided further*, That each subdivision, together with the buildings, building materials, or other property which may be thereon, shall be appraised and offered separately at public outcry, to the highest bidder, as hereinbefore provided, but not in subdivisions of more than forty acres each, after which any unsold land or lot shall be subject to sale at private entry for the appraised value at the proper land-office.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXLVI. — *An Act for the better Security of Bank Reserves, and to facilitate Bank Clearing-house Exchanges.*

The Secretary of the Treasury may receive United States notes on deposit, without interest, from whom, and in what sums. Certificates therefor, and how payable.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to receive United States notes on deposit, without interest, from national banking associations, in sums not less than ten thousand dollars, and to issue certificates therefor in such form as the secretary may prescribe, in denominations of not less than five thousand dollars; which certificate shall be payable on demand in United States notes, at the place where the deposits were made.

Notes deposited not to be part of legal reserve; Certificates to be part thereof, &c.

Sec. 2. That the United States notes so deposited in the treasury of the United States shall not be counted as part of the legal reserve; but the certificates issued therefor may be held and counted by national banks as part of their legal reserve, and may be accepted in the settlement of clearing-house balances at the places where the deposits therefor were made.

Currency not to be expanded or contracted hereby. Notes to be special deposits, and how applied.

Sec. 3. That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to authorize any expansion or contraction of the currency; and the United States notes for which such certificates are issued, or other United States notes of like amount, shall be held as special deposits in the treasury, and used only for the redemption of such certificates.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.
1841, ch. 35, § 5.
Vol. v. p. 432.

CHAP. CCCXLVII. — *An Act to amend section five of an Act entitled "An Act making Appropriations for the civil and diplomatic Expenses of the Government for the Year eighteen hundred and forty-one," approved March three, eighteen hundred and forty-one, and to authorize the proper Construction thereof.*

Law relating to compensation of collectors of custom to apply to surveyors of customs ports performing, &c., duties of collectors.

Proviso.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the fifth section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year eighteen hundred and forty-one," approved March three, eighteen hundred and forty-one, which established and limited the compensation of collectors of customs, shall be amended, and shall be construed to apply to all surveyors of customs ports performing, or having performed, the duties of collectors of customs, who shall be entitled to receive the same compensation as is allowed to collectors by said act of March three, eighteen hundred and forty-one, for like services in the settlement of their accounts with the treasury: *Provided*, That the fees, commissions, and emoluments prescribed by law and collected by them shall amount to such maximum allowance.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXLVIII. — *An Act to amend the fifth section of an Act entitled "An Act making Appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial Expenses of the Government for the Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and for other Purposes.*

June 8, 1872.

1872, ch. 140, § 5. *Ante*, p. 83.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the fifth section of the act approved May eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, shall not be held to apply to materials, stores, or supplies sold to officers and soldiers of the army or to exploring or surveying expeditions authorized by law, and that said section shall not be held to repeal such part of paragraph 1032, Revised Army Regulations of eighteen hundred and sixty-three, as provides that expenses of sales of military stores or supplies regularly condemned will be paid from their proceeds.

Law requiring proceeds of sales of old material to be covered into the treasury, as, &c., not to apply to certain materials, &c., and not to repeal, &c.

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXLIX. — *An Act relative to Homestead Settlers burned out in the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan.*

June 8, 1872.

WHEREAS fires in extent unparalleled in the history of the country burned through the newly settled parts of the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, during the autumn of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one, whereby many homestead settlers lost their dwellings and all of their personal property, and many were burned to death, and many others were so much burned as to disable them from labor for the present winter, and are unable to rebuild and occupy their lands within a period of six months after said fires had driven them from their homestead: Therefore,

Preamble.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all such persons occupying homestead claims under the laws of the United States, on lands of the United States, who were burned out, and the heirs of such persons who were burned to death in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one, in the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, shall have until the first day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-three, to rebuild on and re-occupy said homestead lands; and that when said homestead claimants shall prove up their claims, such period of time until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, shall be included in the five years' time which they are required by law to reside on said lands, in the same manner as if such homestead claimant had actually resided thereon during said period of time.

Persons occupying homestead claims on public lands in certain States who were burned out, and the heirs of those burned, to have until Jan. 1, 1873, to rebuild, &c., and such time to be included, &c.

SEC. 2. That in all cases where the person having a homestead claim under the laws of the United States, in said States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, shall have been burned to death or perished from the effects of such fires, it shall be lawful for the heirs or the guardian of any children which may have survived said fires, or the administrator of the estate of said deceased homestead claimant, to prove up said claim before the register of the land-office of the proper district, and upon proof of the occupation and residence of such homestead claimant, up to the period of so being burned out, a patent shall be issued to said heir or heirs, or guardian for the use of such heir, or administrator for the use of such estate, in the same manner as if such homestead claimant had resided thereon for five years.

The heirs of those burned, &c., may prove claim before the register, and patent to issue upon proof, &c.

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCL. — *An Act fixing the Salaries of the United States Attorney and United States Marshall for the District of Nebraska.*

June 8, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United States district

Salaries of the

United States attorney and marshal in Nebraska, established.

attorney and United States marshal for the district of Nebraska shall, in addition to their stated fees, be paid annually by the United States two hundred dollars each, in full compensation for all extra services, said payment to be made quarterly, at the treasury of the United States.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLI. — *An Act to authorize an Appointment in the Inspector-General's Department.*

Nelson H. Davis to be appointed to place in inspector-general's department

1851, ch. 33. Vol. ix. p. 618.

No officer to be reduced hereby, nor pay, &c., given, except, &c.

No promotion to, until, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and hereby is, authorized to nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, Nelson H. Davis, of the inspector-general's department, to the rank and place therein to which he is entitled, and which he would have held had the law of promotions by seniority under the act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and the army regulations of eighteen hundred and sixty-three, been carried out: *Provided,* That no officer in said department shall, by this act, be reduced from his present grade, nor shall any pay or allowance be made to any officer under it, except from the date of his confirmation: *And provided further,* That no promotion to the grade of inspector-general shall hereafter be made until the number of inspectors-general is reduced to four.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLII. — *An Act for the Completion and Publication of the Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion.*

Medical and Surgical History of the War to be completed in two additional volumes, &c.

Appropriation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to have completed the Medical and Surgical History of the War, by the preparation in the office of the surgeon-general of two volumes of eighteen hundred pages, in addition to the first volume already compiled and printed under authority of Congress, and he is hereby authorized to have executed as he may deem advisable, the necessary engraving and lithographing therefor, at an expense not to exceed sixty thousand dollars, which shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Number of copies, and how distributed.

Sec. 2. That five thousand copies each of the second and third volumes be printed and bound by the congressional printer, to be distributed with the first volume already printed, as may be hereafter directed by Congress.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

1870, ch. 132. Vol. xvi. p. 153.

1870, ch. 179. Vol. xvi. p. 174.

CHAP. CCCLIII. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act supplementary to an Act to provide for furnishing Artificial Limbs to disabled Soldiers," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy.*

Artificial limbs, &c., to be furnished to all officers, and enlisted or hired men of the land and naval forces, who have lost limbs, or the use thereof, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the acts approved June seventeen, eighteen hundred and seventy, and June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy, for supplying artificial limbs, or commutation for the same, to officers, soldiers, and seamen, shall apply to all officers, non-commissioned officers, enlisted and hired men of the land and naval forces of the United States, who, in the line of their duty as such, shall have lost limbs or sustained bodily injuries depriving them of the use of any of their limbs, to be determined by the surgeon-general of the army.

Transportation.

Sec. 2. That the transportation allowed for having artificial limbs fitted shall be furnished by the Quartermaster-General of the army, the cost of which shall be refunded from the appropriations for invalid pensions.

The term of five years, when such limbs are to be supplied anew,

Sec. 3. That the term of five years specified in the first section of the act approved June seventeen, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act to provide for furnishing artificial limbs to disabled soldiers," shall be held to commence in each case with the filing of the application under that act.

When to commence.

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLIV. — *An Act granting the Right of Way through the public Lands to the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company.*

June 8, 1872.

Right of way through the public lands granted to the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Co.

Extent of grant.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way over the public domain, one hundred feet in width on each side of the track, together with such public lands adjacent thereto as may be needed for depots, shops, and other buildings for railroad purposes, and for yard-room and side-tracks, not exceeding twenty acres at any one station, and not more than one station in every ten miles, and the right to take from the public lands adjacent thereto stone, timber, earth, water, and other material required for the construction and repair of its railway and telegraph line be, and the same are hereby, granted and confirmed unto the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company, a corporation created under the incorporation laws of the Territory of Colorado, its successors and assigns; and all the rights, powers, and franchises conferred by the said laws on corporations created under them for constructing and operating railroad and telegraph lines are hereby ratified and confirmed to the above-named railway company, its successors and assigns; and the same rights, powers, and franchises conferred by the general incorporation laws of the Territory of Colorado for the construction of railroads and telegraph lines, are hereby granted to the said company, its successors and assigns, for the extension and operation of its railway and telegraph line in and through any contiguous territory of the United States to the northern boundary line of Mexico, subject to the compliance with the conditions and requirements of the general incorporation laws of such territory so far as the same are applicable and not inconsistent with the laws of the United States; and the same rights, powers, and privileges conferred upon the Union Pacific Railroad Company by section three of an act approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, are hereby conferred upon the above-named company, its successors and assigns: *Provided,* That applications for the assessment of damages shall be made to the court, or any judge of a court having jurisdiction in the county in which the lands or premises lie: *Provided,* That said company shall complete its railway to a point on the Rio Grande as far south as Santa Fé within five years of the passage of this act, and shall complete fifty miles additional south of said point in each year thereafter, and in default thereof, the rights and privileges herein granted shall be rendered null and void so far as respects the unfinished portion of said road: *And provided further,* That nothing in this act contained shall be construed as affirming or denying the right of any territory to incorporate a railroad company.

1864, ch. 216, § 3.
Vol. xiii. p. 357.

Damages.

Railway when to be completed.

Proviso.

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLV. — *An Act to grant an American Register to the British Brig Balear.*

June 8, 1872.

American register to issue to the British brig Balear

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue an American register to the American-built British brig Balear, recently purchased and repaired by Gerhard Wessels, of the city and State of New York.

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLVI. — *An Act to reimburse United States Marshals for Moneys necessarily expended by them in taking the ninth Census in Excess of the Compensation allowed them under the Law in Force before the Passage of this Act.*

June 8, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when it is made to appear

United States

marshals to be reimbursed for excess of necessary expenditure, &c.

Limit.

Appropriation.

by proof satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior that, in taking the ninth census, the total disbursements of any United States district marshal, necessarily made, have been in excess of his total receipts on account of services rendered by him in taking said census, the Secretary of the Interior may allow such marshal such a sum, in addition to what has been heretofore allowed him, as shall be found necessary to reimburse such marshal for such excess of necessary expenditure, not exceeding one thousand dollars in any one case; and there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sum as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLVII. — *An Act to prefect certain Land-titles therein described.*

Certain lands located in good faith by claims arising under treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, with the Chippewas may be purchased, &c.
Vol. x. p. 1110.
Price.
Entries may be completed and titles perfected.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to permit the purchase, with cash or military bounty-land warrants, of such lands as may have been located with claims arising under the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, at such price per acre as the Secretary of the Interior shall deem equitable and proper, but not at a less price than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and that owners and holders of such claims in good faith be also permitted to complete their entries, and to perfect their titles under such claims upon compliance with the terms above mentioned: *Provided*, That it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior that said claims are held by innocent parties in good faith, and that the locations made under such claims have been made in good faith and by innocent holders of the same.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLVIII. — *An Act in Relation to Settlers on certain Indian Reservations in the State of Minnesota.*

Actual settlers on the late Sioux Indian reservation to have until March 1, 1874, to make proof and pay.
1868, ch. 21.
Vol. xv. p. 39.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of Congress approved March sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, entitled "An act for the relief of settlers on the late Sioux Indian reservation in the State of Minnesota," be, and the same is hereby, so amended as to allow the settlers therein provided for until the first day of March, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-four, in which to make proof and payment for their claims.

Fort Ridgely military reservation.
1870, ch. 198,
Vol. xvi. p. 187.

Sec. 2. That the settlers on the Fort Ridgely military reservation in Minnesota be allowed until the first day of March, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-four, in which to make proof and payment for their claims.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLIX. — *An Act granting the Right of Way through the public Lands to the Pensacola and Louisville Railroad Company of Alabama.*

Right of way through public lands and to take materials, granted to the Pensacola and Louisville R. R. Co. of Alabama.

Extent of grant.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way through the public lands be, and the same is hereby, granted to the Pensacola and Louisville Railroad Company of Alabama, for the construction of a railroad. And the right is hereby granted to said corporation to take, from the public lands adjacent to the line of said road, material for the construction of said road. Said way is granted to said company to the extent of one hundred feet on each side of said road where it may pass through the public lands; also the necessary lands for stations, buildings, depots, workshops, machine-shops, side-tracks, switches, turn-tables, and water-stations, not to exceed forty acres in any place. The acceptance of the provisions of this act by the said company, and a map of the location of the road, and the lands to be reserved for buildings and uses of said road, shall be filed with the Secretary of the Interior, within one year from the passage of this act; and the road shall be finished within five years from the passage of this act. Said road shall be a post and military road, and shall have the power of making running connections for the transportation of mails, military and naval supplies, passengers, and freights of all kinds, and the running of freight-cars, without the breaking of bulk, whenever the interests of the public and of commerce between the States will be advanced thereby, with any other road which has heretofore received, or may hereafter receive, aid from the United States for the construction thereof, on fair and equitable terms, and pro rata between the roads, in proportion to the length of the several roads; and in the event of a disagreement between the said road and any other road having so received aid from the United States for the construction thereof, and connecting with the said Pensacola and Louisville railroad, then the Secretary of the Interior shall establish such rates for the transportation of mails, freights, and passengers, and running connections as are herein provided for, and also establish such regulations as may be requisite for the enforcement of the provisions of this act. Congress shall, in its discretion, have the power to alter, amend, or repeal this act. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to invalidate the claim of any actual pre-emption or homestead settlers.

Acceptance of this act to be filed.

Road to be completed within, &c., and to be a post road, &c.;

may make certain running connections.

Rates therefor.

Act may be altered.

Pre-emption, &c., claims not affected.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLX.—*An Act donating condemned Cannon and Cannon-balls to certain Organizations for monumental Purposes.*

June 8, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized to deliver, if the same can be done without detriment to the government, four condemned cannon and sixteen cannon-balls to each of the following-named organizations, for the purpose of ornamenting burial-grounds of deceased soldiers:

Condemned cannon and cannon-balls granted to certain organizations for monumental purposes.

To the John Russell Lowell Encampment, Post Number Seven, Grand Army of the Republic, of Boston, Massachusetts;

To the Second Regiment Infantry, National Guards, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania;

To the Philip H. Sheridan Post Number Thirty-four, Grand Army of the Republic, of Salem, Massachusetts;

To the mayor of the city of Worcester, Massachusetts;

To the State Fencibles, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania;

To the commissioners of the State of New York, for erecting a monument on the grave of Baron Steuben, in the town of Steuben, New York;

To the trustees of Riverside Cemetery, Waterbury, Connecticut;

To the Soldiers' Monument Association of Middletown, Connecticut;

To the Soldiers' Monument Association of Meriden, Connecticut;

To the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument Association of Lebanon, Pennsylvania;

To the Post Number One hundred and forty-six, Grand Army of the Republic, at Shenandoah, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania;

To the Soldiers' Monument Association of Kane County, Illinois.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLXI.—*An Act for the Relief of the State of Connecticut and other States.*

June 8, 1872.

Whereas the Treasury Department has decided that vouchers presented by the State of Connecticut for reimbursement, under the act of

1861, ch. 21. Vol. xii. p. 276. Preamble.

1862, ch. 127. Vol. xii. p. 502.

July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, of amounts paid to second assistant and other surgeons, for services rendered in connection with raising and organizing volunteers within the State during the rebellion, are not admissible under the law, for the reason that the employment of the said medical officers was not authorized prior to the act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixto-two; and whereas it appears that said officers actually rendered said services, and were paid in good faith by the said State, and were subsequently mustered or employed in the service of the United States: Therefore,

Payment to Connecticut for amounts advanced to pay extra surgeons, &c.;

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed, out of any money appropriated to continue the settlement of accounts presented under the act of July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, to pay to the governor of Connecticut, or to his duly authorized agents, any amounts advanced by the said State, in payment of extra surgeons or assistant surgeons for services rendered prior to their muster into the service of the United States; the said claims to be settled upon proper vouchers to be filed and passed upon by the proper accounting officers of the treasury.

vouchers; to other States for like claims upon proper vouchers.

Sec. 2. That where the vouchers of other States, for payments made to extra surgeons or assistant surgeons of militia or volunteers accepted into the service of the United States, are situated similarly with those of Connecticut, the Treasury Department adjust and settle them according to the provisions of the foregoing section.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLXII. — *An Act authorizing the Construction of a public Building at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for the Use of the Post-office and United States Courts in said City.*

Site to be purchased in Philadelphia for building for post-office and courts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase a lot of ground in the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, suitable for a site for the accommodation of the post-office and United States courts in said city, either adjoining the site of the present building used for said purpose, or elsewhere in said city, and to erect a building thereon at a cost, including the cost of the ground and premises so purchased, not exceeding the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars; the plans for said building to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General: *Provided*, That no money which may hereafter be appropriated for this purpose shall be used or expended for the purposes herein mentioned until a valid title to the land for the site of such building shall be vested in the United States, and until the State of Pennsylvania shall cede its jurisdiction over the same, and shall also duly release and extinguish to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said site, and the property of the United States that may be thereon, during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owners thereof.

Plans.

No money to be expended until valid title is acquired, and jurisdiction ceded, and the right to tax released.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLXIII. — *An Act to authorize the Orange, Alexandria, and Manassas Railroad Company to run Trains and transport Freight and Passengers within the District of Columbia.*

The Orange, &c., R. R. Co., may carry passengers and freight in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the Orange, Alexandria, and Manassas Railroad Company, a corporation chartered under the laws of the State of Virginia, to exercise its functions as a common carrier, and transport passengers and freight within the District of Columbia, and for this purpose shall have authority to run locomotives and trains upon and over the bridge which has been constructed by the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company across the Potomac river at the western terminus of Maryland avenue, in the city of Washington, upon the terms and conditions prescribed in the act of Congress granting to said Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company the privilege to construct and operate said bridge; and the said Orange, Alexandria, and Manassas Railroad Company may put down a single track along Maryland avenue from its western terminus to its intersection with the Washington canal, now in process of being filled up, and thence by a curve southwardly along the ground heretofore occupied by the said canal to the intersection of D or E streets south, as may be determined by the engineer in charge of the public buildings and grounds, and thence along one of said streets by a tunnel under the public grounds east of the Capitol building, upon such route and in such manner as the said engineer may prescribe, to Second or Third street east; thence along said Second or Third street to the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; and the track of said railroad company, except so much thereof as is laid in the said tunnel or its approaches, shall conform to the grade of the streets occupied as above, as shall be prescribed by the board of public works; and any damage caused to the property of individuals by the construction of said railroad shall be paid by said Orange, Alexandria, and Manassas Railroad Company: *Provided*, That the said Orange, Alexandria, and Manassas Railroad Company shall pay to the District of Columbia one-half of the cost of arching the Washington canal from Maryland avenue to the street on which the said railroad track enters the tunnel aforesaid: *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to grant to said company the right to establish a depot along said avenue or streets until consent for the same has first been obtained from the legislative assembly of the District of Columbia.

The Orange, &c., R. R. Co., may run trains over bridge of the Baltimore, &c., R. R. Co.;

may lay track in Maryland avenue, &c.;

tunnel;

to conform to grade of streets.

Damages.

One-half of certain cost to be paid.

Right to establish a depot on, &c., not given.

SEC. 2. That Congress shall have the right to regulate the rates of fare collected by said company from passengers, and the rates of charge for the transportation of freight per ton per mile for all freight passing into the District of Columbia on said railroad shall be not more than the rates charged per ton per mile on that part of the said Orange, Alexandria, and Manassas railroad not in the said District; and that all property owned by said company within said District shall be subject to taxation by the proper municipal authority, and Washington city shall be considered as a terminal point, and entitled to all the privileges and facilities of any other terminal points on said road.

Congress may regulate passenger fares and freight charges.

Property of the road in Washington to be taxed.

SEC. 3. That said railroad company shall give to other railroad companies connecting therewith the right to pass through and use said tunnel, on such reasonable terms as may be agreed upon between the respective parties or Congress prescribe.

Other railroads may use the tunnel.

SEC. 4. That this act may be at any time amended or repealed by Congress.

Act may be altered, &c.

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLXIV.—*An Act to authorize the Building of the New Mexico and Gulf Railway, and for other Purposes.*

June 8, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the New Mexico and Gulf Railway Company have, and there is hereby granted to them, their successors and assigns, a strip of land one hundred feet wide on each side of the centre line of a railway route extending from the north-western boundary of New Mexico, as near as practicable to the junction of the San Juan with the Rio Mancos, through Santa Fé county, and down the Pecos river valley to the passage of said Pecos river into the State of Texas, at or near the thirty-second parallel, upon a route to be surveyed and designated by a competent engineer, as a right of way, together with

Right of way, &c., through public lands granted to the New Mexico and Gulf Railway Co.

Limit to grant.

the necessary lands for depots, stations, side-tracks, and other needful uses in operating said road and a telegraph line, not exceeding twenty acres at any one place: *Provided*, That the location for depots, stations and side-tracks shall not exceed for the whole line of said road more than one location of twenty acres for every ten miles of the same, and when made upon surveyed lands shall conform to government surveys.

Plat of any section to be located within, &c., with register, &c.

Lands afterwards to be sold subject to such right of way.

Line, when to be located, and road completed.

Right of way through other lands than those of the United States.

Other roads through defiles, &c.

Sec. 2. That said company shall, within six months after the location of any section of twenty miles or more of their said road, if the same be upon surveyed land, and if upon unsurveyed land, then within six months after the survey thereof by the United States, file a plat of such located section, together with proof thereof, with a register of the land-office for the district wherein said located section may be situated, and upon approval thereof the same shall be noted upon the township plats in said office, and thereafter all lands over which the said line of road shall pass shall be sold, located, or disposed of by the United States, subject to such right of way so located as aforesaid: *Provided*, That the line of said road shall be located within one year after the passage of this act: *And provided further*, That said road shall be completed within ten years thereafter: *And provided also*, That when the route of said road shall pass through lands other than those of the United States, or when it may be necessary for said railroad company to take any lands other than those of the United States for any of the purposes herein mentioned, necessary to said right of way, such right of way through or title to such lands shall be secured in accordance with the laws of the State or territory in which they may be situated: *Provided also*, That the rights herein granted shall not preclude the construction of other roads through any cañon, defile, or pass on said route.

Power of territory to incorporate, &c.

Sec. 3. That nothing herein shall be construed as affirming or denying the power of a territory to incorporate a railroad company.

Act may be altered, &c.

Sec. 4. That Congress reserves to itself the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act, whenever in its judgment the interest of the people shall require it.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLXV. — *An Act authorizing the Secretary of War to expend certain Moneys for the Purpose of sinking an Artesian Well on the Fort D. A. Russell military Reservation, in Wyoming Territory.*

Artesian well on the Fort D. A. Russell military reservation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to expend the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purpose of sinking an artesian well on the Fort D. A. Russell military reservation, in the Territory of Wyoming.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLXVI. — *An Act to reimburse the State of Kansas for Moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping, and provisioning Militia Forces to aid in suppressing the Rebellion.*

Appropriation to pay to Kansas the amount reported by commissioners as due to that State for certain expenses incurred, &c., in the suppression of the rebellion.

1871, ch. 33. Vol. xvi. p. 402.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of three hundred and thirty-seven thousand and fifty-four dollars and thirty-eight cents is hereby appropriated, to reimburse the State of Kansas for moneys expended, amounts assumed, and disbursements made by said State in enrolling, equipping, arming, subsisting, transporting, and paying such troops as were called into service by order of the governor of said State, upon the requisition of Major-General Curtis, in eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to repel the invasion of the rebel forces of General Price, and to carry into effect the provisions of an act entitled "An act to reimburse the State of Kansas for moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping, and provisioning militia forces to aid in suppressing the rebellion," approved February second, eighteen hundred and seventy-one; the said sum of three hundred and thirty-seven thousand and fifty-four dollars and thirty-eight cents being the amount reported due to the State of Kansas by James A. Hardie, J. D. Bingham, and T. H. Stanton, commissioners appointed by the Secretary of War to examine and audit the claims of the said State, in pursuance of the said act.

Kansas.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLXVII. — *An Act authorizing the Secretary of War to release twenty-five Acres of the Lands of the United States at Plattsburgh, New York, to the New York and Canada Railroad Company, and for other Purposes.*

June 8, 1872.

[Amended. 1873, ch. 285. *Post*, p. 609.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War, if, in his opinion, it is not needed for military purposes, is hereby authorized and empowered to release, upon the conditions hereinafter in this act provided, to the New York and Canada Railroad Company, its successors and assigns, the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the north twenty-five acres of the lands owned and possessed by the United States, in the town of Plattsburgh, Clinton county, New York, and situated upon the westerly banks of Lake Champlain, together with a right of way from the south thereto; such release to be with such restrictions as the Secretary of War may think necessary to protect the interests of the United States: *Provided*, That before the execution of such release the said railroad company shall first pay into the treasury of the United States the full value of said twenty-five acres of land, and the right of way to the same to be fixed by a board of three officers of the army, appointed by the Secretary of War, whose report shall be approved by him: *Provided further*, That the dwelling-house now standing on the said twenty-five acres shall be removed by the said railroad company, to such place as may be designated by the Secretary of War, without expense to the United States: *Provided further*, That said premises shall be used exclusively for railroad purposes, and that said company, its successors and assigns, shall, within three years from the passage of this act, complete and operate a railroad within the State of New York, connecting the railroads leading from the city of New York with the Canadian frontier.

Certain lands of the United States in Plattsburgh, N. Y., to be released to the New York and Canada R. R. Co.

Full value to be first paid.

Right of way to same.

Dwelling-house to be removed, &c.

Land to be used exclusively for railroad purposes.

Road to be completed, &c.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLXVIII. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish and to protect national Cemeteries," approved February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.*

June 8, 1872.

1867, ch. 61, § 1. Vol. xiv. p. 399.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section one of an act entitled "An act to establish and to protect national cemeteries," approved February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, be amended as follows: The Secretary of War shall cause each grave to be marked with a small headstone, with the name of the soldier and the name of the State inscribed thereon, when the same are known, in addition to the number required to be inscribed by said section; and he shall, within ninety days from the passage of this act, advertise for sealed proposals of bids for the making and erection of such headstones, which advertisements shall be made for sixty days successively in at least twenty newspapers of general circulation in the United States, and shall call for bids for the doing of said work, in whole or in part; and upon the opening of such bids, the Secretary of War shall, without delay, award the contracts for said work to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, in whole or in part; and said bidders shall give bond to his satisfaction for the faithful completion of the work.

Each grave to be marked with a headstone, and name of soldier, &c., inscribed thereon.

Proposals for making, &c., headstones, &c. See *Post*, p. 545.

Contracts to lowest responsible bidder.

Bond.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLXIX. — *An Act to reimburse the State of Kentucky for Moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying, and transporting Militia Forces to aid in suppressing the Rebellion.*

Kentucky to be reimbursed for expenses of State forces used in the suppression of the rebellion;

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be examined, settled, and paid any proper claims of the State of Kentucky for money expended by said State in enrolling, equipping, subsisting, and paying said State forces of Kentucky as were called into service in said State after the twenty-fourth day of August, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-one, to act in concert with the United States forces in the suppression of the late rebellion against the United States.

payment, &c., to be made under conditions of act.

1866, ch. 46. Vol. xvi. p. 38.

Sec. 2. That said examination, settlement, and payment shall be had and made by the proper officers of the Treasury Department, upon the principles and conditions, and under the limitations stated and provided in the act of Congress, approved April seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to reimburse the State of Missouri for moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping, and provisioning militia forces to aid in suppressing the rebellion."

Appropriation.

Sec. 3. That the sum of one million of dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to pay such sums as shall so be found due the State of Kentucky, to be paid upon such settlement to the said State or to the duly authorized agent thereof.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDXIV. — *An Act for the Relief of Sarah S. Trapp, Executrix of William Trapp, deceased.*

Letters-patent heretofore granted to William Trapp, extended in the name of Sarah S. Trapp, his executrix;

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the letters-patent granted to William Trapp, a citizen of the United States, dated the first day of October, eighteen hundred and forty-five, surrendered and re-issued on the tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, and extended by the commissioner of patents for seven years from the first day of October, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and again surrendered and re-issued in two several divisions or patents numbered, respectively, nineteen hundred and forty-six and nineteen hundred and forty-seven, for new and useful improvements in barrel machinery, be, and the same *is and* are hereby, renewed, revived, and extended for the term of seven years from and after the passage of this act; and the commissioner of patents is hereby directed, upon the presentation of said patents or re-issues, numbered, respectively, nineteen hundred and forty-six and nineteen hundred and forty-seven, or certified copies thereof, by making a certificate upon such patent or re-issue, or certified copy thereof, of such extension (the lawful fees being first paid therefor), in the name of Sarah S. Trapp, executrix of said William Trapp; and the commissioner of patents is hereby directed to cause the same to be entered of record in the patent-office; and the said patents so renewed, revived, and extended shall have the same effect in law as if originally granted for terms extending to the end of the term to which they are extended by this act: *Provided, however,* That such renewal or extended patents, respectively, shall be open to legal inquiry and decision in the same manner as if issued under the general law regulating the granting of patents: *And provided further,* that no person, firm, or corporation shall be liable for any damage or royalty for having made, vended, or used said improvements in said patents specified prior to the passage of this act; and any such person, firm or corporation having made or purchased and used said improvement since the expiration of the said patents shall be entitled to use the same without liability during the term of said extension.

to be open to legal inquiry, &c.

no damage for use prior, &c.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDXV. — *An Act making Appropriations for sundry civil Expenses of the Government for the fiscal Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and for other Purposes.*

Civil expenses appropriation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, viz.:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Treasury department.

Life-saving stations;

superintendents;

For Life-saving Stations. — For salaries of two superintendents of the life-saving stations on the coast of Long Island and New Jersey, at one thousand five hundred dollars each, three thousand dollars; and for one superintendent on the coast of Cape Cod and of Block Island, Rhode Island, one thousand dollars.

keepers;

For fifty-four keepers of stations, at two hundred dollars each, ten thousand eight hundred dollars.

surf-men;

For pay of crews of experienced surf-men at such stations and for such periods as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem necessary and proper, seventy-nine thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of seventeen keepers of stations, at two hundred dollars each, three thousand four hundred dollars.

contingencies;

For contingencies of life-saving stations on the coast of the United States, fifteen thousand dollars.

Establishment of stations;

to be erected under supervision of, &c.

For the establishment of life-saving stations on the coasts of Cape Cod and of Block Island, Rhode Island, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided,* That all life-saving stations hereafter erected shall be erected under the supervision of two captains of the revenue service, to be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to be under his direction.

Revenue-cutter service;

Revenue-Cutter Service. — Thirty-four captains, one hundred and one lieutenants, and sixty-three engineers and pilots employed, three hundred and sixty-one thousand three hundred dollars.

officers and rations;

For rations for officers: Thirty-four captains, one hundred and one lieutenants, sixty-three engineers and pilots, twenty-five thousand five hundred and eighty-three dollars and forty cents.

crews and rations;

For pay of crews: nine hundred and forty-two petty officers, seamen, cooks, stewards, boys, coal-passers, and firemen, two hundred and eighty-four thousand two hundred and ninety-two dollars.

For rations for crews: Nine hundred and forty-two petty officers, seamen, cooks, stewards, boys, coal-passers, and firemen, three hundred and forty-four thousand seven hundred and seventy-two rations, at thirty-four cents, including liquor equivalent, one hundred and seventeen thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and forty-eight cents.

fuel, &c.

For fuel for thirty-six vessels, repairs and outfits for same, ship-chandlery and engineers' stores for same, travelling expenses of officers travelling on duty under orders from the Treasury Department, commutation of quarters, and contingent expenses, including wharfage, towage, dockage, freight, advertising, surveys, and so forth, and miscellaneous expenses which cannot be included under special heads, two hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

Marine-hospital service, sick and disabled seamen;

no part to be used, &c., except, &c.

Marine-Hospital Service. — For supplying deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided,* That no part of this sum shall be used to support any sick or disabled seaman entitled to be received into a marine hospital, by contract at the lowest bidder, except when, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, the acceptance of the lowest proposal will, for other reasons, equally secure the proper care and treatment of marine patients.

National currency, expenses of making, &c.

National Currency. — For paper, engraving, printing, express charges, and other expenses of making and issuing the national currency, one hundred thousand dollars.

Detection, &c., of counterfeiting securities of the United States and other frauds.

Detection and Punishment of Counterfeiting. — For expenses in detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons engaged in counterfeiting treasury notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States, and for detecting other frauds upon the government, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Warrington Sommers.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Warrington Sommers a sum sufficient to make his salary, from October first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, to June first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, that of a fourth-class clerk in the fifth auditor's office, one hundred and fifty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Senate.

SENATE.

Folding documents.

For folding documents and material for the same, eight thousand dollars.

Labor.

For labor, eight thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous.

For miscellaneous items, eight thousand dollars; furniture and repairs, five hundred dollars; for fuel, oil, and cotton waste, for heating apparatus, one thousand dollars for the current fiscal year.

Expenses of joint select committee on alleged outrages in Southern States.

For the expenses of the joint select committee on alleged outrages in the Southern States, the sum of one thousand four hundred and sixty-three dollars and twenty-five cents, said sum to be carried for the purpose to the contingent fund of the Senate.

Judiciary.

JUDICIARY.

Expenses of United States courts;

jurors, witnesses, expenses of suits and prosecutions, and enforcing civil-rights act.

1871, ch. 99.
Vol. xvi. p. 433.
1872, ch. 139.
Ante, p. 61.

In any congressional district, prior to any registration or election for, &c., if ten citizens of, &c., shall in writing desire such election, &c., to be scrutinized, the circuit judge shall within, &c., open court at, &c., and appoint two citizens of different political parties, &c., supervisors of election.

For defraying the expenses of the courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; for jurors and witnesses, and expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States; for the safe-keeping of prisoners; and for the expenses which may be incurred in the enforcement of the act, relative to the right of citizens to vote, of February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, or any acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, three million two hundred thousand dollars; of which sum two hundred thousand dollars shall be available for the expenses incurred during the present fiscal year, the said act being hereby supplemented and amended so as to further provide as follows: "That whenever, in any county or parish, in any congressional district, there shall be ten citizens thereof of good standing who, prior to any registration of voters for an election for representative in Congress, or prior to any election at which a representative in Congress is to be voted for, shall make known, in writing, to the judge of the circuit court of the United States for the district wherein such county or parish is situate, their desire to have said registration or election both guarded and scrutinized, it shall be the duty of the said judge of the circuit court, within not less than ten days prior to said registration or election, as the case may be, to open the said court at the most convenient point in said district; and the said court, when so opened by said judge, shall proceed to appoint and commission, from day to day, and from time to time, and under the hand of the said judge, and under the seal of said court, for such election district or voting precinct in said congressional district, as shall, in the manner herein prescribed, have been applied for, and to revoke, change, or renew said appointment from time to time, two citizens, residents of said election district or voting precinct in said county or parish, who shall be of different political parties, and able to read and write the English language, and who shall be known and designated as supervisors of election; and the said court, when opened by the said judge as required herein, shall, therefrom and thereafter and up to and including the day following the day of the election, be always open for the transaction of business under this act; and the powers and jurisdiction hereby granted and conferred shall be exercised, as well in vacation as in term time; and a judge, sitting at chambers, shall have the same powers and jurisdiction, including the power of keeping order and of punishing any contempt of his authority, as when sitting in the court: *Provided*, That no compensation shall be allowed to the supervisors herein authorized to be appointed, except those appointed in cities or towns of twenty thousand or more inhabitants. And no person shall be appointed under this act as supervisor of election who is not at the time of his appointment a qualified voter of the county, parish, election district, or voting precinct for which he is appointed. And no person shall be appointed deputy-marshal under the act of which this is amendatory, who is not a qualified voter at the time of his appointment, in the county, parish, district, or precinct in which his duties are to be performed. And section thirteen of the act of which this is an amendment shall be construed to authorize and require the circuit courts of the United States in said section mentioned to name and appoint, as soon as may be after the passage of this act, the commissioners provided for in said section, in all cases in which such appointments have not already been made in conformity therewith. And the third section of the act to which this is an amendment shall be taken and construed to authorize each of the judges of the circuit courts of the United States to designate one or more of the judges of the district courts within his circuit to discharge the duties arising under this act or the act to which this is an amendment. And the words 'any person' in section four of the act of May thirty-first, eighteen hundred and seventy, shall be held to include any officer or other person having powers or duties of an official character under this act or the act to which this is an amendment: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be so construed as to authorize the appointment of any marshals or deputy-marshals in addition to those heretofore authorized by law: *And provided further*, That the supervisors herein provided for shall have no power or authority to make arrests or to perform other duties than to be in the immediate presence of the officers holding the election, and to witness all their proceedings, including the counting of the votes and the making of a return thereof. And so much of said sum herein appropriated as may be necessary for said supplemental and amendatory provisions is hereby appropriated from and after the passage of this act."

Power and jurisdiction of the court.

Compensation of supervisors.

Certain persons not to be appointed supervisors;

or deputy-marshals.

Some circuit court commissioner in each judicial circuit to be appointed chief supervisor of elections.

Each circuit judge to designate some district judge to do duty under this act, &c.

Words "any person" in former act to include, &c.

Appointment of additional marshals or deputies not authorized hereby.

Supervisors to have no power, except, &c.

Appropriation.

For the support and maintenance of convicts transferred from the District of Columbia, ten thousand dollars.

Convicts.

For the compensation of special counsel and other legal services, and for incidental expenses in taking testimony, fees of witnesses and of commissioners in relation to claims before the mixed American and British claims commission, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Special counsel and legal services.

British claims commission.

For defraying the expenses of defending claims under the convention with Mexico of fourth July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General, ten thousand dollars.

Claims convention with Mexico.

Vol. xv. p. 679.

For payment of the necessary expenses incurred in defending suits against the Secretary of the Treasury, or his agents, for the seizure of captured or abandoned property; and for the examination of witnesses in claims against the United States pending in any department; and for the defence of the United States in the court of claims, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General, thirty thousand dollars, no part of which shall be paid to attorneys or counsellors at law for professional services, for appearing and assisting in the trial of causes in the supreme, circuit, or district courts of the United States, or court of claims; and that the Attorney-General make report to Congress at the end of the fiscal year of the manner of the expenditure of this fund, and to whom and for what purposes paid.

Defence of suits for seizure of captured, &c., property, &c.

No part to lawyers for professional services.

Attorney-general to report to Congress, &c.

Detection, &c., of crimes against the United States.

For this sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General in the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States, fifty thousand dollars.

Prosecution of claims due.

For expenses to be incurred in the prosecution and collection of claims due the United States, to be disbursed under the direction of the Attorney-General, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Collection of captured, &c., property.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to collect captured and abandoned property of the United States, and to collect, procure, and preserve all vouchers, papers, records, and evidence, and to take testimony as to claims against the United States, to be paid only upon the certificate of the commissioners of claims, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Statistics of mines and mining.

For continuing the collection of statistics of mines and mining, to be laid before Congress, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, fifteen thousand dollars.

Geological survey by Professor Hayden.

For the continuation of the geological survey of the territories of the United States by Professor F. V. Hayden, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Survey of the Colorado of the West, &c., by Professor Powell.

For completing the survey of the Colorado of the West and its tributaries by Professor J. W. Powell, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, twenty thousand dollars.

Decrease of food-fishes.

For continuing the inquiry into the causes of the decrease of the food-fishes of the coast and the lakes of the United States, five thousand dollars.

Introduction of shad, salmon, &c., into waters of the United States.

For the introduction of shad into the waters of the Pacific States, the Gulf States, and of the Mississippi valley, and of salmon, white-fish, and other useful food-fishes, into the waters of the United States to which they are best adapted, fifteen thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the United States commissioner of fish and fisheries.

Astronomical observations.

To enable the superintendent of the coast survey to cause astronomical observations to be made at one of the highest points on the line of the Pacific railroad, two thousand dollars.

Thomas Donaldson.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay Thomas Donaldson balance due him for services as constructing superintendent of the penitentiary building at Boise city, Idaho, two hundred and forty dollars and fifteen cents.

C. M. Lockwood.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to repay to C. M. Lockwood, late mail contractor, the amount of fine paid on the order of the Postmaster-General, but afterward remitted by that officer, four hundred and seventy-seven dollars and fifty-six cents.

Wyoming territory.

For contingent expenses of the office of the secretary of the Territory of Wyoming, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Paving roadway and sidewalks, &c., in the District of Columbia.

Railroads prohibited on, &c.

No more street railroads, without, &c.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay only the reasonable expenses heretofore incurred for paving roadway and curbing and paving sidewalks in front of the property of the United States in the District of Columbia, one hundred and ninety-two thousand six hundred and twenty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; and all railroads are hereby prohibited on the I street and K street fronts of Farragut, Scott, and Franklin squares; and no further street railroads shall be laid down in the city of Washington without the consent of Congress.

Cost of filling canal, and of sewer.

To pay the board of public works of the District of Columbia the proportion of the cost properly payable by the United States government for the filling of the canal from Seventh street west to Seventeenth street west, and of the cost of the intercepting sewer along the canal adjoining the property of the United States government, said work being under the direction of the board of public works, sixty-eight thousand three hundred and sixty-five dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided*, That all payments made under this and the preceding appropriation shall be made only upon vouchers approved by the officer in charge of the public buildings and grounds of the District; and no portion of the money herewith appropriated shall be used by the board of public works for any other purpose whatever than the purpose that is named in the said last two paragraphs. And the land made by the filling up of the said canal is hereby declared to be the property of the United States. And the said appropriations shall not be construed to create or imply any obligation on the part of the United States, in any respect whatever in future.

Payments for filling, &c., to be made upon approved vouchers.

Filled land to belong to the United States.

No future obligation of the United States.

For payment of the messengers of the respective States for conveying to the seat of government the votes of the electors of said States for President and Vice-President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Conveying electoral vote.

For construction of revenue vessels in accordance with recommendation of the special commission, approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, two hundred thousand dollars.

Construction of revenue vessels.

For furniture and repairs of the same for public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Furniture for public buildings and repairs.

For fuel, lights, and water, and miscellaneous items for public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Fuel, lights, and water.

For heating apparatus for public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Heating apparatus.

For vaults, safes, and locks, for public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, one hundred thousand dollars.

Vaults, safes, and locks.

For photographing, engraving, and printing plans of public buildings under control of the Treasury Department, five thousand dollars.

Photographing, &c.

For pay of custodians and janitors of public buildings, under the control of the Treasury Department, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Janitors, &c., of public buildings.

For repairs and preservation of all public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, two hundred thousand dollars.

Repairs, &c., of public buildings.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the city of Charlestown, Massachusetts, the expense incurred by said city in curbing and paving the sidewalks and streets adjacent to the navy-yard, one thousand six hundred dollars.

City of Charlestown for paving sidewalks, &c., adjacent to navy-yard.

To pay Charles W. Seaton for the relinquishment of all claim against the United States for the use at the ninth or any subsequent census of his invention of a tallying machine, for which letters-patent were allowed by the United States patent-office, February seventeenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, fifteen thousand dollars.

Charles W. Seaton.

Supervising Inspectors on Steam-Vessels. — For carrying out the provisions of the act for the better protection of the lives of passengers on vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam and of the acts amendatory thereof, the following sums, viz.:

Supervising inspectors of steam-vessels.
1871, ch. 100, Vol. xvi. p. 440.

For salaries of steamboat inspectors: Payment of salaries of supervising inspector-general, supervising inspectors, local inspectors, assistant inspectors, and clerks, one hundred and sixty-five thousand four hundred dollars.

Salaries.

Contingent expenses of steamboat inspection service: Expenses of instruments, stationery, meetings of board of supervising inspectors, mileage of supervising inspectors, at one thousand dollars each, and other miscellaneous expenses, ninety-one thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay under existing laws contractors for carrying the mails for services rendered prior to July first,

Contractors for

carrying the mails.

eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, thirteen thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars.

Edward R. Ferguson.

To pay Edward R. Ferguson his salary as supervising inspector of steamboats, from March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, to May twenty-second, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, four hundred and twenty-eight dollars and fifty-seven cents.

Recoinage of gold coins.

For loss and expense involved in the recoinage of gold coins in the treasury which are below standard weight, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Redeeming, &c., minor coinage.
1871, ch. 124.
Vol. xvi. p. 580.

To defray, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the expenses of redeeming and re-issuing the minor coinage of the United States, twenty thousand dollars, pursuant to the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, as much of the same as may be necessary to be available for expenses incurred during the present fiscal year.

Officers and crew of steamer Kearsarge.
1872, ch. 102.
Ante, p. 53.

To enable the Secretary of the Navy to pay to the officers and crew of the United States steamer Kearsarge, for the destruction of the rebel cruiser Alabama, under the provisions of an act entitled "An act for the relief of the officers and crew of the United States steamer Kearsarge," approved April seventeenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, one hundred and sixty thousand seven hundred and seventy-two dollars and sixty-two cents.

Pneumatic tube for transmission of books, &c.

That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be appropriated for the purpose of constructing a pneumatic tube, operated by hollow spheres or otherwise, from the Capitol, along North Capitol street, to the government printing office, for the transmission of books, packages, etc., to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and the work to be done under the supervision of the architect of the Capitol extension.

Funeral expenses of the late Admiral Farragut.

To enable the Secretary of the Navy to reimburse the funeral expenses of the late Admiral David G. Farragut, two thousand dollars, to be paid to his widow.

Public works under the Treasury department.

PUBLIC WORKS UNDER THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Public buildings.
Treasury building.

Public Buildings.—Treasury building, Washington, District of Columbia: For annual repairs and improvements, fifteen thousand dollars; for improvements and repairs of heating apparatus, nine thousand dollars.

Public building at
Charleston;

For continuation of the construction of the building for a custom-house at Charleston, South Carolina, one hundred thousand dollars.

Columbia;

For continuation of the construction of the building for post-office and court-house at Columbia, South Carolina, fifty thousand dollars.

Machias;

For paving, grading, and fencing the approaches to the building for a custom-house at Machias, Maine, two thousand dollars.

New Orleans;

For continuation of the construction of the building for a custom-house at New Orleans, Louisiana, three hundred thousand dollars.

Omaha;

For continuation of the construction of the building for a post-office and court-house at Omaha, Nebraska, one hundred thousand dollars.

Baltimore.

For continuation of the extension of the building for court-house and post-office at Baltimore, Maryland, fifty thousand dollars.

State department building, &c.;

appropriations for, &c., when to be available.

For continuation of the construction of the building for the Department of State, Washington, District of Columbia, eight hundred thousand dollars: For the east wing of the State, War, and Navy Departments, four hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That all appropriations for public buildings under the Treasury Department shall hereafter be available immediately upon the approval of the acts containing such appropriations.

Site and build-

To commence the erection of a building at Cincinnati, Ohio, for the accommodation of the United States courts, custom-house, United States depository, post-office, internal revenue and pension offices, and for the purchase at private sale, or by condemnation, of ground for a site therefor, the entire cost of completion of which building is hereby limited to two million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (inclusive of the cost of the site of the same), seven hundred thousand dollars; and the act of March twelve, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, authorizing the purchase of a site therefor, is hereby so amended as to limit the cost of the site to a sum not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars.

ing at Cincinnati for courts, custom-house, &c.

Limit to cost.
1872, ch. 45.
Ante, p. 39.

To commence the erection of a building at Hartford, Connecticut, for the accommodation of the custom-house, post-office, pension-office, United States circuit and district courts, and internal-revenue offices, one hundred thousand dollars.

Building at Hartford, Ct. for custom-house, &c.;

To commence the erection of a fire-proof building at Albany, New York, for the accommodation of the custom-house, post-office, United States circuit and district courts, and internal-revenue offices, one hundred thousand dollars.

at Albany, N. Y., for custom-house, &c.;

For paving, grading, and fencing the approaches to the new custom-house and court-house building at Ogdensburgh, New York, three thousand dollars.

Ogdensburgh, N. Y.;

For the erection of an addition to the building at Indianapolis, belonging to the United States, for the further accommodation of the United States courts, post-office, local land-offices, and internal revenue and pension offices, one hundred thousand dollars; and the sums hereby appropriated for the construction of public buildings shall be available immediately upon the approval of this act; and the balances of appropriations for the current fiscal year for the construction of public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, which may remain unexpended at the close of the current fiscal year, are hereby re-appropriated for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

Indianapolis.

Appropriations to be immediately available.
Certain unexpended balances reappropriated.

For necessary furniture and outfit for the post-office and sub-treasury building at Boston, and for preparing the approaches thereto, fifty thousand dollars, to be paid out of the appropriation already made.

Furniture, &c., for post-office, &c., in Boston.

To purchase additional ground adjoining the site of the building occupied for the purposes of United States court-house and post-office, Madison, Wisconsin, eleven thousand dollars.

Additional land in Madison.

For machinery and apparatus for the new branch-mint building at San Francisco, California, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

Machinery, &c., for new branch-mint, San Francisco.

LIGHT-HOUSES, BEACONS, AND FOG-SIGNALS.

Light-houses, beacons, and fog-signals.

Burnt Coat Harbor light-station: For two beacon lights, to serve as a range on the coast of Maine, ten thousand dollars, and any balance of the appropriation of ten thousand dollars made by act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, that may remain in the treasury June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Burnt Coat harbor.
1871, ch. 114, § 3.
Vol. xvi. p. 510.

For a steam fog-signal on Seguin island, at the mouth of the Kennebec river, on the coast of Maine, five thousand dollars.

Seguin Island.

For light-house at Wood-End, Provincetown harbor, Massachusetts, fifteen thousand dollars.

Wood-End.

For re-establishing and setting up two small beacon-lights in the harbor of Newburyport, the site of one of which has been washed by a storm, ten thousand dollars.

Newburyport.

For steam fog-signal at Beaver-Tail light-station, on the coast of Rhode Island, five thousand dollars.

Beaver-Tail.

For erecting a portable beacon at Bullock's point, on the east side of Providence river, Rhode Island, one thousand dollars.

Bullock's point.

Newport Harbor.

For fog-bell for Newport Harbor light-station, Rhode Island, eight hundred dollars.

Point Judith.

For establish*ment* a steam fog-signal at Point Judith light-station, coast of Rhode Island, five thousand dollars.

Long Beach bar.

For completing the light-house at Long Beach bar, Gardiner bay, Long Island sound, according to the original design, twenty thousand dollars.

Block Island.

For protecting the site for the Block Island light-station, Rhode Island, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Blockley Island.

For a light-house and steam fog-signal at the southerly end of Block island, entrance to Long Island sound, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Montauk.

For necessary repairs and establishing a steam fog-signal at Montauk light-station, Long Island, New York, nine thousand five hundred dollars.

Race rock.
1872, ch. 114, § 3.
Vol. xvi. p. 510.

For continuing the construction of the light-house authorized on Race rock, Fisher's Island sound, New York, in addition to any balance that may remain in the treasury June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, of the former appropriation, forty thousand dollars.

Sand's point, &c.

For repairs at Sand's point, Great West bay, and Fire Island light-stations, New York, four thousand six hundred dollars.

Hart island.

For erection of a light and fog-signal on or near the end of Hart island, in Long Island sound, New York, fifty thousand dollars.

Fort Tomkins.

For rebuilding the tower and keeper's dwelling on a proper site at the Fort Tomkins light-station, Staten island, New York, the former site being required by the engineer department of the army for extending the fortifications, eight thousand dollars.

Crown point.

For repairs at Crown Point light-station, Lake Champlain, New York, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Hudson.

For a light-house on the middle ground in the Hudson river, near the city of Hudson, New York, thirty-five thousand dollars.

Colchester Reef.

For completing the tower and building at the Colchester Reef light-station, Vermont, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Staten Island.

For continuing the improvements at the light-house depot of supplies, on Staten island, New York, ten thousand dollars.

Forts Hamilton and Columbus.

For fog-bells on Fort Hamilton and Fort Columbus, New York harbor, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Sea Flower Reef.

For rebuilding the beacon on Sea Flower reef, in Long Island sound, four thousand two hundred dollars.

Mystic river.

For rebuilding the spindle on the Whale, in Mystic river, Connecticut, five thousand dollars.

Oyster Pond point.

For rebuilding the beacon on the reef making out from Oyster Pond point, in Plum gut, Long Island sound, New York, five thousand dollars.

Hereford inlet.

For erecting a light-house at or near Hereford inlet, on the sea-coast of New Jersey, to guide coasters around Cape May point, and into a harbor of refuge, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Mispillion river.

To re-establish the light-house at the mouth of Mispillion river, Delaware bay, five thousand dollars.

Craighill channel.

For erection of two range-lights for the Craighill channel, leading from Chesapeake bay into the Patapsco river, and to take the place of the two light-houses now at North point, Maryland, forty-five thousand dollars.

Shipping point.

For a small light to mark the entrance to the anchorage inside of Shipping point, Potomac river, Virginia, nine thousand dollars.

Bodie's island.

For completing the light-house tower and buildings at Bodie's island, North Carolina, fifteen thousand dollars.

Cape Lookout.

For rebuilding keeper's dwelling, and renovation and repairs at Cape Lookout light-station, North Carolina, five thousand dollars.

Hunting island.

For a second-class light, on or near Hunting island, South Carolina, twenty-five thousand dollars; and such site as may be necessary for such light shall be selected on lands now in the possession of the United States by the light-house board, and such site shall be exempted from the operation of any law providing for the restoration to the former owners of lands sold for direct taxes.

Site, how selected, &c.

For completing the rebuilding of the first-class light-house and keeper's dwelling at Saint Augustine, Florida, in addition to any balance of the former appropriation that may remain unexpended June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy two, twenty thousand dollars.

Saint Augustine.
1871, ch. 114, § 3.
Vol. xvi. p. 511.

For completing the erection of the iron light-house structure on the foundation at Southwest Pass light-station, Louisiana, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Southwest Pass.

For erection of a light-house on the north side of Presque isle, Erie, Pennsylvania, fifteen thousand dollars.

Presque isle.

For rebuilding the light-house and keeper's dwelling at Gibraltar light-station, in the Detroit river, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

Gibraltar.

For completing the light-house at Spectacle reef, Lake Huron, Michigan, being the amount carried to the surplus fund of a former appropriation, seventy thousand dollars.

Spectacle reef.

For erection of a light on Saint Helena island, Lake Michigan, to mark the anchorage to the harbor of refuge, fourteen thousand dollars.

Saint Helena island.

For erection of a coast-light at Petite Point au Sable, Lake Michigan, thirty-five thousand dollars.

Petite Point au Sable.

For erection of a keeper's dwelling at Holland, Lake Michigan, in place of a former amount reverted to the treasury, four thousand dollars.

Holland.

For erection of a light between White Fish point and Grand Island harbor, Michigan, forty thousand dollars.

White Fish point, &c.

For erection of lights on the northern and northwestern lakes, on piers belonging to the United States, twenty thousand dollars.

Northern and northwestern lakes.

For continuing the work on the depot for the storage of oil and other supplies at Detroit, Michigan, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Depot at Detroit.

For establishment of a light and fog-signal at Point Fermin, California, twenty thousand dollars.

Point Fermin.

For establishment of a first-class fog-signal at Point Hueneme, California, ten thousand dollars.

Point Hueneme.

For erection of a light-house and fog-signal to mark the entrance to the Straits of Carquinas, California, twenty thousand dollars.

Straits of Carquinas.

For first-class light and fog-signal at Piedras Blancas, California, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Piedras Blancas.

For rebuilding and re-establishing the steam fog-signal station at Point Reyes, California, ten thousand dollars.

Point Reyes.

For completing the light-house at Bolivar point, Texas, ten thousand dollars.

Bolivar point.

For the annual proportion of the expenses of Cape Martel light, on the coast of Morocco, two hundred and eighty-five dollars, to be expended by the Secretary of State.

Cape Martel.

That appropriations for light-house purposes shall be available for expenditure for two years after acts of legislatures ceding jurisdiction over sites: *Provided, however*, That this section shall not apply to any general appropriations for light-house purposes: *And provided further*, That in no case shall any special appropriation be available for more than two years without further provision of law; and the unexpended balances of appropriations for special works under the light-house board made by the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for other purposes," are hereby re-appropriated for the purposes therein specified.

Appropriations for light-houses to be available for two years after, &c.

Provisos.

Certain unexpended balances reappropriated.
1871, ch. 114, § 3.
Vol. xvi. pp. 510–513.

Light-house establishment.

Refitting and improving light-houses.

Light-House Establishment. — For repairs and incidental expenses in refitting and improving light-houses and buildings connected therewith, two hundred thousand dollars.

Salaries of keepers and assistants.

For salaries of seven hundred and thirty-two light-house keepers and light-beacon keepers, and their assistants, four hundred and thirty-nine thousand two hundred dollars.

Seamen's wages, repairs of vessels, &c.

For seamen's wages, rations, repairs, salaries, supplies, and incidental expenses of twenty-five light-vessels, and seven relief light-vessels, two hundred and sixty-one thousand six hundred and forty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

Buoys, beacons, &c.

For expenses of raising, cleaning, painting, repairing, removing, and supplying losses of buoys, spindles, and day-beacons, and for chains, sinkers, and similar necessaries, two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

Fog-signals, &c.

For repairs and incidental expenses in renewing, refitting, and improving fog-signals and buildings connected therewith, fifty thousand dollars.

Inspecting lights.

For expenses of visiting and inspecting lights and other aids to navigation, two thousand dollars.

Light-houses and beacon lights on the Atlantic, &c.

For supplying the light-houses and beacon-lights on the Atlantic, Gulf, Lake, and Pacific coasts with oil, wicks, glass-chimneys, chamois-skins, spirits of wine, whiting, polishing-powder, towels, brushes, soap, paints, and other cleaning materials, and for expenses of repairing and keeping in repair illuminating apparatus and machinery, and of gauging, testing, transportation, delivery of oil and other supplies for light-houses, and other incidental necessary expenses, three hundred and thirty-one thousand seven hundred and seventeen dollars.

Department of Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Public lands.

Expenses of office of surveyor-general in Louisiana;

Public Lands. — For rent of office of surveyor-general of Louisiana, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars; and for clerks in his office, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

Florida;

For rent of office of surveyor-general of Florida, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars; and for clerks in his office, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

Minnesota;

For rent of office of surveyor-general of Minnesota, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand two hundred dollars; and for clerks in his office, three thousand seven hundred dollars.

Dakota Territory;

For rent of office of surveyor-general of Dakota Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars; and for clerks in his office, six thousand three hundred dollars.

Kansas;

For rent of office of surveyor-general of Kansas, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars; and for clerks in his office, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Colorado Territory;

For rent of office of surveyor-general of Colorado Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars; and for clerks in his office, two thousand three hundred dollars.

New Mexico Territory;

For rent of office of surveyor-general of New Mexico Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars; and for clerks in his office, two thousand three hundred dollars.

California;

For rent of office of surveyor-general of California, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, seven thousand dollars; and for clerks in his office, fifteen thousand dollars.

Idaho Territory;

For rent of office of surveyor-general of Idaho Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars; and for clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.

Nevada.

For rent of office of surveyor-general of Nevada, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, three thousand seven hundred dollars; and for clerks in his office, two thousand three hundred dollars.

Expenses of office of surveyor-general in Oregon;

For rent of office of surveyor-general of Oregon, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars; and for clerks in his office, one thousand four hundred dollars.

Washington Territory;

For rent of office of surveyor-general of Washington Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars; and for clerks in his office, three thousand dollars.

Nebraska and Iowa;

For rent of office of surveyor-general of Nebraska and Iowa, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars; and for clerks in his office, six thousand three hundred dollars.

Montana Territory;

For rent of office of surveyor-general of Montana Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars; and for clerks in his office, two thousand dollars.

Utah Territory;

For rent of office of surveyor-general of Utah Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand eight hundred dollars; and for clerks in his office, seven hundred dollars.

Wyoming Territory;

For rent of office of surveyor-general of Wyoming Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars; and for clerks in his office, two thousand dollars; and for a deficiency in the appropriation for clerks for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, seven hundred dollars.

Arizona Territory.

For rent of office of surveyor-general of Arizona Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars; and for clerks in his office, one thousand dollars.

Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis, Missouri.

For rent of office of the assistant treasurer of the United States at St. Louis, Missouri, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Surveying public lands in Louisiana;

Surveying the Public Lands. — For surveying the public lands in Louisiana, at rates not exceeding ten dollars per linear mile for township and eight dollars for section lines, eighteen thousand dollars.

Florida;

For surveying the public lands in Florida, at rates not exceeding ten dollars per linear mile for standard, seven dollars for township, and six dollars for section lines, eighteen thousand dollars.

Minnesota;

For surveying the public lands in Minnesota, at rates not exceeding fourteen dollars per linear mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Dakota Territory;

For surveying the public lands in Dakota Territory, at rates not exceeding ten dollars per linear mile for standard lines, seven dollars for township, and six dollars for section lines, sixty thousand dollars.

Montana Territory.

For surveying the public lands in Montana Territory, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per linear mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, fifty thousand dollars.

Nebraska;

For surveying the public lands in Nebraska, at rates not exceeding twelve dollars per linear mile for standard lines, nine dollars for township, and six dollars for section lines, sixty thousand dollars.

Kansas;

For surveying the public lands in Kansas, at rates not exceeding ten dollars per linear mile for standard lines, seven dollars for township, and six dollars for section lines, seventy thousand dollars.

Colorado Territory;

For surveying the public lands in Colorado Territory, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per linear mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, fifty thousand dollars.

Idaho Territory;

For surveying the public lands in Idaho Territory, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per linear mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, thirty thousand dollars.

New Mexico Territory;

For surveying the public lands in New Mexico Territory, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per linear mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, twenty thousand dollars.

Arizona Territory.

For surveying the public lands in Arizona Territory, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per linear mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, fifteen thousand dollars.

Surveying public lands in California; augmented rates in California and Washington Territory;

For surveying the public lands in California, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per linear mile for standard lines, fourteen dollars for township, and twelve dollars for section lines, sixty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the commissioner of the general land office, in his discretion, may hereafter authorize public lands in said State, and also in Washington Territory, densely covered with forest or thick undergrowth, to be surveyed at augmented rates, not exceeding eighteen dollars per linear mile for standard parallels, sixteen dollars for township, and fourteen dollars for section lines.

Oregon;

For surveying the public lands in Oregon, at a rate not exceeding fifteen dollars per linear mile for standard lines, fourteen dollars for township, and twelve dollars for section lines, fifty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Oregon, situated west of the Cascade mountains, densely covered with forests of thick undergrowth, at rates not exceeding sixteen dollars per linear mile for township and section lines, twenty thousand dollars.

Washington Territory;

For surveying the public lands in Washington Territory, at a rate not exceeding fifteen dollars per linear mile for standard lines, fourteen dollars for township, and twelve dollars for section lines, seventy thousand dollars.

Utah Territory;

For surveying the public lands in Utah Territory, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per linear mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, sixteen thousand dollars.

Nevada;

For surveying the public lands in Nevada, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per linear mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, fifty thousand dollars.

Wyoming Territory;

For surveying the public lands in Wyoming Territory, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per linear mile for standard, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, forty thousand dollars.

Fort Gratiot military reservation;

For completing the survey of the Fort Gratiot military reservation, and marking the streets and the blocks and lots already sold therein, two thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Eastern boundary of California.

For survey of the eastern boundary of California, at rates not exceeding fifty dollars per linear mile for that part of the boundary lying north of the initial point in Lake Bigler, estimated to be two hundred and ten miles, and seventy-five dollars per mile for that part included between said initial point and the Colorado river, estimated to be four hundred and ten miles, forty-one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars: *Provided*, That all the foregoing appropriations for surveys of public lands that are within the limits of the railroad land-grants shall be conditional upon the compliance of said companies or parties in interest with the requirements of the twenty-first section of the act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to amend an act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," approved July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, Statutes, volume thirteen, page three hundred and sixty-five.

Appropriations for surveys of public lands within limits of railroad land grants to be conditional upon, &c.
1862, ch. 120.
Vol. xii. p. 489.
1864, ch. 216, § 21.
Vol. xiii. p. 365.

Southern boundary of Wyoming Territory.

For survey of the southern boundary of Wyoming Territory, at a rate not exceeding sixty dollars per linear mile, estimated distance three hundred and seventy miles, twenty-two thousand two hundred dollars.

Western boundary of Kansas.

For survey of western boundary of Kansas, at a rate not exceeding forty dollars per linear mile, estimated distance two hundred and ten miles, eight thousand four hundred dollars.

Northern boundary of Kansas.

For survey of the northern boundary of Nebraska, at a rate not exceeding forty dollars per linear mile, the estimated distance being two hundred and twenty miles, eight thousand eight hundred dollars.

Survey be-

For completion of survey now being executed between the ninety-sixth and ninety-eighth meridian of west longitude, Indian Territory, ninety-eight thousand dollars.

tween the 96th and 98th meridian west longitude.

For the continuation of the system of land maps of the committee on public lands, under direction of the clerk of the house, five hundred dollars.

Land maps.

For survey of the northern boundary of Nevada, at a rate not to exceed fifty dollars per linear mile, fifteen thousand five hundred dollars.

Northern boundary of Nevada.

For constructing the connected maps of the public lands in the States and Territories, and procuring an engraved copper-plate thereof, to be perfected by adding, from year to year, the further surveys that may be made, three thousand dollars.

Connected maps of public lands in States, &c.

Expenses of the Collection of Revenue from Sales of Public Lands. — For salaries and commissions of registers of land-offices and receivers of public moneys at eighty-one land-offices, four hundred and fifty-one thousand two hundred dollars.

Salaries, &c., of registers and receivers.

For incidental expenses of the land-offices, fifty thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Incidental expenses.

For expenses of depositing moneys received from sales of public lands, thirteen thousand dollars.

Expenses of depositing.

For expenses already incurred under instructions of the Secretary of the Interior for suppressing depredations on the public timber, and for expenses yet to be incurred during the fiscal years ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, on the same account, ten thousand dollars.

Suppressing depredations on public timber.

Patent-Office. — To provide for the plates of an official gazette of the patent-office abstracts of the drawings of patents issued, forty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the commissioner of patents.

Patent-office. Plates of official gazette, &c.

For deficiency in contingent fund, caused by carrying into effect the joint resolution of January eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, requiring the commissioner of patents to keep on hand for sale copies of all specifications and drawings of patents, ten thousand dollars.

Deficiency in contingent fund. Vol. xvi. p. 590.

That forty thousand dollars of the appropriation for lithographing, engraving, and so forth, for the public printing during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, be, and the same are hereby, transferred to the appropriation for the patent-office, for photo-lithographing, printing, and paper for the drawings of patents authorized by the joint resolution approved January eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, entitled "Joint resolution providing for publishing specifications and drawings of patent-office."

Transfer of part of appropriation for lithographing, &c. Vol. xv. p. 590.

Metropolitan Police. — For salaries and other necessary expenses of the Metropolitan police for the District of Columbia, two hundred and seven thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars: *Provided*, That a further sum, amounting to one hundred and three thousand nine hundred and forty-five dollars, shall be paid to defray the expenses of the said Metropolitan police force by the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and the county of Washington, beyond the limits of said cities in the District of Columbia, in the proportion corresponding to the number of privates allotted severally to said precincts; and the corporate authorities of said cities, and proper authorities of the District of Columbia, are hereby authorized and required to levy a special tax, not exceeding one-third of one per centum, which shall be specially deposited once in each week, as such collections are made, to be appropriated and expended for said purpose only, for the service of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

Metropolitan police.

Washington and Georgetown to contribute.

Special tax to be levied, and how to be expended.

Government Hospital for the Insane. — For the support, clothing, medical and moral treatment of the insane of the army and navy, revenue-cutter, and volunteer service, who may have become insane since their entry into the service of the United States, and of the indigent insane of the Dis-

Government hospital for the insane.

Support of patients.

trict of Columbia, in the government hospital for the insane, including five hundred dollars for books, stationery, and incidental expenses, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Extension of hospital.

For the erection, furnishing, and fitting-up of an extension of the hospital suf[f]icient to accommodate fifty-four patients of the excited class, thirty-seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

Heating-boilers.

For purchasing and setting four heating-boilers, six thousand dollars.

Purchase of land.

For the purchase by the Secretary of the Interior for the agricultural and economical uses of the hospital, twenty-nine and forty-one hundredths acres of land and its appurtenances, including cost of survey, examination of title, and conveyance to the United States, ten thousand dollars.

Columbia Institution for the deaf and dumb.
Salaries, &c.

Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. — For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, the maintenance of the beneficiaries of the United States, and five hundred dollars for books and illustrative apparatus, forty-eight thousand dollars.

Grounds.

For continuing the work on the inclosure, improvement, and grading of the grounds of the institution, six thousand dollars.

Purchase of Kenall Green.

Real estate now owned by the institution to be conveyed to the United States as trustee.
1867, ch. 46.
Vol. xi. p. 161.
Estate may be sold when Congress directs, &c.

To provide for payments due and unpaid on July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, on the purchase by the institution of the estate known as Kenall Green, seventy thousand dollars: *Provided*, That before the expenditure of any part of this appropriation, by proper deeds of conveyance, to be approved by the Attorney-General of the United States, all the real estate now owned by the said Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb shall be vested in the United States as trustee, for the sole use and purpose provided in the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind," approved February sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and the several acts amendatory thereof: *Provided*, That, whenever Congress shall so determine, any part of said estate may be sold, and so much of the proceeds thereof as shall be needful for the purpose shall be applied to reimburse the United States for the expenditure herein provided.

Columbia Hospital for women and lying-in asylum, and other charities.

Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, and other Charities. — For the support of the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, over and above the probable amount which will be received from pay-patients, eighteen thousand three hundred dollars.

Purchase of building.
Title to real estate to be vested in the United States.
Additional directors, and their term of office.

For purchase of the building now occupied by said hospital, with forty thousand feet of ground, twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the title to said real estate shall be vested in the United States for the use of said hospital, and that no part of the real or personal property now held or to be hereafter acquired by said institution shall be devoted to any other purpose than a hospital for women and lying-in asylum without the consent of the United States; and that in addition to the directors, whose appointments are now provided for by law, there shall be three other directors appointed in the following manner: One senator by the president of the Senate, and two representatives by the speaker of the House; these directors shall hold their office for the term of a single Congress, and be eligible to a re-appointment.

Alterations and repairs.

For alteration and repairs of said building, five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the board of directors of said institution.

For repairs to roof and out-buildings, alterations in wards, and repairs to heating-apparatus, two thousand dollars.

National soldiers and sailors' orphans' home, &c.

For the National Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home of the city of Washington, District of Columbia, fifteen thousand dollars, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Government hospitals.

For custody and repair of government hospitals on Judiciary square, three thousand dollars.

For care, support, and medical treatment of sixty transient paupers, medical and surgical patients, in some proper medical institution in the city of Washington, under a contract to be formed with such institution, twelve thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, under the direction of the Secretary of War.

Sixty transient paupers under contract.

Smithsonian Institution. — For preservation of the collections of the surveying and exploring expeditions of the government, fifteen thousand dollars.

Smithsonian Institution.

For the completion of the hall required for the government collections, ten thousand dollars.

Hall for collections.

Capitol Extension. — For finishing and repairing the work on the Capitol extension, and for completing the flagging of the upper terraces, fifty thousand dollars.

Capitol extension.

For annual repairs of the old portion of the Capitol building, for painting, glazing, keeping roofs in order, water-pipes, pavements, and approaches to the building, ten thousand dollars: *Provided*, That a sufficient portion of such appropriation shall be expended, under the direction of the architect of the Capitol extension, to keep in order the arch-ways, door-ways, rotundas, and corridors of the Capitol.

Repairs of capitol building.

Proviso.

For finishing and repairing the work on the new dome of the Capitol, four thousand dollars.

New dome of Capitol.

And so much of the sum appropriated in the deficiency act approved May eighteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, for boiler, water-tank, and steam-pump in the south wing of the Capitol as may not be expended previous to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, may be expended during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

Unexpended portion of appropriation.

1872, ch. 172. *Ante*, p. 131.

For continuing the work of grading and filling, and for planting the grounds around the Capitol, paving B street north, from Delaware to New Jersey avenues, and the quadrant, thence to Pennsylvania avenue, and for curbing and paving the foot-ways around the Capitol grounds, thirty-five thousand dollars, which shall be available immediately: *Provided*, That the grades of the streets and avenues in the vicinity of the Capitol be, and the same are hereby, established in conformity with the plan approved by the mayor of the city of Washington, the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, and the architect of the Capitol extension, as authorized by the joint resolution approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy; and for this purpose the plan made by William Forsyth, surveyor, dated January twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, on file in the office of the architect of the Capitol extension, shall be considered authentic.

Grading, &c., grounds around the Capitol, &c.

Grades of streets in vicinity of Capitol established.

Vol. xvi. p. 389.

Plan by William Forsyth, surveyor.

Botanical Garden. — For reconstructing the eastern parallelogram of the conservatory in the botanical garden, to make it correspond with that at the west of the rotunda, thirteen thousand dollars.

Botanical garden.

For extending the propagating houses (including the use of the sash from the old portion of the conservatory), and for general repairs to buildings, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For the construction of a sewer and trap across Third street, to convey the drainage of the botanical garden to the main sewer, five hundred dollars.

For continuing fence and erecting gateways on Third street, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Library of Congress. — For additional heating apparatus in the library of Congress to be expended under the direction of the architect of the Capitol extension, two thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Library of Congress.

To enable the librarian to procure for the library of Congress the English county histories, the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

English county histories.

Works of art.
1856, ch. 129.
Vol. xi. p. 88.
See *Post*, p. 513.
Joint committee on the library may accept works of the fine arts, &c.

For an additional appropriation, to be expended under the direction of the joint committee on the library, to decorate the Capitol with such works of art as may be ordered and approved by said committee, as provided by act approved August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, fifteen thousand dollars; and said committee, whenever, in their judgment, it shall be expedient, are authorized to accept any work of the fine arts on behalf of Congress, which may be offered, and to assign the same such place in the Capitol as they may deem suitable, and shall have the supervision of all works of art that may be placed in the Capitol.

Wilkes's Exploring Expedition.
1872, ch. 229.
Ante, p. 164.

For the publication of three volumes of Wilkes's Exploring Expedition, agreeably to act of May twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, nine thousand dollars.

Moran's Canyon of the Yellowstone.

To enable the joint committee on the library to purchase Moran's large painting of the Canyon of the Yellowstone, ten thousand dollars.

Coast survey.
Atlantic, &c., coasts.

Survey of the Coast. — For continuing the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States, and Lake Champlain, including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, and excluding pay and emoluments of officers of the army and navy, and petty-officers and men of the navy employed in the work, three hundred and ninety-one thousand dollars.

Western coast.

For continuing the survey of the western coast of the United States, including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, two hundred and forty thousand dollars.

Pay, &c., of engineers.

For pay and rations of engineers for the steamers used in the coast survey, no longer supplied by the Navy Department, ten thousand dollars.

Publication of observations.

For continuing the publication of the observations made in the progress of coast survey, including compensation for civilians engaged in the work, the publication to be made at the government printing office, ten thousand dollars.

Repairs, &c., of vessels.

For repairs and maintenance of the complement of vessels used in the coast survey, forty-five thousand dollars.

Extending triangulation, &c.

For extending the triangulation of the coast survey so as to form a geodetic connection between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States, and assisting in the State surveys, including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, thirty-six thousand dollars.

War department.

UNDER THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Armories and arsenals.
Springfield.

Armories and Arsenals. — Springfield armory, Springfield, Massachusetts: For repairs and preservation of grounds, buildings, and machinery; and for curbstone for armory grounds fronting on State street, twenty-two thousand dollars.

Rock island.

Rock Island armory and arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois: For new forging-shop of same dimensions and architecture as shops already built, except that it will be only one story high, one hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars; for new finishing-shop for armory, two hundred thousand dollars; for new fire-proof barracks for enlisted men, including mess-building, bakery, and laundry-building, ninety-five thousand dollars; for new powder-magazine, fifteen thousand dollars; for completing development of the water-power, one hundred and ten thousand dollars; for the construction of avenues and roads to the Rock Island wagon-bridge, and to the new bridge across the Mississippi river, to the city of Davenport, and for building a railroad to connect the present arsenal railroad with the Chicago and Rock Island railroad, when changed to its new location at the lower end of the island, and for building two entrances to the island from the two bridges, and an iron fence connecting the two entrances, and between the railroad and the public wagon-road on one side and the arsenal on the other side, twenty-eight thousand dollars: for new machinery for the new shops already completed, twenty thousand dollars; for laying water-pipe, three thousand dollars; for putting six water-wheels (sixty-five horse power each) in the new dam, with shafting and machinery, for transmission of power to the shops already in use, twenty-six thousand dollars; in all, six hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars.

Wagon-road bridge.

For completion of the wagon-road bridge connecting Moline with Rock Island, one hundred thousand dollars.

Rock island bridge.
1871, ch. 114 § 1.
Vol. xvi. p. 505.

For the construction of the Rock Island bridge, the balance of the appropriation, continued by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, which may be unexpended at the close of the present fiscal year, is hereby re-appropriated.

Benicia;

Benicia arsenal, Benicia, California: For boring artesian well, twelve thousand six hundred and eighty-seven dollars; for building new wharf, eleven thousand four hundred and ninety-eight dollars; for removing bank in front of office, and filling up ravine, five thousand six hundred and eighty-seven dollars; for necessary grading of public grounds, eight thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars; for repairs of workshops, storehouses, and quarters, five thousand six hundred dollars; in all, forty-four thousand three hundred and fifty-two dollars.

Columbus;

Columbus arsenal, Columbus, Ohio: For care and repairs of public buildings and grounds, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

Charleston;

Charleston arsenal, Charleston, South Carolina: For putting slate-roof on foundery building, one thousand three hundred dollars; for relaying floors in store-houses, one thousand two hundred dollars; for general repairs of public buildings and grounds, two hundred dollars; in all, two thousand seven hundred dollars.

Detroit;

Detroit arsenal, Dearbornville, Michigan: For painting and repairing public buildings, five hundred dollars.

Fort Monroe;

Fort Monroe arsenal, Old Point Comfort, Virginia: For completing gun-yard fence, brick foundation wall, and fence of old musket-barrels, three thousand dollars; for repairing store-houses, for painting and repairing public buildings, three thousand dollars; in all, six thousand dollars.

Fort Union;

Fort Union arsenal, Fort Union, New Mexico Territory: For repairing storehouses, magazine, barracks, workshops, office, quarters, inclosing wall, and fences, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Frankford,

Frankford arsenal, Bridesburg, Pennsylvania: For repairs of public buildings and grounds, three thousand dollars.

Kennebec;

Kennebec arsenal, Augusta, Maine: For repairing public buildings, grounds, and fences, one thousand dollars.

Leavenworth;

Leavenworth arsenal, Leavenworth, Kansas: For additions to subaltern's quarters, one thousand and thirty-six dollars and ninety cents; for repairs to public buildings, cisterns, drains, and walks, three thousand six hundred dollars; for building a cistern for use of steam-engine, five hundred and fifty dollars; for purchase of steam-pump, boiler, pipe, and putting up the same, for the purpose of supplying water to the arsenal, including construction of water-tank, one thousand dollars; for putting up fence along new wagon-road to railroad-bridge, and along railroad to railroad-bridge, three thousand two hundred and eighty-two dollars and fifty cents; for repairing main fence inclosing arsenal, one thousand and seventy-eight dollars; for macadamizing road leading to arsenal from main road to Leavenworth, and for roads around arsenal building, one thousand five hundred dollars; in all, twelve thousand and forty-seven dollars and forty cents.

New York.

New York arsenal, Governor's Island, New York harbor, New York: For repairs of steam-engines, tanks, fire apparatus, docks, drains, and grounds, and purchase of hose, nine thousand dollars; for grading and improving public grounds, two thousand dollars; for repairs of public buildings, six thousand dollars; for extending and repairing fences, six hundred dollars; in all, seventeen thousand six hundred dollars.

Magazine at Boston;

Magazine, Boston: For a new house for shell and powder filling twelve thousand dollars.

Arsenal at Saint Louis;

Saint Louis arsenal, Missouri: For purchase of new boiler for steam-engine at water-works, one thousand dollars; for general repairs of public buildings and inclosing fences, Jefferson barracks, Missouri, two thousand dollars; in all, three thousand dollars.

San Antonio;

San Antonio arsenal, San Antonia, Texas: For taking down walls and rebuilding with cut stone the building used as an armory-shop, nine thousand dollars; for erecting a frame storehouse, one hundred by twenty-five feet, one story, four thousand dollars; for building a cistern to supply the post with water, two thousand dollars; for repairing and painting public buildings and fences, one thousand dollars; in all, sixteen thousand dollars.

Vancouver;

Vancouver arsenal, Vancouver, Washington Territory: For repairing storehouses, workshops, quarters, barracks, fences, and grounds, one thousand dollars.

Washington;

Washington arsenal, Washington, District of Columbia: For coping for inclosing-wall on northern front of arsenal grounds, and for entrance-gates at the termination of Four-and-a-half street, three thousand dollars.

Watervliet;

Watervliet arsenal, West Troy, New York: For repairing public buildings, fifteen hundred dollars.

Watertown;

Watertown arsenal, Watertown, Massachusetts: For repairs of roofs and painting buildings and fences, five thousand dollars; for repairing and painting officers' quarters and renewing furnaces and water-closets, three thousand dollars.

contingencies.

Contingencies of arsenals: For repairs of smaller arsenals, and to meet such unforeseen expenditures at arsenals as accidents or other contingencies during the year may render necessary, ten thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no money appropriated by this act shall be paid as commissions upon any labor or materials furnished the United States.

Continuing surveys of western, &c., lakes, appropriation, when available.

For continuing the surveys of the northern and northwestern lakes, one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. And this appropriation shall be available from the time of the passage of this act.

Buildings and grounds around Washington, under direction of chief engineer;

Buildings and Grounds in and around Washington. — Repairs, care, and improvement of public buildings, grounds, and works in the District of Columbia, under the direction of the chief engineer of the army, viz.: —

Fuel, &c., repairs, &c.;

For fuel for propagating garden and lodges in public grounds, five hundred dollars.

For repairs, fuel, and similar necessaries, for executive mansion: For repairs to the mansion, ten thousand dollars; for fuel, five thousand dollars; for refurnishing the same, twelve thousand dollars; for repairs and care of greenhouse, including new floor, flower-stands, and pipes, ten thousand dollars; for constructing six hundred and thirty-four feet of sewer for drainage, three thousand dollars.

lighting;

For lighting the Capitol and executive mansion and grounds: For lighting Capitol and executive mansion and public grounds, forty-five thousand dollars; and the officer charged with the disbursement of this appropriation shall have the entire care and control of the consumption of the gas used for lighting buildings and grounds herein provided for.

lamps and posts;

For lamps and lamp-posts for centre and south walk, west Capitol grounds, five hundred dollars; for pay of lamp-lighters, gas-fitting, plumbing, lamps, posts, and repairs of all sorts, fifteen thousand dollars.

public grounds.

Improvement and care of public grounds: For annual repair of fences around reservations, two thousand dollars; for manure, and hauling the same on public grounds, five thousand dollars; for painting iron fences around reservations, and around War and Navy Departments, four thousand dollars; for improvement, care, and protection of seats, and for fountains and fish-ponds in Capitol grounds, three thousand dollars; for purchase of seats for Capitol grounds, one thousand dollars; for hire of carts for public grounds, five thousand dollars; for purchase and repair of tools for public grounds, two thousand dollars; for purchase of trees, tree-boxes, and whitewashing fences, five thousand dollars; for purchase of flower-pots, mats, twine, and glasses, one thousand dollars.

Buildings and grounds around Washington.

For care and improvement of grounds south of executive mansion, including purchase of trees, making walks, and grading, ten thousand dollars; for repairs of greenhouse at propagating garden, three thousand dollars.

Franklin square.

For improving Franklin square, introducing water, gas, lodge, and urinals, six thousand five hundred dollars.

Monument grounds;

to be considered a portion of public grounds, &c.

1867, ch. 167, § 2. Vol. xiv. p. 466.

For improvement of Monument grounds, grading road, walk, draining, purchase and hauling gravel for walks and roads, trees, and shrubs, as per plan, fifteen thousand dollars; and said grounds shall be considered as a portion of the public grounds in the city of Washington, and shall be under the same control as the other public buildings and grounds in the city of Washington, in conformity with the act of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

For improving and grading Armory square, making and gravelling walks, roads, purchase of trees, and drainage, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Judiciary square, by introducing water, drainage, purchase of trees, and opening and grading walks, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For care and improvement of the Smithsonian grounds, two thousand dollars.

For completing improvements and for care of Lafayette square, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For improvement of Farragut square, five thousand dollars.

For grading, opening walks and roads, and gravelling the same, drainage, purchase of trees and shrubs, for improvement of reservation between Third and Sixth streets, as per plan, ten thousand dollars; for removing snow and ice from pavements and walks, one thousand dollars.

For starting a nursery for improvement of public grounds, two thousand dollars.

For improving Lincoln park, building pavements, opening walks, and lodge, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For improving reservation on New York avenue and Eighteenth street, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairs of government water-pipes and fire-plugs, and purchase of apparatus for cleaning water-pipes, ten thousand dollars; for purchase of sparrows, cages, boxes, and care of the same, five hundred dollars; for purchase of tree-markers, and marking the same, one hundred dollars; for abating nuisances, one thousand dollars.

For improving reservations on different avenues, twenty thousand dollars.

Repairs of bridges.

For casual repairs of Navy Yard bridge and upper bridge, three thousand dollars.

Washington Aqueduct.

Washington Aqueduct. — For repairs of dwellings for keepers of the water gates, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For completing the parapets of Cabin John bridge and other bridges on the line of the aqueduct, thirteen thousand nine hundred and thirty-four dollars.

For a dial telegraph connecting the great falls of the Potomac with the reservoirs and with the office in Washington, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For maintenance, including superintendence, salaries of gate-keepers, and general repairs, fifteen thousand dollars.

For completing the necessary excavation of distributing reservoir, eleven thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For furnishing and laying a cast-iron pipe four feet in diameter from the central gate-house to the effluent gate-house, twenty-two thousand nine hundred and thirty-two dollars.

For purchase of land for road from the great falls to conduit road, three thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars; and all the foregoing appropriations for the service of the Washington aqueduct are hereby made available immediately upon the passage of this act.

Rebuilding chain bridge.

For rebuilding the chain bridge, on the Potomac river, one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided*, That the bridge shall be rebuilt as a substantial iron structure, upon plans to be approved by the chief of engineers of the army, and under his supervision and direction.

Laborers and watchmen.
1866, ch. 296, § 18.
Vol. xiv. p. 323.

To pay five laborers in the old part of the Capitol, and five watchmen in reservation two, twenty per centum on their pay for the years ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, as authorized by the eighteenth section of the act of July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars, or so much as may be necessary.

Bureau of refugees, freedmen, and abandoned lands;
to be discontinued after June 30, 1872.
Acts in regard to payment of bounties, &c., to colored soldiers, &c., to remain in force, &c.

Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands. — For collection and payment of bounty, prize-money, and other legitimate claims of colored soldiers and sailors, viz.: For salaries of agents and clerks; rent of offices, fuel, and lights; stationery and printing; office furniture and repairs; mileage and transportation of officers and agents; telegraphing and postage, one hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands shall be discontinued from and after June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and that all agents, clerks, and other employees then on duty shall be discharged, except such as may be retained by the Secretary of War for the purposes of this proviso; and all acts and parts of acts pertaining to the collection and payment of bounties, or other moneys due to colored soldiers, sailors, and marines, or their heirs, shall remain in force until otherwise ordered by Congress, the same to be carried into effect by the Secretary of War, who may employ such clerical force as may be necessary for the purpose.

Freedmen's hospital and asylum;
no part to be paid for, &c.;
after June 30, 1872, to be under the control of the Secretary of War.

For the support of Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum at Washington, District of Columbia, viz.: Pay of medical officers and attendants; medicines, medical supplies, and rations; clothing; rent of hospital buildings, fuel, and lights; repairs and transportation, seventy-four thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of said appropriation shall be used in the support of, or to pay any of the afbresaid expenses on account of any persons hereafter to be admitted to said hospital and assylum, unless persons removed thither from some other government hospital: *Provided*, That after June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, the Freedmen's Hospital in the District of Columbia shall, until otherwise ordered by Congress, be continued under the supervision and control of the Secretary of War, who shall make all estimates, and pass all accounts, and be accountable to the treasury of the United States for all expenditures.

Signal office.
Certain stations, reports, and signals to be provided for.
No part to be paid to certain telegraph companies.

Signal-Office. — For manufacture, purchase, or repair of meteorological and other necessary instruments; for telegraphing reports; for expenses of storm-signals announcing probable approach and force of storms throughout the United States, for the benefit of commerce and agriculture; for instrument-shelters; for hire, furniture, and expenses of offices maintained for public use in cities or posts receiving reports; for maps and bulletins, to be displayed in chambers of commerce and boards-of-trade rooms; for books and stationery; and for incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized and required to provide, in the system of observations and reports in charge of the chief signal officer of the army, for such stations, reports, and signals as may be found necessary for the benefit of agriculture and commercial interests: *And provided*, That no part of this appropriation, nor of any appropriation for the several departments of the government, shall be paid to any telegraphic company which shall neglect or refuse to transmit telegraphic communications between said departments, their officers, agents, or employees, under the provisions of the second section of chapter two hundred and thirty of the statutes of the United States for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and at rates of compensation therefor to be established by the Postmaster-General: *Provided also*, That whenever any telegraph company shall have filed its written acceptance with the Postmaster-General, of the restrictions and obligations required by the act approved July twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled, "An act to aid in the construction of telegraph lines, and to secure to the government the use of the same, for postal, military, and other purposes," if such company, its agents, or employees shall hereafter refuse or neglect to transmit any such telegraphic communications as are provided for by the aforesaid act, or by the joint resolution approved the ninth day of February, eighteen hundred and seventy, "to authorize the Secretary of War to provide for taking meteorological observations at the military stations and other points of the interior of the continent, and for giving notice on the northern lakes and seaboard of the approach and force of storms," such telegraphic company shall forfeit and pay to the United States not less than one hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars for each refusal or neglect aforesaid, to be recovered by an action or actions at law, in any district court of the United States.

1866, ch. 230, § 2.
Vol. xiv. p. 221.

Penalty upon certain telegraph companies for refusing to transmit certain communications.
Vol. xvi. p. 369.

Miscellaneous Objects. — To provide for the payment under existing laws for horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States, one hundred thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous.
Property lost in the military service.

Secret-service fund: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the accounts of disbursing officers for expenditures already made in pursuance of law, which will not involve any actual expenditure, but merely a transfer on the books of the treasury, fifty thousand dollars.

Secret service fund.

To provide for the payment to Benn Pitman for a transcript of his phonographic copy of the record and proceedings of the court of inquiry in relation to the conduct of General D. C. Buell, while in command of the army in Kentucky and Tennessee, the sum of twelve hundred dollars.

Benn Pitman.
1872, ch. 311.
Ante, p. 229.

Military convicts at State penitentiaries: For payment of costs and charges of State penitentiaries for the care, clothing, maintenance, and medical attendance of United States military convicts confined in them, sixty-five thousand dollars.

Military convicts at State penitentiaries.

Refunding to States expenses incurred in raising volunteers: To indemnify the States for expenses incurred by them in enrolling, equipping, and transporting troops for the defence of the United States during the late insurrection, five hundred thousand dollars.

Refunding to States expenses of raising volunteers.

To enable the Secretary of War to pay the expenses incurred, on the part of the United States, in the arbitration had between the United States and the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company, thirteen thousand seven hundred and thirteen dollars and ninety-seven cents.

Arbitration between the United States and the Green Bay, &c., Canal Co.

To provide for the erection of head-stones upon the graves of soldiers in the national cemeteries, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars.

Headstones upon graves of soldiers, &c.

For the establishment of an astronomical base, and continuance of military and geographical surveys and explorations west of the one hundredth meridian of longitude, under the direction of the Secretary of War, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Surveys, &c., west of 100 west longitude.

For the purchase and preparation of instruments for a proper observation of the transit of Venus, which is predicted to occur on the eighth of December, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, fifty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of a commission, to be composed of the superintendent and two of the professors of mathematics of the navy attached to the naval observatory, the president of the national academy of sciences, and the superintendent of the coast survey: *Provided*, That no contracts or engagements shall be made for such instruments to an amount exceeding the sum hereby appropriated.

Transit of Venus.

Commission.
See *Post*, p. 514.

Proviso.

For pedestal for the equestrian statue of General Winfield Scott, au-

Pedestal to

statue of General Scott.

thorized by act of July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, forty-two thousand dollars.

Commissioners to international penitentiary congress;

For expenses of the United States commissioners to the International Penitentiary Congress at London, in eighteen hundred and seventy-two, five thousand dollars.

statistical congress.

For expenses of the United States commissioners to the International Statistical Congress at Saint Petersburg, five thousand dollars.

Law library for Colorado territory.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to provide a law library for the territory of Colorado, two thousand five hundred dollars, said library to be selected by the chief justice of said Territory.

Maps to illustrate the ninth census.

For preparing and printing a series of maps, not exceeding twenty in number, to illustrate graphically the quarto volumes of the ninth census, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Navy department.

UNDER THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Navy yards at Portsmouth;

Navy-Yards. — Navy-yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: For repairs of all kinds, seventy-five thousand dollars; for repairs of floating docks, eighty thousand dollars; for permanent improvements, namely, for bridge connecting Seavey's island, four thousand dollars; in all, one hundred and fifty-nine thousand two hundred dollars.

For constructing and testing experimental breech-loading boat-howitzers, ten thousand dollars.

Boston;

Navy-yard, Boston, Massachusetts: For repairs of all kinds, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Brooklyn;

Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New York: For repairs of all kinds, one hundred thousand dollars.

Philadelphia;

Navy-yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: For repairs of all kinds, forty thousand dollars.

Washington;

Navy-yard, Washington, District of Columbia: For repairs of all kinds, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Norfolk;

Navy-yard, Norfolk, Virginia: For repairs of all kinds, one hundred thousand dollars.

Pensacola;

Navy-yard, Pensacola, Florida: For repairs of all kinds, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Mare island.

Navy-yard, Mare island, California: For repairs of all kinds, seventy-five thousand dollars; for repairs of floating-docks, one hundred thousand dollars; for permanent improvements, namely, for commencing dry-dock, two hundred thousand dollars; continuing quay-wall and wharves, thirty thousand dollars; continuation of rail-tracks, five thousand dollars; in all, four hundred and ten thousand dollars.

Naval station at League island;

Naval station at League island, Pennsylvania: For repairs and maintenance of embankments and for dredging, one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.

New London;

For naval station at New London, Connecticut: For building wharf, grading, for building storehouse, and for care and preservation of property, twenty thousand dollars.

Key West;

Naval station at Key West, Florida: For repairs of all kinds, fifteen thousand dollars.

Emergencies.

Emergencies at naval stations: For emergencies that may arise at naval stations, forty thousand dollars.

Department of agriculture.

UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Building and grounds.

Buildings and Grounds. — For improvement of grounds: For labor, twelve thousand dollars; for heating-apparatus for new grapery, two thousand dollars; for material for roads and walks, one thousand five hundred dollars; for cast-iron labels for naming trees in arboretum, one hundred dollars; for tools, repairs, and blacksmithing, one thousand dollars; for draining-tiles for grounds, five hundred dollars; for terrace-walls, two thousand five hundred dollars; for repairing fence around grounds, one thousand dollars; and for a furnace in the laboratory, four hundred dollars; in all, twenty-one thousand dollars.

Museum.

Toward completing the museum under the charge of Professor Townsend Glover, three thousand dollars.

Part of unexpended balance of appropriation for life-saving, stations, &c., need not go to surplus fund.
1871, ch. 21, § 27.
Ante, p. 12.
1870, ch. 251, § 5.
Vol. xvi. p. 251.

Sec. 2. That out of the unexpended balance of the appropriation (section twenty-seven of the act approved April twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one) for more effectually securing life and property on the coasts of New Jersey and Long Island, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars is hereby excepted from the operation of the fifth section of the act of July twelfth, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Repayment to clerk of district court for southern district of Illinois for amount paid to the secretary of the Treasury, as prize-money, under a decree of court, since declared erroneous.

Sec. 3. That the sum of two hundred and twenty-five thousand seven hundred and fifty-one dollars and eight cents is hereby appropriated to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to return to the clerk of the United States district court for the southern district of Illinois the one-half of four hundred and fifty-one thousand five hundred and two dollars and sixteen cents paid to said secretary by said clerk as prize-money, in pursuance of a decree of said court made on the eleventh day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, which decree was afterward, to wit, on the ninth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, held to be erroneous and set aside by said court, and said money ordered to be returned to said court for distribution to the lawful owners thereof; and to this end that the said secretary cause to be transferred the said sum of two hundred and twenty-five thousand seven hundred and fifty-one dollars and eight cents from the navy pension fund to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States; the moneys so directed to be returned having been deposited to the credit of said fund on the twenty-third of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, by warrant number one hundred and sixty-nine.

In adjusting account of William Kapus, allowance to be made for pay of Charles H. Pierce.

Sec. 4. That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department, be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed, in adjusting the account of William Kapus, collector of customs for the district of Alaska, to make an allowance for the compensation of Charles H. Pierce for services rendered in aid of the collection of the revenue from customs at the port of Oonalaska, in said district, of such sum as they may deem just and equitable for the time actually employed, not to exceed the rate of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

Standish and Ballard.

Sec. 5. That to enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay Standish and Ballard, attorneys, their account for defending the register and the receiver at Ionia, Michigan, the sum of one thousand dollars is hereby appropriated.

Judgments of court of claims for captured, &c., cotton, &c., to be paid without deduction for internal revenue tax.

Sec. 6. That in the settlement of judgments by the court of claims or the supreme court of the United States, hereafter to be rendered for captured or abandoned cotton, or in settlements for cotton seized subsequent to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to pay such judgments, or the amounts as ascertained upon such settlements in full without deduction on account of internal-revenue tax upon cotton.

Collector of customs at Chicago to be allowed for certain moneys lost by the fire.

Sec. 7. That the accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed, in adjusting the accounts of the collector of customs for the port of Chicago, to allow him, as an ex-officio depositary of moneys belonging to the United States, a credit for such sum or sums, in coin or currency, as may satisfactorily appear to have been held by him, as such depositary, at the time of the fire in said city on the ninth and tenth days of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and to have been lost or destroyed by fire.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDXVI. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Repair, Preservation, and Completion of certain public Works on Rivers and Harbors, and for other Purposes.*

Appropriations for the repair, &c., of public works on rivers and harbors.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be, and are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, for the repair, preservation, and completion of the following public works hereinafter named:

Du Luth.
Proviso.

For the improvement of Du Luth harbor, Minnesota, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided,* That no part of said sum shall be expended so as to injure the harbor of Superior City, Wisconsin.

Superior City.

For the improvement of Superior City harbor, Wisconsin, fifty thousand dollars.

Marquette.

For the improvement of Marquette harbor, Michigan, fifty thousand dollars.

Menomonee

For the improvement of Menomonee harbor, Michigan and Wisconsin, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Ahnapee.

For the improvement of Ahnapee harbor, Wisconsin, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Two Rivers.

For the improvement of Two Rivers harbor, Wisconsin, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Sheboygan.

For the improvement of Sheboygan harbor, Wisconsin, eighteen thousand dollars.

Port Washington.

For the improvement of Port Washington harbor, Wisconsin, fifteen thousand dollars.

Kenosha.

For the improvement of Kenosha harbor, Wisconsin, ten thousand dollars.

Chicago.

For the improvement of Chicago harbor, Illinois, ninety thousand dollars.

Calumet.

For the improvement of Calumet harbor, Illinois, forty thousand dollars.

Michigan City.

For the improvement of Michigan City harbor, Indiana, fifty thousand dollars.

New Buffalo.

For the improvement of New Buffalo harbor, Michigan, five thousand dollars.

Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company, for its property.

For payment to the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company, for so much of all and singular its property and rights of property in and to the line of water communication between the Wisconsin river and the mouth of the Fox river, including its locks, dams, canals, and franchises, as were under the act of Congress for the improvement of water communication between the Mississippi river and Lake Michigan by the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, approved July seventh, eighteen hundred and seventy, reported by the Secretary of War to be needed, in his communication to the House of Representatives dated March eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars.

1870, ch. 210.
Vol. xvi. p. 189.

Frankfort.

For the improvement of Frankfort harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

Manistee.

For the improvement of Manistee harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

Pere Marquette.

For the improvement of Pere Marquette harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

Pentwater.

For the improvement of Pentwater harbor, Michigan, thirty thousand dollars.

White River.

For the improvement of White River harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

Muskegon.

For the improvement of Muskegon harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

Grand Haven.

For the improvement of Grand Haven harbor, Michigan, fifteen thousand dollars.

Black Lake.

For the improvement of Black Lake harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

Saugatuck.

For the improvement of Saugatuck harbor, Michigan, fifteen thousand dollars.

South Haven.

For the improvement of South Haven harbor, Michigan, twelve thousand dollars.

Saint Joseph.

For the improvement of Saint Joseph harbor, Michigan, three thousand dollars.

Saint Mary's river and Saint Mary's Falls canal.

For the improvement of Saint Mary's river and Saint Mary's Falls canal, Michigan, three hundred thousand dollars, of which sum fifteen thousand dollars may be applied to secure the right of way.

Cheboygan.

For the improvement of Cheboygan harbor, Michigan, fifteen thousand dollars.

Au Sable river.

For the improvement of Au Sable river, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

Harbor of Refuge.

For the improvement of Harbor of Refuge, on Lake Huron, one hundred thousand dollars.

Mouth of Black river.

For the improvement of the mouth of Black river, in Saint Clair river, Michigan, fifteen thousand dollars.

Saint Clair flats.

For the improvement of Saint Clair flats, Michigan, four thousand dollars.

Toledo.

For the improvement of Toledo harbor, Ohio, fifteen thousand dollars.

Sandusky river.

For the improvement of Sandusky river, Ohio, ten thousand dollars.

Sandusky City.

For the improvement of Sandusky City harbor, Ohio, thirteen thousand dollars.

Ashtabula.

For the improvement of Ashtabula harbor, Ohio, fifteen thousand dollars.

Vermillion.

For the improvement of Vermillion harbor, Ohio, five thousand dollars.

Erie.

For the improvement of Erie harbor, Pennsylvania, fifteen thousand dollars.

Dunkirk.

For the improvement of Dunkirk harbor, New York, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Port Clinton.

For the improvement of Port Clinton harbor, Ohio, eight thousand dollars.

Rocky river.

For the improvement of Rocky River harbor, Ohio, ten thousand dollars.

Maumee river.

For the improvement of Maumee river above Toledo, Ohio, seven thousand dollars.

Monroe.

For the improvement of Monroe harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

Buffalo.

For the improvement of Buffalo harbor, New York, seventy-five thousand dollars; and the unexpended balance heretofore appropriated for building sea-wall at Buffalo.

Olcott.

For the improvement of Olcott harbor, New York, ten thousand dollars.

Oak Orchard.

For the improvement of Oak Orchard harbor, New York, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Pultneyville.

For the improvement of Pultneyville harbor, New York, ten thousand dollars.

Little Sodus.

For the improvement of Little Sodus harbor, New York, fifteen thousand dollars.

Big Sodus.

For the improvement of Big Sodus harbor, New York, fifteen thousand dollars.

Oswego.

For the improvement of Oswego harbor, New York, one hundred thousand dollars.

Ogdensburg.

For the improvement of Ogdensburgh harbor, New York, ten thousand dollars.

Plattsburgh.

For the improvement of Plattsburgh harbor, New York, ten thousand dollars.

Burlington.

For the improvement of Burlington harbor, Vermont, thirty thousand dollars.

Otter creek.

For the improvement of Otter creek, Vermont, from Vergennes to its outlet on Lake Champlain, ten thousand dollars.

Dredge, &c., boats on Upper Mississippi.

For dredge and snag boats on the Upper Mississippi river, forty-two thousand dollars.

Minnesota river.

For the improvement of the Minnesota river, Minnesota, ten thousand dollars.

Des Moines rapids.

For the improvement of the Des Moines rapids, Mississippi river, four hundred thousand dollars.

Rock Island rapids.

For the improvement of the Rock Island rapids, Mississippi river, fifty thousand dollars.

Falls of St. Anthony, &c.

For the preservation of the Falls of Saint Anthony, Minnesota, and the navigation of the Mississippi river above the same, fifty thousand dollars.

Mississippi, Missouri, &c., rivers.

For improvement of the Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas rivers, ninety thousand dollars; for improvement of the Little Missouri river, ten thousand dollars; for improvement of the Ouachita river, in Arkansas, sixty thousand dollars; and further improvement of the Ouachita river, in Louisiana, forty thousand dollars.

Monongahela river.

For the improvement of the Monongahela river between Morgantown and New Geneva, in accordance with the plan submitted by General A. A. Humphreys in his report to the House of Representatives dated February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Ohio river.

For the improvement of the Ohio river, and the harbors thereof, including the repair of the Cumberland dam, two hundred thousand dollars.

Osage river.

For the improvement of the Osage river, Missouri, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Currant river.

For the improvement of Currant river, Missouri, five thousand dollars.

Canal at Falls of Ohio.

Secretary of War to report to Congress thereon.

For the continuing the work on the canal at the Falls of the Ohio river, three hundred thousand dollars. And the Secretary of War is hereby directed to report to Congress, at its next session, or sooner, if practicable, the condition of said canal, and the provisions necessary to relieve the same from incumbrance, with a view to such legislation as will render the same free to commerce at the earliest practicable period, subject only to such tolls as may be necessary for the superintendence and repair thereof, which shall not, after the passage of this act, exceed five cents per ton.

Mississippi river.

For the improvement of the Mississippi river between the mouth of the Illinois river and the mouth of the Missouri river, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Mississippi river between the mouth of the Missouri river, and the mouth of the Merrimac river, one hundred thousand dollars.

Wabash river.

For the improvement of the Wabash river, Indiana, commencing at its mouth, fifty thousand dollars.

Tennessee river.

For the continuation of the work now in progress on the Tennessee river, below Chattanooga, including the Muscle shoals, fifty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Tennessee river, between Knoxville and Chattanooga, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Cumberland river.

For the improvement of Cumberland river, in Tennessee, twenty thousand dollars.

Mouth of Mississippi river.

For the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river, Louisiana, one hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars.

Tones bayou.

For the improvement of Tones bayou, Louisiana, twenty thousand dollars.

Calcasieu pass.

For improvement of Calcasieu pass, in the State of Louisiana, fifteen thousand dollars.

Galveston bar, and harbor.

For the improvement of bar in Galveston bay, ten thousand dollars, and for improvement of the harbor of Galveston, Texas, thirty-one thousand dollars.

Cypress bayou.

For the improvement of Cypress bayou, near Jefferson, Texas, ten thousand dollars.

Tangipahoa river.

For the improvement of the Tangipahoa river, Louisiana, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Red river.

For removing the raft in Red river, Louisiana, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Wreck of gunboat Oregon.

For removing the wreck of the gunboat Oregon, in the Chifuncte river, Louisiana, six thousand dollars.

Dredging at bar at Cedar Keys.

For dredging the bar at the mouth of the harbor of Cedar Keys, Florida, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Saint John's river.

For dredging the bar at the mouth of Saint John's river, Florida, ten thousand dollars.

Mobile harbor and bay.

For the improvement of Mobile harbor and bay, Alabama, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Charleston harbor.

For the improvement of the ship-channel in Charleston harbor, South Carolina, thirty-eight thousand seven hundred dollars.

Ashepoo river.

1870, ch. 240.
Vol. xvi. p. 225.

For removing obstructions in Ashepoo river, South Carolina, one thousand three hundred dollars. And the amount of the appropriation made by act of Congress, approved July eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy, for removing obstructions in Town creek, near Charleston, South Carolina, which remains unexpended, is hereby appropriated to remove wrecks obstructing navigation in Stono river, South Carolina, near Church flats.

Savannah.

For the improvement of Savannah harbor and river, Georgia, fifty thousand dollars.

Baltimore.

For the improvement of the entrance to the harbor of Baltimore, in Patapsco river, and Chesapeake bay, one hundred thousand dollars.

Rappahannock river.

For the improvement of the Rappahannock river, below Fredericksburg, Virginia, fifteen thousand dollars.

James river.

For the improvement of the James river, Virginia, fifty thousand dollars.

Appomattox river.

For the improvement of the Appomattox river below Petersburgh, Virginia, forty thousand dollars.

Aquia creek.

For the improvement of Aquia creek, Virginia, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Accotink creek.

For the improvement of Accotink creek, Virginia, five thousand dollars.

Roanoke river.

For the improvement of the Roanoke river below Weldon, North Carolina, ten thousand dollars.

Cape Fear river.

For the improvement of Cape Fear river, below Wilmington, North Carolina, one hundred thousand dollars.

Queenstown.

For the improvement of Queenstown harbor, Maryland, six thousand dollars.

Worton.

For the improvement of Worton harbor, Maryland, twelve thousand dollars.

Cambridge.

For the improvement of Cambridge harbor, Maryland, ten thousand dollars.

Northeast river.

For the improvement of Northeast river, Maryland, ten thousand dollars.

Wicomico river.

For the improvement of the Wicomico river, Maryland, five thousand dollars.

Schuylkill river.

For clearing and improving the channel of the Schuylkill river from its mouth to the Chestnut-street bridge, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, forty thousand dollars, of which sum sufficient is to be used for removing the rock between Locust street and the said bridge.

Wilmington.

For the improvement of Wilmington harbor, Delaware, ten thousand dollars.

New Castle.

For the repair of pier of the ice-harbor at New Castle, Delaware, and for building a new pier at said harbor, twenty-seven thousand dollars.

Delaware river. For the improvement of Delaware river, between Trenton and Bordentown, New Jersey, ten thousand dollars.

Hudson river. For the improvement of the Hudson river, New York, forty thousand dollars.

East river. For the removal of obstructions in the East river, New York, including Hell Gate, two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Providence river. For the improvement of Providence river, Rhode Island, ten thousand dollars.

Pawtucket river. For the improvement of Pawtucket river, Rhode Island, ten thousand dollars.

Passaic river. For the improvement of the Passaic river, between Newark and Passaic, New Jersey, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Port Clester. For the improvement and removal of rocks in Port Clester harbor, New York, twelve thousand dollars.

Roundout. For the improvement of Roundout harbor, New York, ten thousand dollars.

Block Island. For the improvement of the breakwater at Block island, Rhode Island, fifty thousand dollars.

Pawcatuck river. For the improvement of Pawcatuck river, Rhode Island and Connecticut, ten thousand dollars.

Thames river. For the improvement of the Thames river, Connecticut, ten thousand dollars.

Connecticut river. For the improvement of the Connecticut river below Hartford, Connecticut, including Saybrook bar at the mouth of the river, forty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Connecticut river on or above Enfield falls and below Holyoke, twenty-five thousand dollars.

New Haven. For the improvement of New Haven harbor, Connecticut, twenty thousand dollars.

Housatonic river. For the improvement of the Housatonic river, Connecticut, fifteen thousand dollars.

Bridgeport. For the improvement of Bridgeport harbor, Connecticut, forty thousand dollars.

Norwalk. For the improvement of Norwalk harbor, Connecticut, between the stone bridge and the railroad drawbridge, ten thousand dollars.

Port Jefferson. For the improvement of Port Jefferson harbor, Long island, New York, fifteen thousand dollars.

Peconic river. For the improvement of Peconic river, Long island, New York, ten thousand dollars.

Huntington. For the improvement of Huntington harbor, Long island, New York, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

Narragaugus river. For the improvement of the Narragaugus river, Maine, ten thousand dollars.

Sullivan river, &c. For the improvement of Sullivan river and Sullivan falls, Maine, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Penobscot river. For the improvement of the Penobscot river, Maine, forty thousand dollars.

Kennebec river. For the improvement of the Kennebec river, Maine, eight thousand dollars.

Royals river. For the improvement of Royals river, Maine, ten thousand dollars.

Portland. For the improvement of Portland harbor and Back bay, Maine, forty-five thousand dollars.

Saco river. For the improvement of Saco river, Maine, fifteen thousand dollars.

Richmond's Island. For the improvement of Richmond's island, Maine, twenty thousand dollars.

Gloucester. For removing rock in Gloucester harbor, Massachusetts, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Boston harbor, Massachusetts, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Boston.

For the improvement of Taunton river, Massachusetts, ten thousand dollars.

Taunton river.

For the improvement of Plymouth harbor, Massachusetts, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Plymouth.

For the improvement of Edgartown harbor, Massachusetts, twenty thousand dollars.

Edgartown.

For the improvement of Provincetown harbor, Massachusetts, five thousand dollars.

Provincetown.

For the improvement of Wells harbor, Maine, five thousand dollars.

Wells.

For removal of rocks at entrance of Wellfleet harbor, Massachusetts, five thousand dollars.

Wellfleet.

For the improvement of the Merrimac river above Haverhill, Massachusetts, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Merrimac river.

For the improvement of Duxbury harbor, Massachusetts, ten thousand dollars.

Duxbury.

For the improvement of Wareham harbor, Massachusetts, ten thousand dollars.

Wareham.

For the improvement of the Lower Willamette river, Oregon, fifty thousand dollars.

Lower Willamette river.

For the improvement of the Upper Columbia river, Oregon, fifty thousand dollars.

Upper Columbia river.

For the removal of Rincon rock, in the harbor of San Francisco, California, fifty thousand dollars.

San Francisco.

For the improvement of the breakwater at Wilmington, California, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Wilmington.

For the improvement of the Tombigbee river, ten thousand dollars.

Tombigbee river.
See *Post*, p. 562.

For removal of rocks at New Haven harbor, Connecticut, fifteen thousand dollars.

[New Haven.

For improvement of Cocheco river within the town of Dover, New Hampshire, ten thousand dollars.

Cocheco river.

For improvement of Black River harbor, Ohio, twenty thousand dollars.

Black river.

For surveys and examinations, with a view to the improvement of rivers and harbors, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Surveys, &c., for improvement of rivers and harbors.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of War is hereby directed to cause examinations or surveys, or both, to be made at the following points, namely: At Keyport harbor, New Jersey; channel between Staten island and New Jersey; at Cohansey creek, New Jersey; at Bear creek, Lake Ontario, New York; at Waddington harbor, New York; for a breakwater at Rouse's point, on Lake Champlain, New York; at Port Austin and Port Crescent, Michigan; at the mouth of Pensaukie river, Wisconsin; at Waukegan harbor, Illinois; the Machias river, Maine; at Wickford harbor and Newport harbor, Rhode Island; the east side of Providence river, between Field's point and Fox point, Rhode Island; at Port Orford, Oregon; at Estero bay, San Louis Obispo county, California; the mouths of Nomoni creek and Occoquan river, Virginia; the bay or sound from Delaware line through Worcester county to Chincoteague inlet, Virginia, with a view to an inlet at or near a place called the Hommacks; for a ship-canal between the waters of Galveston bay and Saline lake, Texas; Chester river at Kent Island narrows, Maryland; Saint Francis river, from Greenville down, Missouri; Gasconade river, Missouri; Tombigbee river, between Fulton and Columbus, Mississippi; harbor of Cedar Keys and channel to same, Florida; Niantic river, Connecticut; the bars at the outlet of Sabine pass, Texas; the Mississippi river between the mouth of the Missouri river and the mouth of the Ohio river; west end of the pass at and near Blo Buck point, Texas; the bar at the mouth of Sabine river in Sabine lake, and to extend up the main channel of said river

Examinations or surveys, or both, to be made at various points.

Examinations or surveys, or both, to be made at various points.

to the town of Belzora; at the mouth of the Nuches river, in Sabine lake, and to extend up the main channel of said river to the town of Boonville, at the point where the Angelica river falls into the Nuches river, and to extend up the main channel of said river to the town of Pattonia, Texas; at the mouth of the Trinity river, in Galveston bay, and to extend up the main channel of said river to the town of Magnolia, Texas; Washington harbor, North Carolina; Edenton harbor, North Carolina; mouth of Mackay's creek, North Carolina; Chippewa river up to Chippewa falls, Wisconsin; harbor at Swanton, Vermont; harbor at Galveston, Texas; at Apalachicola river, from Chattahooche, Florida, to Apalachicola; at Chattahooche river, from Columbus, Georgia, to Chattahooche, Florida; at Flint river, from Albany, Georgia, to Chattahooche, Florida; for survey of breakwater at Milford, Connecticut; mouth of Pine river, Michigan; the harbor of San Diego, California; mouth of Grand Calumet river, Indiana; Great Kanawha river, from the Great falls to the mouth, West Virginia; to complete the survey of the James river and Kanawha canal; for survey of Camden harbor, Maine; for a sea-wall or breakwater at Trinidad harbor, California; of the channel and bank at entrance of Salem harbor; on Merrimack river, Massachusetts, from Haverhill to Newburyport, including Duck Hole and Currier shoals; the New river, from the mouth of Greenbrier, in West Virginia, to the lead mines, in Wythe county, Virginia; at St. Helena bar, in the Columbia river, Oregon; for survery for the removal of wrecks of gun-boats, steamers, and other obstructions placed in Yazoo river during the war, and for the resurvey of Savannah harbor; the Delaware river between Trenton and Easton; for the survey of the river St. Mary's, in Ohio and Indiana; for the survey of the Minnesota river above the mouth of the Yellow Medicine, Minnesota.

In examinations or surveys, Secretary of War to ascertain amount of tonnage of commercial business the year previous, &c.

Proviso.

Sec. 3. That in the examinations or surveys of all points mentioned in the foregoing section, the Secretary of War be directed to ascertain, as far as practicable, the amount of tonnage of commercial business during the previous year at each point, together with such other facts as bear upon the question of the contemplated improvement, and that he communicate the same, together with his report of the examination or survey of such point, to Congress: *Provided*, That so much of the amount herewith appropriated for the survey of rivers and harbors as is requisite for contingencies, may be used for said purpose.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDXVII. — *An act making Appropriations for the Construction, Preservation, and Repairs of certain Fortifications, and other Works of Defence.*

Appropriations for fortifications, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the following fortifications and other works of defence, viz.:

Fort Gorges.

For Fort Gorges, Portland harbor, Maine, twenty thousand dollars.

Fort Preble.

For Fort Preble, Portland harbor, Maine, forty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

Fort Scammell.

For Fort Scammell, Portland harbor, Maine, forty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

Battery on Portland head.

For battery on Portland head, Portland, Maine, fifty thousand dollars.

Fort Warren.

For Fort Warren, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, eighty-five thousand dollars.

Fort Winthrop.

For Fort Winthrop, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, sixty-four thousand dollars.

Fort Independence.

For Fort Independence, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, forty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

Fort Adams.

For Fort Adams, Newport harbor, Rhode Island, eighty-five thousand dollars.

Fort Schuyler.

For Fort Schuyler, East river, New York, eighty-five thousand dollars.

Fort on Willett's point.

For fort on Willett's point, East river, New York, seventy-six thousand five hundred dollars.

Fort Wood.

For Fort Wood, Bedloe's island, New York harbor, New York, seventeen thousand dollars.

Fort Hamilton, &c.

For Fort Hamilton, and additional batteries in New York harbor, New York, forty thousand dollars.

Fort on site of Fort Tompkins, &c.

For fort on the site of Fort Tompkins, New York harbor, New York, thirty-two thousand dollars; and for completing the earth-work of the glacis and slopes in and about Fort Tompkins, New York harbor, fifty-one thousand dollars.

Battery Hudson.

For Battery Hudson, New York harbor, New York, seventeen thousand dollars.

Fort Mifflin.

For Fort Mifflin, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, seventy-two thousand dollars.

Fort opposite Fort Delaware.

For a new fort opposite Fort Delaware, Delaware river, Delaware, forty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

Fort McHenry.

For Fort McHenry, Baltimore harbor, Maryland, twenty-one thousand dollars.

Fort at Lazaretto point.

For fort at Lazaretto point, Baltimore harbor, Maryland, thirteen thousand dollars.

Fort Foote.

For Fort Foote, Potomac river, Maryland, twenty-one thousand dollars.

Fort Washington.

For Fort Washington, Potomac river, Maryland, twenty-one thousand dollars.

Fort Monroe.

For Fort Monroe, Hampton roads, Virginia, forty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

Fort Moultrie.

For Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, thirty-five thousand dollars.

Fort Sumter.

For Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, thirty-five thousand dollars.

Fort Jackson.

For Fort Jackson, Savannah river, Georgia, fifteen thousand dollars.

Fort Pulaski.

For Fort Pulaski, Savannah river, Georgia, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Fort Taylor.

For Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida, forty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

Fort Jefferson.

For Fort Jefferson, Garden Key, Florida, forty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

Fort Jackson.

For Fort Jackson, Mississippi river, Louisiana, sixty-four thousand dollars.

Fort Saint Philip.

For Fort Saint Philip, Mississippi river, Louisiana, forty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

Fort at Fort point.

For fort at Fort point, entrance to the harbor of San Francisco, California, eighty-five thousand dollars.

Fort at Lime point.

For fort at Lime point, entrance to the harbor of San Francisco, California, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Fort at Alcatraz Island.

For fort at Alcatraz island, in the harbor of San Francisco, California, forty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

Sea-coast mortar batteries.

For sea-coast mortar batteries, one hundred thousand dollars.

Platforms for modern cannon, &c.

For permanent platforms for modern cannon of large caliber, fifty thousand dollars.

Contingencies.

For contingencies of fortifications, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Surveys for military defences.

For surveys for military defences, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDXVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of John C. Beaumont.*

John C. Beaumont to be restored as captain on the active list;

not entitled to additional back pay.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, restore John C. Beaumont to the position of captain on the active list, to take position at the foot of the list of captains: *Provided,* That that the passage of this act shall not entitle the said John C. Beaumont to draw any additional back pay.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDXIX. — *An Act relative to retired Officers of the Army.*

Army officers retired, to be retired upon what rank.

Repeal of 1866, ch. 299, § 32.

Vol. xiv. p. 337.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all officers of the United States army who may hereafter be retired shall be retired upon the actual rank held by them at the date of retirement, and the thirty-second section of the act to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States, approved July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, is hereby repealed.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDXX. — *An Act to prevent and punish the Obstruction of the Administration of Justice in the Courts of the United States.*

Penalty for corruptly, or by force, or threats, &c., endeavoring to influence any grand or petit juror of any United States court in the discharge of his duty, or, &c.;

for attempting to influence any juror in a matter pending before the jury, by, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any person or persons shall corruptly, or by threats or force, or by threatening letters, or any threatening communications, endeavor to influence, intimidate, or impede any grand or petit jury or juror of any court of the United States, in the discharge of his or their duty, or shall corruptly, or by threats or force, or by threatening letters, or any threatening communications, influence, obstruct, or impede, or endeavor to influence, obstruct, or impede, the due administration of justice therein, such person or persons so offending shall be liable to prosecution therefor by indictment, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both, according to the aggravation of the offence. And if any person or persons shall attempt to influence the action or decision of any grand or petit juror upon any issue or matter pending before such juror, or before the jury of which he is a member, or pertaining to his or their duties, by writing or sending to him any letter or letters, or any communication in print or writing in relation to such issue or matter, without the order previously obtained of the court before which the said juror is summoned, such person or persons so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to prosecution therefor by indictment or information, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, according to the aggravation of the offence.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872.

1860, ch. 188.
Vol. xii. p. 85.

CHAP. CDXXI. — *An Act to extend the Provisions of an Act entitled "An Act for the final Adjustment of private Land-claims in the States of Florida, Louisiana, and Missouri, and for other Purposes."*

Provisions of act for adjusting private land-claims in Florida, &c., extended for three years.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the final adjustment of private land-claims in the States of Florida, Louisiana, and Missouri, and for other purposes," approved June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty, be, and the same are hereby, extended, and the same shall continue in force for a period of three years from and after the passage of this act.

Claimants, if possession has been continuous since, &c., to have their claims confirmed.

Sec. 2. That all persons claiming land as specified in the first section of said act may have their claims confirmed, in accordance with the forms and in the manner prescribed in said act, in all cases where it shall be satisfactorily proved that the claimants, and those from whom they derive title, have held continuous possession of the land claimed, from the date of the cession to the United States of the territory out of which the States of Florida, Louisiana, and Missouri were formed.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872.

1872, ch. 281. *Ante*, p. 215.

CHAP. CDXXII. — *An Act to authorize the Construction of a Bridge across the Mississippi River at or near the City of Red Wing, in the State of Minnesota, and to establish it as a Post-road.*

Bridge may be built across the Mississippi river, at, &c., Red Wing, Minnesota, and railway tracks be laid thereon;

not to interfere with navigation;

suits to be tried where;

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for any person or persons, company or corporation, being first thereto authorized by the legislatures of Minnesota and Wisconsin respectively, to build a bridge across the Mississippi river, at or near the city of Red Wing, in the State of Minnesota, and to lay on or over said bridge railway tracks for the more perfect connection of any railroads that are, or shall be, constructed to the said river at or opposite said point, under the limitations and conditions hereinafter provided; that said bridge shall not interfere with the free navigation of said river beyond what is necessary in order to carry into effect the rights and privileges hereby granted; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction, or alleged obstruction, to the free navigation of said river, the cause may be tried before the district court of the United States of any State in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge touches.

may be built as a drawbridge, or with continuous spans;

if with continuous spans;

spans and piers;

if as a drawbridge;

spans and piers.

Draw to be opened promptly, &c.

Sec. 2. That any bridge built under the provisions of this act may, at the option of the company building the same, be built as a drawbridge, with a pivot or other form of draw, or with unbroken or continuous spans: *Provided*, That if the said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, it shall not be of less elevation, in any case, than fifty feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the bottom chord of the bridge; nor shall the spans of said bridge be less than two hundred and fifty feet in length, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river, and not less than three hundred feet in length: *And provided also*, That if any bridge built under this act shall be constructed as a drawbridge, the same shall be constructed as a pivot drawbridge, with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and with spans of not less than one hundred and sixty feet in length in the clear on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw; and the next adjoining spans to the draw shall not be less than two hundred and fifty feet; and said spans shall not be less than thirty feet above low-water mark, and not less than ten above extreme high-water mark, measuring to the bottom chord of the bridge; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river: *And provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passage of boats; and in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw during or after the passage of trains.

Bridge to be a lawful structure, and post-route.

Right of way for postal-telegraph.

Sec. 3. That any bridge constructed under this act, and according to its limitations, shall be a lawful structure, and shall be known and recognized as a post-route, upon which, also, no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to the said bridge, and the United States shall have the right of way for postal-telegraph purposes across said bridge.

All railway

Sec. 4. That all railway companies desiring to use the said bridge companies to have equal rights, &c.

Terms.

shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof, and of all the approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties in case they shall not agree.

Plans, &c., to be submitted to the Secretary of War.

Changes.

Sec. 5. That the plan and specifications, with the necessary drawings of said bridge, shall be submitted to the Secretary of War for his approval, and until he approve the plan and location of said bridge it shall not be built or commenced; and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of the work thereon, such changes shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War; and all changes in the construction of said bridge that may be directed by Congress shall be made at the cost and expense of the owners thereof.

Act may be altered, &c.

Sec. 6. That the right to alter or amend this act, so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of bridges, is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872.

[Amended. 1873, ch. 298. *Post*, p. 615.]

CHAP. CDXXIII.—*An Act to authorize the Sale of certain public Property.*

Secretary of War to sell to highest bidder the following arsenals:

Rome,

Champlain,

North Carolina,

Mount Vernon,

Apalachicola,

and certain captured lands, &c., in Louisiana, Texas, and Georgia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to sell, in whole or in such subdivisions as shall, in his opinion, secure the greatest amount of money, either by public auction or by inviting proposals for the purchase thereof, and in either case to the highest bidder, all the lands and tenements belonging to the United States, at Rome, New York; Vergennes, Vermont; Fayetteville, North Carolina; Mount Vernon, Alabama; and Chattahoochee, Florida, now or heretofore used for arsenal purposes, and known, respectively, as Rome arsenal, Champlain arsenal, North Carolina arsenal, Mount Vernon arsenal, and Apalachicola arsenal; also the captured lands and tenements belonging to the United States at Shreveport, Louisiana; Marshall and Jefferson, Texas; and in Marion and Davis counties, Texas; and a tract of forty acres of land, more or less, situated about two and one-half miles from the present United States arsenal at Augusta, Georgia, which comprises the site of the old United States arsenal and any adjoining land purchased by the so-called "confederate States," which fell to the United States as captured property, and which has not hitherto been sold, and all the material and buildings of the powder-works erected by the so-called "confederate" government thereon:

Notice to be first given by advertisement, &c.

Provided, That no sale shall be made under this act until the time, terms, place, and mode thereof shall have been published in one of the principal newspapers in the city of Washington, in two of the principal papers printed at the capital of the State, and one paper printed in the county in which the arsenal or lands to be sold are situated, for the space of sixty days prior to the sale. If no newspaper is printed in the county where the property to be sold is situated, then the notice shall be published in a newspaper printed in any adjoining county.

Terms of payment.

Deeds to be executed.

Sec. 2. That the terms of payment for the property above directed to be sold shall be in all cases not less than one-fourth cash and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by land and surety from the purchaser or purchasers; and the Secretary of War is empowered and required, on receiving the purchase-money in full, to execute all necessary deeds of said property to the purchaser or purchasers thereof on behalf of the United States.

Proceeds of sales after, &c.

Sec. 3. That the proceeds of said sales, after paying the necessary expenses thereof, shall, upon receipt of the same, be paid by the Secretary of War into the Treasury.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDXXIV.—*An Act for the Restoration to Market of certain Lands in Michigan.*

June 10, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the lands remaining undisposed of in the reservation made for the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians of Michigan by the treaty of July thirty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, shall be restored to market by proper notice, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, as hereinafter provided.

Unsold lands of the Ottawa, &c., reservation in Michigan to be restored to market.
Vol. xv. p. 621.

Sec. 2. That said unoccupied lands shall be open to homestead entry for six months from the passage of this act by Indians only of said tribes who shall have not made selections or purchases under said treaty, including such members of said tribes as have become of age since the expiration of the ten years named in the treaty; and any Indian so entitled shall be permitted to make his homestead entry at the local office within the six months aforesaid of not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, or one-quarter section of minimum, or eighty acres of double minimum land, on making proper proof of his right under such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That the collector of customs for the district in which said land is situated is hereby authorized, and it is made his duty to select for such minor children as would be entitled under this law as heirs of any Indian.

To be open to homestead entry by Indians only for six months.

Collector of customs to select for minor children, &c.

Sec. 3. That all actual, permanent, bona fide settlers on any of said lands who settled prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, shall be entitled to enter either under the homestead laws or to pay for at the minimum or double minimum price, as the case may be, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres of the former or eighty acres of the latter class of land on making proof of his settlement and continued residence before the expiration of six months from the passage of this act.

Bona fide settlers on such lands prior to Jan. 1, 1872, entitled to enter, &c.

Sec. 4. That all selections by Indians heretofore made and regularly reported and recognized as valid and proper by the Secretary of the Interior and commissioner of Indian affairs, shall be patented to the respective Indians making the same; and all sales heretofore made and reported where the same are regular and not in conflict with such selections, or with any other valid adverse right, except of the United States, are hereby confirmed, and patents shall issue thereon as in other cases according to law.

Selections heretofore made by Indians, &c., to be patented to them.

Sales regularly made, &c., confirmed, &c.

Sec. 5. That immediately after the expiration of said six months, the secretary shall proceed to restore the remaining lands to market by public notice of not less than thirty days, and after such restoration they shall be subject to the general laws governing the disposition of the public lands of the United States: *Provided*, That none of the lands herein mentioned shall be subject to or taken under any grant of lands for public works or improvements, or by any railroad company.

After six months remaining lands to be restored to market.

Lands not to be taken under land grants, &c.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDXXV.—*An Act to refund Duties paid on Goods, Wares, and Merchandise remaining in Bond or Store on the first Day of August, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.*

June 10, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that parties are entitled to refund of duties paid on goods, wares, and merchandise remaining in public stores or bonded warehouses on the first day of August, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, under the provisions of the eighth section of the act approved June six, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, entitled "An act to reduce duties on imports and to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to draw his warrant upon the Treasurer, directing said Treasurer to re-

Secretary of the Treasury to refund duties to parties entitled under

1872, ch. 315, § 8.
Ante, pp. 237, 238.

fund the same out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872.

1869, ch. 124, § 6. Vol. xv. p. 318.

CHAP. CDXXVI. — *An Act to repeal so much of Section six of an Act entitled "An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and for other Purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, as prohibits Promotions in the Engineer Department of the Army.*

Law forbidding promotions, &c., in the engineer department repealed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of section six of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, as prohibits promotions and new appointments in the engineer department be, and the same is hereby, repealed: *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall authorize promotion in said department above the grade of colonel.

Proviso.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDXXVII. — *An Act to establish certain Post-roads.*

See *Ante*, pp. 17, 25, 30, 100, and *Post*, pp. 414, 586.

Post-roads established in

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be, and are hereby, established as post-roads:

Alabama;

ALABAMA.

From Mitchell to Oswichee.

From Jacksonville, via White Plains and Edwardsville, to Kemp's Store.

From Edwardsville, via Bell's Mills, Arbacoochie, Slate Hill, and Wildwood, to Wedowee.

From Pine Apple to Cokeville.

From Oxford to Kemp's Creek.

From Dadeville, via Howell's Store, to Wetumpka.

Arkansas;

ARKANSAS.

From Taylor's Creek to Cherry Valley.

From Locksburg to Mineral Springs.

From Greensboro' to Powhatan.

From Big Flat to Pineville.

From Sycamore, via Table Rock, McClure's Mills, and Buffalo City, to Yellville.

From Conmey to Quitman.

From Dallas, via Eagle Gap, to Chacoville.

From Batesville, via Black Oak and Mount Olive, to Pineville.

From Antrim, via Okalona, Rome, Beech Creek, and Red Hill, to Camden.

From Fayetteville to Vinitia.

California.

CALIFORNIA.

From Hydesville, via Gibson's Store, Robinson's Store, Coutses Store, and Kickamakie, to Round Valley.

From Reno, in Nevada, to Greenville.

From Independence to Deep Springs.

From Havolah to Mineral Park, in Orizona.

From San Buenaventara to Hueneme.

Post-roads established in California;

From San Diego, via Spring Valley, Cagin Rancho, Valle de los Viegos, Guatary, and Stonewall Mine, to Julian Mines.

From Merced, via Snellings and Coulterville, to Yosemite.

From Coultersville to La Grange.

From San Louis Rey, via Mount Fairview, to Temecula.

From Independence, via Toll House, Deep Spring Valley, and Slida Valley, to Gold Mountain.

From Modesta, via Horr's Ranch and Coultersville, to Yosemite.

From San Diego, via Pamii, San Pascual, Montserate, Wolf's Store, and San Jacinto, to San Bernardino.

From Ballena to Oak Grove.

From Santa Clara, via Lexington, Summit House, San Lorenzo, and Felton, to Santa Cruz.

From Elk Grove, via Sheldon and Cosumnes, to Michigan Bar.

COLORADO.

Colorado;

From Colorado Springs, via Easton, to Gomer's Mills.

From Puebla, via Huerfano Junction, Baggsville, and Los Animas, to Fort Lyon.

DAKOTA.

Dakota;

From Yankton, via Green Island, Nebraska, to Cheyenne, in Wyoming.

From Yankton, via Todd's Ford, to Rockport.

From Medary to Lake Benton, in Minnesota.

From Vermillion, via Turnersville, to Wicklow.

FLORIDA.

Florida;

From Orlando to Cross Prairie.

From Concord to Harrell, via Calvary, in Georgia.

From New Smyrna, via Spring Hill and Lake Beresford, to Hawkinsville.

From Cedar Keys to Sumpterville.

From Orlando, via Lake Marion and Fort Drum, to Saint Lucie.

From Key West, via Charlotte Harbor, to Tampa.

From Fort Mead to Charlotte Harbor.

From Okehumkee, via Sumpterville, to Brooksville.

From New Troy, via Cook's Hammock, to Deadman's Bay.

From Jacksonville, via Callahan, King's Ferry, Coleraine, and Trader's Hill, to Centre Village, Georgia.

GEORGIA.

Georgia;

From Elberton, via Summervale, Cold Water, and Cedar Creek, to Hartwell.

From Penfield to Woodville.

From Boston, via Old Grooverville, Amacilla Station, to Monticello, Florida.

From Danielsville, via Pool's Grove and Antioch, to Elberton.

From Valdosta, via Long Pond, Swilley's Store, to Jennings Post-office, Florida.

From Dearing to Luther.

From Washington, via Baker's Ferry, to Elberton.

ILLINOIS.

Illinois.

From Milford, via Ash Grove, to Buckley.

From Hull's Station, to Richfield.

From Eddyville, via Stonefort, to Sarahville.

From Opdyke, via Harris Grove, to Webb's Prairie.

Post-roads established in Illinois;

From Tamaroa, via Winfield, to Spring Garden.

From McLeansboro, via McLansboro and Tamaroa Road, to Ewing.

Indiana;

INDIANA.

From West Lebanon, via Walnut Grove, to Boswell.

From Lafayette, via Montmorency, Pond Grove, Oxford, Boswell, and Paxton, to Bloomington.

Iowa;

IOWA.

From Manson to Algona.

From West Side, via Levey, Boyer Valley, and Eden, to Storm Lake.

From Jacksonville, via Pond Valley to Cresco.

From Chillicothe to Munterville.

From Eldora, via State Centre, to Des Moines.

From Cherokee to Sibley.

From Levey to Sac City.

From Centreville, via Walnut City and Iconium, to Tyrone.

From Ottumwa, via Ormanville, to Unionville.

From College Springs to Achison, in Missouri.

From Delhi to Hartwick.

Kansas;

KANSAS.

From Neodosha, via Sternerton, Jerett, and Longton, to Elk Falls.

From Osborne City, via valley of the Solomon, to west line of the State.

From Salina, via Lindsburg and Hutchinson, to Pomeroy.

From Jewell City, via Burr Oaks, to Red Cloud.

From Eureka, via Christiana, to Cottonwood Falls.

From Belleplain to Oxford.

From Jewell City, via Aurora, to Beloit.

From Concordia, via Aurora, to Cawker City, in Mitchell county.

From Hutchinson, via Sherman Pomeroy, to Camp Supply, in the Indian Territory.

Kentucky;

KENTUCKY.

From Mayfield, via Cuba and Dukedom, to Dresden.

From Whitesburg to Prestonburg.

From Jamestown to Cumberland City.

From Greensburg, via Vaughn's Store, to Edmonton.

Maryland;

MARYLAND.

From Cumberland to Bottle Run Tannery.

From Wolfsville to Smithburg.

Massachusetts;

MASSACHUSETTS.

From Oak Bluffs Landing to Edgartown.

From Greenfield to Conwa[y].

Maine;

MAINE.

From East Bradford to South La Grange.

Michigan;

MICHIGAN.

From Ionia to Easton.

Minnesota.

MINNESOTA.

From Benson to Indian Agency, at Big Stone Lake.

From Cosmos, via Birch Coolie, to Beaver Falls.

From Montevidio, via Clastes Falls, to Morris.

From Blooming Prairie to Waltham.

Post roads established in

MISSISSIPPI.

Mississippi;

From Brookville to Pickensville.

From Greenville to Rolling Fork.

From Cartersville, via Burnt Mills, Burton's, and Hickory Plains, to Marietta.

From Cold Water, via Taylor's Store, to Tunica Bluff.

From Shubuta to Brookhaven.

From Hernando, via Eudora, to De Soto Front.

From Iuka to Pikesville.

From Paulding, via Etahoma and Laconia, to Taylorville.

From Vernon, via Woodbine, to Satartia.

From Morton to Polkville.

From Bolton to Brownsville.

MISSOURI.

Missouri;

From Crocker to Lima Creek.

From California, via Jamestown, Prairie Houce, Gooches Mills, and Overton, to Rocheport.

From Cornelia, via Burnett's Station, to Windsor.

From Nevada to Moundville.

From Linn, via Mount Ariel, to Owen's Mills.

From Little Osage, via Metz, Prior's Creek, and Duncan, to Barnesville.

From O'Fallon to Wellsburg.

From Wellsburg, via Chain-of-Rocks, to Old Monroe.

From New Hope to Falmouth.

From Georgia, via Galesburg, to Minersville.

From Willow Springs, via Richville, to Buffalo City.

From Columbia, via Stephens' Store and Millersburg, to Fulton.

From Iberia to Dixon.

From West Plains, via Speers Mills, to Gainesville.

From West Plains to Mountain Home.

From Salem, via Carpentersville, Sammensville, Harlem's Mills, Cross Roads, and Layo Store, to West Plains.

From Maysville to Rochester.

From Frankford, on St. Louis and Keokuk Railroad, via Spencersburg, to Curryville.

NEW YORK.

New York,

From Kelloggsville to New Hope.

From New Bremen, via Beaver Falls, to Croghan.

From Franklinville to Elgin.

From Panama to North Clymer.

From Hedgesville to Rathbunville.

From Masonville, via East Masonville, to Sidney Centre.

From Windham Centre to Jewett.

From Ellenville to Drown'd Lands.

From Mayfield, via Cranberry Creek, to Northville.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire.

From Harrisville, via Pottersville, to Keene.

Post-roads established in North Carolina;

NORTH CAROLINA.

From Mull Store to Happy Home.

From Black River Chapel to Kelley's Cove.

Nevada;

NEVADA.

From Austin to Lida.

From Montezuma, via Alida, to Gold Mountain.

Nebraska;

NEBRASKA.

From Kearney Station, via Fort Kearney, Republican City, to Truesdale and Hays' City, in Kansas.

From North Platte, via Stockville, to Hays' City, in Kansas.

From Exeter, via Empire, Glengary, and Jersey City, to Big Sandy.

New Jersey;

NEW JERSEY.

From Meshanic, via Allendale and Rock Mills, to Blawenburgh.

From Dover to Mine Hill.

From Walpack Centre to Branchville.

Ohio;

OHIO.

From Frazersburg, via West Carlisle, to New Guilford.

From Mount Airy to New Baltimore.

From Blue Rock to Young Hickory.

From St. Clair to Calcutta.

From Whipple to Masterton.

From Salem Centre, via Danville, to Kyger.

Pennsylvania;

PENNSYLVANIA.

From Harrisonville, via Sype's Mills and Needmore, to Warfordsburg.

From Bloomsburg, via Mordansville, Rohesburg, and Stillwater, to Benton.

From New Brighton, via Bush Creek, to Barrisville.

From Jackson Corners to Philipsburg.

From Pocono to Houser's Mills.

From State-Lick, via McVill, to North Buffalo.

From McIntire to Ralston.

Maryland;

MARYLAND.

From Fairview to Cearfoss Cross-Roads.

From Wolfsville to Smithburg.

From Middletown to Beallsville.

South Carolina.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

From Union Court-House, via Burnt Factory, to Woodruff.

From Spartanburg to Gowansville.

From Walhalla, via Colonel's Fork, Bachelor's Retreat, Orkeney Snow Creek, and Warsaw, to Walhalla.

Texas;

TEXAS.

From Cleburne to George's Creek.

Tennessee.

TENNESSEE.

From Richland Station to Lafayette.

From Brentwood, via Millview, to Hardison.

From Dover to Tobacco Point.

Post-roads established in Tennessee;

From Waynesboro', via Copeland, Martin's Mills, Giles Mills, and Lowryville, to Hamburg.

From Troy, via Millenville, to Tiptonville.

From Trezevant, via McLemaresville, to Terry.

From Asheville, via West Fork of Ivy and Upper Laurel and Indian Creek, to Jonesboro'.

From Lawrenceburg, via Newburg, to Centreville.

From Lawrenceburg to Waynesboro'.

VIRGINIA.

Virginia;

From Summerfield, via Spring Valley, to Stepens Creek.

From Blacksburg, via Prices Fork, to Cowan's Mills.

From Baptist Valley to Knob.

From Independence, via Tongs Gap, Clems Branch, and Flat Ridge, to Rye Valley.

From Laurel Grove to Cartersburg.

From Buffalo Gap to Deerfield.

From Mount Airy Depot to Davis's Mill.

From Martin's Station to Drapers Valley.

From Vicker's Switch to Price's Fork.

VERMONT.

Vermont;

From Marshfield to Cabot.

From Norrisville to South Danville.

WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin;

From Galesville to North Bend.

WYOMING.

Wyoming;

From Rawlin's Springs to Seminole City.

WEST VIRGINIA.

West Virginia.

From Pennsborough to Henry Fings, on Grass Run.

From Winfield to Scott Depot, on Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

From Manns Ferry to Union.

From Kanawha C. H., via Copenhavens Mill, to Walton.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDXXVIII. — *An Act for the Construction of a Custom-house, bonded Warehouse, and Post-office at Port Huron, Michigan.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to purchase, at private sale or by condemnation, in pursuance of the statute of the State of Michigan, a suitable lot of ground in the city of Port Huron, State of Michigan, and to cause to be erected thereon a building suitable for the accommodation of the custom-house, bonded warehouse, and other government offices in that city; the lot of land and the building thereon, when completed, upon plans to be previously made and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall not exceed the cost of two hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no money to be appropriated for this purpose shall be available until a valid title to the land shall be vested in the United States, and until the State of Michigan shall cede its jurisdiction over the same and relinquish the right to tax or assess the same while the United States shall be the possessor thereof.

Site to be obtained at Port Huron, Mich., for custom-house, &c.

Land and buildings not to cost over, &c.

No money to be appropriated until, &c.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDXXIX. — *An Act appropriating ten thousand Dollars for a Statue of General John A. Rawlins.*

Appropriation for statue of General John A. Rawlins.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to procure a life-sized statue of General John A. Rawlins, late Secretary of War, to be placed as a centre-piece of a fountain in Franklin square, the design to be approved of by the commissioner of public buildings and grounds, the architect of the Capitol extension, and the librarian of Congress.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872.

See 1873, ch. 319.
Post, p. 623.

CHAP. CDXXX. — *An Act for the Relief of certain Indians in the Central Superintendency.*

Preamble.

Whereas the members of the tribe of Ottawa Indians of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf have presented their petition earnestly requesting that a sale be made of their lands, premises, assets, and other property in the State of Kansas, and that the proceeds thereof be distributed in severalty to the present members of said tribe, their heirs or assigns: Therefore,

Inventory to be taken of the unsold lands, and certain other property of the Ottawa Indians of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf.
Vol. xii. p. 1238.
Vol. xv. p. 518;

and appraisement thereof to be made.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed and required to have an inventory taken of all the lands and appurtenances thereto appertaining, remaining unsold, mentioned in the sixth article of the treaty between the United States and said tribe of Indians, concluded June twenty-fourth, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and proclaimed July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, or acquired, held, or controlled under authority conferred by said article, including any lands formerly trust-lands, belonging to said tribe, purchased and held by the trustees provided for in said article, including also any land acquired by the trustees of the Ottawa University under authority of the twtieth article of the treaty of July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, between the United States and the Senecas, mixed Senecas, Shawnees, and other Indians, or in any other manner; together, also, with the section of land reserved under the provisions of said article of the treaty aforesaid for the location of a school and the appurtenances thereto appertaining; also, of all bonds, notes, mortgages, moneys, credits, assets, and other property arising from sales heretofore made of lands mentioned in the said sixth article of said treaty or from sale of lands purchased by the trustees provided for therein, or from any other source, and the said lands, premises, appurtenances, bonds, notes, mortgages, credits, and assets, and other property aforesaid shall be inventoried and appraised by three commissioners, who shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. After the inventory and appraisement of said lands, premises, appurtenances, bonds, notes, mortgages, moneys, credits, assets, and other property aforesaid as herein provided, the Secretary of the Interior shall be, and hereby is, authorized and required forthwith to take possession for the United States, advertise and sell the same upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe: *Provided, however,* That such advertisement shall be inserted once in each week for four weeks successively, in a newspaper published and having general circulation in Franklin county, Kansas, and for the same length of time in the State paper of Kansas, published at the city of Topeka, State of Kansas: *And provided further,* That no bid shall be accepted which may be less than the appraised value of such premises and other property: *And provided further,* That said bonds, notes, mortgages, credits, personal property, and assets shall be sold in separate parcels, and the lands shall be sold in parcels of not more than one hundred and sixty acres

Such lands and property to be advertised for sale and sold;
how advertised;
mode of sale.

No one to purchase more than, &c.

each; and no purchaser shall be permitted to purchase more than one quarter section thereof. Upon the payment of the purchase-money of said lands upon the terms and conditions aforesaid, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be issued to the purchaser or purchasers patents for the same. Such lands and the whole thereof shall be subject to taxation as other lands in the State of Kansas are taxable, notwithstanding any provisions of law heretofore existing. The said commissioners are authorized to examine, under oath, any person or persons touching the property, credits, or assets hereinbefore mentioned, and to compel the production of such books, or other testimony as may pertain to the same; and for this purpose they are, and each of them is, hereby empowered to administer all necessary oaths, and the trustees acting under said sixth article of said treaty are hereby required upon demand, to account to said commissioners for all moneys, property, choses in action or asset*t*s, of any description that may be now, or at any time heretofore has been in their possession or or under their control, and the trust created by virtue of said article is hereby discharged, vacated, and declared at an end; but nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to relieve the said trustees, or any of them, from any liability incurred in the management or disposition of said property or any part thereof. The proceeds of such sales shall be paid to the several members of the said tribe, their heirs or assigns, per capita; and in case any of the members of said tribe are minors, then such sums of money as are due or coming to them from such proceeds shall be paid to the guardian of such minors appointed under the laws of the State of Kansas. The commissioners to be appointed under the provisions of this act shall receive compensation for their services at the rate of five dollars for each day actually engaged in the duties herein designated, in addition to the amount paid by them for actual travel and other necessary expenses, and the said sums and expenses shall be paid out of the funds arising from the sales of the property herein provided to be disposed of.

Patents for purchasers.

Lands to be subject to taxation in Kansas.

Power of commissioners to appraise in making examinations as to said property.

Proceeds of sales, how to be applied.

Compensation of commissioners;

to be paid from sales.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDXXXI. — *An Act to authorize the President of the United States to appoint one or more Commissioners to represent the Government of the United States at the International Exposition of Agriculture, Industry, and Fine Arts, to be held at Vienna in eighteen hundred and seventy-three.*

June 10, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint one or more agents to represent the government of the United States at the international exposition of agriculture, industry, and fine arts, to be held at Vienna in eighteen hundred and seventy-three: *Provided,* That such appointments shall not impose on this government any liability for the expense which they may occasion.

President may appoint agents to represent the United States at the international exposition at Vienna.

Proviso.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDXXXII. — *An Act confirming and extending a Patent-right to Levi W. Pond and Eau Claire Lumber Company.*

June 10, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the rights described in the letters-patent granted on the fourth day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, to Levi W. Pond and Eau Claire Lumber Company, of the county of Eau Claire, and State of Wisconsin, and citizens of the United States, to an invention therein described and referred to, be granted, confirmed, and extended to the said Levi W. Pond and Eau Claire Lumber Company, their heirs and assigns, for the full term of seventeen years from the first day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy, notwithstanding that said invention may have been to some extent possessed and enjoyed

Letters-patent heretofore granted to Levi W. Pond and Eau Claire Lumber Co. extended.

by the public prior to the date of the application for said letters-patent, which was filed on the twenty-third day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, said invention so granted and confirmed being described in said letters and application as an "Improved device for sheering booms—letters-patent number eighty thousand six hundred and sixty-three, dated August fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight — Levi W. Pond, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, assignor to himself and Eau Claire Lumber Company, of same place:" *Provided*, That all rights and privileges heretofore sold and granted by said patentees to make, construct, use, or vend the said invention, and not forfeited by the purchasers or grantees, shall inure to, and be enjoyed by, such purchasers or grantees respectively as fully and upon the same conditions, during the period hereby granted, as for the term that did exist when such sale or grant was made.

Rights, &c., heretofore sold.

Persons who had erected such machine, &c., for more than, &c., to have the right to use that specific machine.

Sec. 2. That any person who had, more than two years prior to the date of the application for said letters-patent, bona fide erected or constructed any such machine or structure for the purpose of putting said invention into use in any of its modifications, shall have and enjoy the right of using said invention in any such specific machine or structure so actually erected more than two years prior to the date of said application for said letters-patent as aforesaid, in all respects as though this act had not been passed: *Provided, however*, That no person without grant or license from said patentees, or their assigns, shall have or enjoy by virtue of this act any other or greater privileges or rights than he would have or enjoy if this act had not been passed.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDXXXIII.—*An Act to provide for the Erection of a Building suitable for the Use of the United States Courts, Post-office, and other necessary Government Offices, at Raleigh, North Carolina.*

Suitable building to be erected at Raleigh, N. C.

Court-house, post-office, &c.

Appropriation.

Plans and estimates.

Limit to cost.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be erected a suitable building with a fire-proof vault extending to each story, at Raleigh, in the State of North Carolina, for the use and accommodation of the courts of the United States, post-office, and other offices of the government. And for such purpose there is hereby appropiated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, one hundred thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall cause proper plans and estimates to be made, so that the whole expenditure for the erection and completion of the said building shall not exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872.

1864, ch. 95.
Vol. xiii. p. 85.
1867, ch. 150.
Vol. xiv. p. 426.

CHAP. CDXXXIV.—*An Act amendatory of an Act approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An Act amendatory of 'An Act to provide a temporary Government for the Territory of Montana,' approved May twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four."*

Legislative assemblies of territories of the United States may by general laws permit corporations to be formed for certain purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the first section of an act approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act amendatory of 'An act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Montana,' approved May twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four," so far as relates to incorporations which have been, or which may hereafter be, created and organized for the business of mining, manufacturing, or other industrial pursuits, on the construction or operation of railroads, wagon-roads, irrigating ditches, and the colonization and improvement of lands in connection therewith, or for colleges, seminaries, churches, libraries, or any benevolent, charitable or scientific association, and for all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States, under the general incorporation laws of any Territory of the United States, shall be construed as having authorized and as authorizing the legislative assemblies of the Territories of the United States, by general incorporation acts, to permit persons to associate together as bodies corporate for purposes above named.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDXXXV.—*An Act to reimburse the State of Nevada for Expenses incurred while a Territory in Purchase of a Prison and in Support of United States Courts.*

June 10, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of sixty thousand dollars, to be received in full payment of all claims against the United States for expenses incurred by said Territory of Nevada.

Nevada to be reimbursed for expenses of courts and a prison, incurred while a territory.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDXXXVI.—*An Act for the Relief of certain Tribes of Indians in the northern Superintendency.*

June 10, 1872.
See *Post*, p. 517.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That with the consent and concurrence of the Omaha tribe of Indians, expressed in open council in the usual manner, the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, authorized to cause to be surveyed, if necessary, a portion of their reservation in the State of Nebraska, not exceeding fifty thousand acres, to be taken from the western part thereof, and to be separated from the remaining portion of said reservation by a line running along the section lines from north to south. The said lands so separated shall be appraised by three competent commissioners, one of whom shall be selected by said Omaha tribe of Indians in open council, and the other two shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. After the survey and appraisement of said lands, as herein provided, the Secretary of the Interior shall be, and hereby is, authorized to offer the same for sale for cash in hand; and sealed proposals, duly invited by public advertisements, shall be received for the same for tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres each, and also for the entire body offered; and he shall be, and hereby is, authorized to accept the proposal for the entire tract, or the highest bids for separate tracts, whichever shall be deemed best for the interests of the Indians: *Provided*, That no bids for separate tracts shall be accepted which may be less than the appraised value of such tract, nor less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; or for the entire tract which shall be less than the aggregate appraised value of the same, nor less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. The proceeds of such sale shall be placed to the credit of said Indians on the books of the treasury of the United States, and bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, except such portion thereof as the Secretary of the Interior, with the approval of the President of the United States, may deem necessary to be expended for their immediate use in improving and fencing farms, building houses, purchasing implements of agriculture and live stock, and in establishing and supporting schools: *Provided also*, That not more than twenty-five per centum of the principal of the aggregate amount of sales of said lands shall be expended in any one year: *Provided*, That no sale shall be approved unless the average sales of each of said parcels of said land shall be at least two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

Western part of reservation of the Omahas in Nebraska to be separated and surveyed, if, &c.;

to be appraised.

Proposals for purchase for cash, as a whole or in tracts, to be invited by advertisement.

Best bid to be accepted.

Certain bids to be rejected.

Proceeds of sale to be placed to credit of the Indians, at interest, except, &c.,

Provisos.

Sec. 2. That with the consent and concurrence of the Pawnee tribe of Indians, expressed in open council in the usual manner, the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, authorized to cause to be surveyed, if nec-

Portion of the reservation of the Pawnees in Nebraska to be separated and surveyed and appraised.

essary, a portion of their reservation in the State of Nebraska, not exceeding fifty thousand acres, to be taken from that part of said reservation lying south of Loup Fork. The said lands so surveyed shall be appraised by three competent commissioners, one of whom shall be selected by the said Pawnee tribe of Indians in open council, and the other two shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. After the survey and appraisement of said lands, as herein provided, the Secretary of the Interior shall be, and hereby is, authorized to offer the same for sale, for cash in hand, in the same manner and with the same restrictions as provided in the first section of this act relating to the Omaha lands; and the proceeds of such sale shall be placed to the credit of said Indians on the books of the treasury of the United States, and bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, except such portion thereof as the Secretary of the Interior, with the approval of the President of the United States, may deem necessary to be expended for their immediate use, as directed in the said first section of this act.

Proposals for purchase to be invited.

Proceeds of sales, how to be applied.

Part of the reservation of the Otoe and Missouria Indians to be separated, surveyed, and appraised.

Sec. 3. That with the consent and concurrence of the Otoe and Missouria tribe of Indians, expressed in open council in the usual manner, the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, authorized to cause to be surveyed, if necessary, a portion of their reservation lying in the States of Nebraska and Kansas, not exceeding eighty thousand acres, to be taken from the western part thereof, lying west of the Big Blue river, part of said tract lying in the State of Nebraska, and part lying in the State of Kansas. The said lands so surveyed shall be appraised by three competent commissioners, one of whom shall be selected by said Otoe and Missouria tribe of Indians in open council, and the other two shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. After the survey and appraisement of said lands, as herein provided, the Secretary of the Interior shall be, and hereby is, authorized to offer the same for sale, for cash in hand, in the same manner and with the same restrictions as provided in the first section of this act relating to the Omaha lands; and the proceeds of such sale shall be placed to the credit of said Indians on the books of the treasury of the United States, and bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, except such portion thereof as the Secretary of the Interior, with the approval of the President of the United States, may deem necessary to be expended for their immediate use, as directed in the said first section of this act.

Proposals for purchase for cash to be invited.

Proceeds of sales, how to be applied.

Part of the reservation of the Sac and Fox of the Missouri tribe of Indians to be separated, surveyed, and appraised.

Sec. 4. That with the consent and concurrence of the Sac and Fox of the Missouri tribe of Indians, expressed in open council in the usual manner, the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, authorized to cause to be surveyed, if necessary, a portion or the whole of their reservation in the State of Nebraska, containing about sixteen thousand acres. The said lands so surveyed shall be appraised by three competent commissioners, one of whom shall be selected by said Sac and Fox of the Missouri tribe of Indians in open council, and the other two shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. After the survey and appraisement of said lands, as herein provided, the Secretary of the Interior shall be, and hereby is, authorized to offer the same for sale, for cash in hand, in the same manner and with the same restrictions as provided in the first section of this act relating to the Omaha lands; and the proceeds of such sale shall be placed to the credit of the said Indians on the books of the treasury of the United States, and bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, except such portion thereof as the Secretary of the Interior, with the approval of the President of the United States, may deem necessary to be expended for their immediate use, as directed in the said first section of this act, or for their removal to the Indian Territory or elsewhere, in case they desire to remove.

Proposals for purchase for cash, to be invited.

Proceeds of sales, how to be applied.

Patents for lands sold under

Sec. 5. That in all patents of lands sold under authority of this act, there shall be inserted a clause forever prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on said lands, under pain of forfeiture of title thereto; and due notice of this provision shall be given in the advertisement offering said lands for sale.

this act to contain a clause prohibiting sale of intoxicating liquors thereon, under, &c.

Notice thereof in advertisement.

SEC. 6. That the commissioners to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, under the provisions of this act, shall receive compensation for their services at the rate of eight dollars for each day actually engaged in the duties herein designated, in addition to the amount paid by them for actual travelling and other necessary expenses.

Pay of appraisers of lands under this act.

APPROVED, June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDXXXVII. — *An Act to grant the Right of Way through the public Lands to the Eastern Nevada Railroad Company.*

June 10, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of aiding the Eastern Nevada Railroad Company, the same being a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Nevada, to construct and operate a railroad from the town of Elko to the town of Hamilton city, all in Nevada, the right of way through the public lands be, and the same is, hereby, granted to said Eastern Nevada Railroad Company, its successors and assigns, for the construction of a railroad as proposed; and the right is hereby given to said corporation to take from the public lands adjacent to the line of said road material for the construction thereof. Said way is granted to said railroad to the extent of one hundred feet in width on each side of said road where it may pass through the public domain; also, all necessary ground for station buildings, work-shops, depots, machine-shops, switches, side-tracks, turn-tables, and water stations, not to exceed twenty acres, not mineral lands, for each ten miles of the entire length of said road: *Provided*, That the right herein granted shall not preclude the construction of other roads through any cañon, defile, or pass.

Right of way through the public lands granted to the Eastern Nevada R. R. Co.;

and to take material from adjacent lands.

Extent of grant.

Other roads may be built through any defile.

SEC. 2. That the acceptance of this act by the said Eastern Nevada Railroad Company shall be signified in writing, under the corporate seal of said company, duly executed pursuant to the direction of its board of directors first had and obtained, which acceptance shall be made within one year after the passage of this act, and not afterward, and shall be deposited with the Secretary of the Interior; and within the same period the said company shall also file with said Secretary of the Interior a map of the definite location of the entire line of the road, and the said secretary shall thereupon take the requisite steps, by withdrawal or otherwise, to protect said right of way: *Provided, however*, That the entire line of said road, in manner in accordance with its charter, shall be fully completed within two years from date of approval of this act, or in default thereof, the right of way hereby granted shall be forfeited and revert to the United States.

Act to be accepted in writing within one year, and map of location filed.

Entire road to be completed within two years.

APPROVED, June 10, 1872.

RESOLUTIONS.

[No. 1.] *Joint Resolution donating certain condemned Cannon for a Soldiers' Monument.*

Jan. 16, 1872.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized, if the same can be done without detriment to the government, to issue and deliver six condemned cannon and twenty-four cannon balls to the corporate authorities of the town of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, for the purpose of aiding in the erection of a soldiers' monument at that place.

Condemned cannon, &c., for soldiers' monument at Pittsfield, Mass.

Approved, January 16, 1872.

[No. 2.] *Joint Resolution to authorize the Erection of a colossal Statue of the late Admiral Farragut.*

April 16, 1872.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the committees on public buildings and grounds of the Senate and House of Representatives be, and they are hereby, instructed to inspect all models for a colossal statue of the late Admiral Farragut that may be presented to them on or before the first of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and select therefrom, within thirty days thereafter, the one that in their judgment shall be the most faithful likeness in form and feature, and the most appropriate to commemorate the deeds and character of the said admiral; and that the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, directed to contract with the sculptor who shall have prepared the model so selected, for a colossal statue of the said admiral, at a cost not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, to be erected in Farragut square, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, or in such other place as he may designate: *Provided,* That if no such model shall be presented on or before the time designated which the said committees shall agree upon as a work of art entirely worthy as a tribute of the nation to the naval hero whose memory it is proposed to commemorate, they may reject any and all so presented, and report the fact to their respective houses.

Models for a colossal statue of Admiral Farragut to be inspected, and the most appropriate one selected, and contract made with sculptor, &c.

[Time extended. *Post*, p. 637.]

Proviso.

Approved, April 16, 1872.

[No. 3.] *Joint Resolution granting condemned Cannon for the Erection of a Soldiers' Monument at Mound City, Illinois.*

April 22, 1872.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, authorized to deliver to the governor of the State of Illinois four pieces of condemned brass cannon, and thirty round shot of proper size, to be used in the erection of a soldiers' monument at Mound city, Illinois.

Condemned cannon, &c., for soldiers' monument at Mound City, Illinois.

Approved, April 22, 1872.

[No. 4.] *Joint Resolution appointing Commissioners to inquire into Depredations on the Frontiers of the State of Texas.*

May 7, 1872.

Whereas there are complaints of many depredations having been committed for several years past upon the frontiers of the State of Texas, by

Preamble.

bands of Indians and Mexicans who crossed the Rio Grande river into the State of Texas, murdering the inhabitants or carrying them into captivity, and destroying or carrying away the property of the citizens of said State; as also that bands of Indians have committed and continue to commit like depredations on the property, lives, and liberty of the citizens along the northern and northwestern frontiers of said State: Therefore,

Commissioners to be appointed to inquire into depredations committed by Indians, &c., upon the frontiers of Texas;

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to appoint three persons to act as commissioners to inquire into the extent and character of said depredations, by whom committed, their residence, or country inhabited by them, the persons murdered or carried into captivity, the character and value of the property destroyed or carried away, from what portions of said State, and to whom the same belonged.

to proceed to the frontiers, and after notice take testimony;

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of said commissioners, or a majority of them, as soon as practicable, to proceed to the frontiers of said State, and take the testimony, under oath, of such witnesses as may appear before them, after having given notice for ten days previous, by publication in the nearest newspaper, of the time and place of their meeting, of all such depredations, when, where, by, and upon whom committed, and shall make up and transmit to the President full reports of their said investigations.

their pay and expenses.

Appropriation. See 1873, ch. 20. *Post*, p. 406.

SEC. 3. That said commissioners shall be entitled to and receive as compensation for their services, the sum of ten dollars per day each, and their travelling expenses to each, for and during the time they shall be engaged in said service; and the sum of six thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to pay the expenses of said investigation and said commissioners.

APPROVED, May 7, 1872.

June 6, 1872.

[No. 6.] *Joint Resolution providing for a more effective System of Quarantine on the Southern and Gulf Coasts.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS experience has proved that the present system of quarantine on the southern and gulf coasts is inefficient to prevent the ravages of yellow fever in the cities and towns of that section: Therefore,

Investigation to be had with reference to the establishment of a more effective system of quarantine on the southern and gulf coasts.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, directed to detail one or more medical officers of the regular army, who shall, during the coming season, visit each town or port on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic coast, which is subject or liable to invasions of yellow fever, and shall confer with the authorities of such port or town, with reference to the establishment of a more uniform and effective system of quarantine, and who shall ascertain all facts having reference to the outbreaks of this disease in such ports or towns, and whether any system of quarantine is likely to be effective in preventing invasions of yellow fever, and, if so, what system will least interfere with the interests of commerce at said ports; and shall make, also, a detailed report on this subject to the Secretary of War, through the surgeon-general, on or before the assembling of the third session of the Forty-second Congress, in December, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

APPROVED, June 6, 1872.

PUBLIC ACTS OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

Passed at the Third Session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the second day of December, A. D. 1872, *and was adjourned without day on Tuesday the fourth day of March, A. D.* 1873.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, President. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Vice-President and President of the Senate. JAMES G. BLAINE, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHAP. I. — *An Act making an Appropriation for the Repairs, Furnishing, and Ornamentation of the United States Custom-house and Post-office at Bath, Maine.*

Dec. 10, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the repair, furnishing, and heating of the United States custom-house and post-office at Bath, in the State of Maine, and for grading the grounds, to be expended in accordance with existing laws.

Appropriation for custom-house and post-office, at Bath, Maine.

APPROVED, December 10, 1872.

CHAP. II. — *An Act to authorize the Issuance of College Scrip to the State of Arkansas, and for other Purposes.*

Dec. 13, 1872.

Preamble.
1862, ch. 130, vol. xii. p. 503.
1866, ch. 209, vol. xiv. p. 208.
1868, ch. 256, vol. xv. p. 227.
1870, ch. 81. vol. xvi. p. 116.

WHEREAS the State of Arkansas has complied with all the provisions and requirements of an act entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and other acts amendatory thereto: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Department of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue at once, and deliver to the secretary of the State of Arkansas, the full amount of college scrip, to wit, one hundred and fifty thousand acres, and ninety thousand acres to the secretary of the board of trustees of the Florida State Agricultural College of the State of Florida, as provided for in said act, to be used and appropriated to and for the purposes and objects in said act specified, and none other: *Provided*, That no scrip as aforesaid shall be delivered to the authorities of the State of Arkansas until said State shall have made some satisfactory arrangement by which the bonds of said State, principal and interest, now held by the United States as Indian trust funds, shall be funded in new bonds authorized to be issued by said State for this purpose.

College scrip to be issued to the State of Arkansas and to the Florida State Agricultural College.

State of Arkansas to first fund certain old bonds.

SEC. 2. That the time within which the State of Indiana may comply with the provisions of the act of July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to amend the fifth section of an act entitled

Time within which the State of Indiana may

provide an agricultural college, extended.
1866, ch. 209.
Vol. xiv. p. 208.

'An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts,' approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so as to extend the time within which the provisions of said act shall be accepted and such colleges established," is hereby extended so that the State of Indiana shall have the period of two years after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, within which to provide at least one college, as described in the fourth section of an act entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Approved, December 13, 1872.

Dec. 17, 1872.

CHAP. IV. — *An Act to authorize the Construction of Bridges across the Ohio River, and to prescribe the Dimensions of the same.*

Bridges across the Ohio river authorized.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any persons or corporations, having lawful authority therefor, may hereafter erect bridges across the Ohio river, for railroad or other uses, upon compliance with the provisions and requirements of this act.

Construction of bridges across the Ohio river above the mouth of the Big Sandy;
below.

Sec. 2. That every bridge hereafter erected across the Ohio river, above the mouth of the Big Sandy, shall have at least one span of a height of not less than ninety feet above low water, and of not less than forty feet above local highest water, measured to the bottom chord of the bridge; that every bridge hereafter erected across the Ohio river below the mouth of the Big Sandy, shall have at least one span of a height of not less than one hundred feet above low water, and of not less than forty feet above highest water, measured to the bottom chord of the bridge; that this high span shall give a clear opening of at least four hundred feet between the piers, measured at right angles to the current at every stage, and that it shall be placed over the main channel of the river used by boats during ordinary stages of water: *Provided, however,* That any one company, lawfully authorized by the States of West Virginia and Ohio, is hereby authorized to construct a bridge across the Ohio river, from the city of Wheeling, in the State of West Virginia, to the opposite side of said river within the State of Ohio, with a span over the main channel of not less than three hundred and fifty feet in length, and in all other respects conformable and subject to the provisions of this act, so far as the same are applicable to bridges about the mouth of the Big Sandy: *And provided,* That in case this high span is not over the low-water channel, suitable arrangements be made elsewhere to permit the passage of single boats under the bridge at low water; that all bridges over the Ohio river, below the Covington and Cincinnati suspension bridge, shall have, in addition to the high span prescribed above, a pivot-draw, giving two clear openings of one hundred and sixty feet each, measured at right angles to the current at the average stage of water in the river, and located in a part of the bridge that can be safely and conveniently reached at that stage; and that said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passage of boats, whose construction shall not be such as to admit of their passage under the stationary spans of said bridge, except when trains are passing over the same; but in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw before or after the passage of trains.

Bridge authorized across the Ohio river at Wheeling, West Virginia.

Passage of single boats.

Bridges below the Covington and Cincinnati suspension bridge.
Draws.

Piers.
Ripraps, &c.

Sec. 3. That the piers of the high span and the piers of the draw shall be built parallel with the current at that stage of the river which is most important for navigation; and that no ripraps or other outside protection for imperfect foundation will be permitted in the channel-way of the high span, or of the draw openings

SEC. 4. That any person, company, or corporation authorized to construct a bridge across the Ohio river shall give notice, by publication for one week in newspapers having a wide circulation, in not less than two newspapers in the cities of Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Louisville, for bridges, above the mouth of the Big Sandy, and in the cities of Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, Saint Louis, Memphis, and New Orleans, for bridges below the mouth of the Big Sandy, and shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination, a design and drawings of the bridge and piers, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of at least one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction of the current at all stages, and the soundings accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject by the Secretary of War; and if the Secretary of War is satisfied that the provisions of the law have been complied with in regard to location, the building of the piers may be at once commenced; but if it shall appear that the conditions prescribed by this act cannot be complied with at the lŏcation where it is desired to construct the bridge, the Secretary of War shall, after considering any remonstrances filed against the building of said bridge, and furnishing copies of such remonstrances to the board of engineers provided for in this act, detail a board composed of three experienced officers of the corps of engineers, to examine the case, and may, on their recommendation, authorize such modifications in the requirements of this act, as to location and piers, as will permit the construction of the bridge; not, however, diminishing the width of the spans contemplated by this act: *Provided*, That the free navigation of the river be not materially injured thereby.

Persons, &c., authorized to construct a bridge across the Ohio river to give what notice;

to submit plans and maps to Secretary of War.

Building of bridge may be commenced if, &c.

Provisions of this act may be modified if board of engineer officers recommend.

Free navigation.

SEC. 5. That all parties owning, occupying, or operating bridges over the Ohio river shall maintain, at their own expense, from sunset to sunrise throughout the year, such lights on their bridges as may be required by the light-house board for the security of navigation; and all persons owning, occupying, or operating any bridge over the Ohio river shall, in any event, maintain all lights on their bridge that may be necessary for the security of navigation.

Lights to be maintained on the bridges.

SEC. 6. That any bridge constructed under this act, and according to its limitations, shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which, also, no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to said bridge; and the United States shall have the right of way for postal-telegraph purposes across any such bridge; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the navigation of said river, created by the construction of any bridge under this act, the cause or question arising may be tried before the district court of the United States of any State in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge touches.

Bridges to be lawful structures and post-routes. Charges, &c.

Postal telegraph. Litigation.

SEC. 7. That the right to alter or amend this act, so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said river by the future construction of bridges, is hereby expressly reserved, without any liability of the government for damages on account of the alteration or amendment of this act, or on account of the prevention or requiring the removal of any such obstructions; and if any change be made in the plan of construction of any bridge constructed under this act, during the progress of the work thereon or before the completion of such bridge, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, and any change in the construction, or any alteration of any such bridge that may

This act may be altered.

Changes in plans of construction.

be directed at any time by Congress, shall be made at the cost and expense of the owners thereof.

Repeal of law authorizing bridge over the Ohio river at Paducah.

Vol. xvi. p. 53.

Sec. 8. That joint resolution number ten, approved April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Ohio river at Paducah, be, and the same hereby is, repealed.

Standard steam pressure for tow and freight boats on the Mississippi river and tributaries.

1871, ch. 100, § 11, clause 3.

Vol. xvi. p. 445.

Sec. 9. That the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the better security of life on vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam," &c., approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, so far as they relate to the limitation of steam pressure of steamboats used exclusively for towing and carrying freight on the Mississippi river and its tributaries, are hereby so far modified as to substitute for such boats one hundred and fifty pounds of steam pressure in place of one hundred and ten pounds, as provided in said act for the standard pressure upon standard boilers of forty-two inches diameter, and of plates of one-quarter of an inch in thickness; and such boats may, on the written permit of the supervising inspector of the district in which such boats shall carry on their business for a period of twelve months from and after the passage of this act, be permitted to carry steam above the standard pressure of one hundred and ten pounds, but not exceeding the standard pressure of one hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch.

Approved, December 17, 1872.

Dec. 17, 1872.

CHAP. V.—*An Act to fix the Salary of the Members of the Board of Health of the District of Columbia.*

Salary of members of board of health in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the members of the board of health of the District of Columbia shall be paid a salary of two thousand dollars each, annually, and the salary of the persons now constituting said board shall be paid from the date of their appointments, respectively.

Approved, December 17, 1872.

Dec. 19, 1872.

CHAP. VIII.—*An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to transport in a Government Vessel, free of Duty, a Monument designed by Admiral Porter to be erected in the Grounds of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, in Memory of the Officers, Seamen, and Marines of the Navy who fell in Defence of the Union.*

Monument in memory of the officers, &c., of the navy, to be brought from Rome in a public vessel and admitted free of duty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to admit, free of duty, the monument designed by Admiral Porter, and now being executed in Rome by Franklin Simmons, the American sculptor, to the memory of the officers, seamen, and marines of the navy who fell in defence of the Union. And the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to have the said monument conveyed to the United States in a public vessel, and landed at Annapolis, Maryland, where it is to be erected in the Naval Academy grounds.

Approved, December 19, 1872.

Dec. 24, 1872.

CHAP. XII.—*An Act authorizing the Construction of Railroad-bridges across the Mobile River and other navigable Streams tributary to Mobile Bay, in Accordance with the Acts of the Legislature of the State of Alabama, and to establish them as Post-roads.*

Drawbridges may be erected over the Mobile river, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress be, and the same is hereby, given to the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad Company to erect one or more drawbridges over the Mobile river and other navigable streams tributary to Mobile bay, in accordance with the acts of the legislature of Alabama incorporating said company:

Provided, That the said drawbridges shall be so constructed as not to interfere with the free or to materially or substantially obstruct the free navigation of said streams, beyond what is necessary in order to carry into effect the rights and privileges hereby granted; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction, or alleged obstruction, to the free navigation of said river, the cause may be tried before the district court of the United States of the State of Alabama in which any portion of said obstruction or bridges touches: *And provided also*, That said drawbridges shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passage of boats, and in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw during or after the passage of trains.

Drawbridges, how to be constructed;

litigation,

to be opened promptly:

Sec. 2. That any bridge constructed under this act, and according to its limitations, shall be a lawful structure, and shall be known and recognized as a post-route, upon which, also, no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to said bridges.

to be lawful structures and post-routes; charges.

Sec. 3. That all railway companies desiring to use said bridges shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof, and of all the approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties in case they shall not agree.

All railroad companies to have equal rights to use the bridges.

Sec. 4. That the right to alter or amend this act so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of bridges is hereby expressly reserved; and that any bridge or bridges constructed under this act shall be built under and subject to such regulations for the security of the navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and the said bridges shall be, at all times, so kept and managed as to offer reasonable and proper means for the passage of vessels through and under them; and the said bridges shall be changed, at the cost and expense of the owners thereof, from time to time, as Congress may direct, so as to preserve the free and convenient navigation of said river; and the authority to erect and continue said bridges shall be subject to revocation by law whenever the public good shall, in the judgment of Congress, so require.

This act may be altered, &c.

Bridges how to be built, managed, changed, &c.

Approved, December 24, 1872.

CHAP. XIII. — *An Act for the Reduction of Officers and Expenses of the internal Revenue.*

Dec. 24, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, or at such time prior thereto, in the districts respectively, as the commissioner of internal revenue may find practicable, the offices of assessor and assistant assessor of internal revenue shall cease to exist; thereupon all duties imposed by law on assessors and assistant assessors, except as hereinafter otherwise provided, be, and the same are hereby, transferred to and imposed upon collectors of internal revenue, to be performed by them or their deputies; and that all returns and reports required by law to be made to the said assessors and assistant assessors shall be made to the said collectors, or to their deputies; and that each of said assessors shall, prior to the date aforesaid, and at the time set therefor by the commissioner of internal revenue, transfer to such revenue officer as may be designated by the commissioner of internal revenue for that purpose all books, papers, and other property belonging to the government in his possession, or in that of any of his assistant assessors, and shall file with his final account an inventory thereof in detail, with the receipt of said revenue officer there-

Offices of assessor and assistant assessor of internal revenue to cease on or before July 1, 1873:

collectors, &c., to perform their duties:

transfer of books and papers.

for; and from the time set for said transfer, his office and that of his assistants shall cease.

Commissioner of internal revenue to make certain assessments, &c., for deficiencies in returns of distilled spirits;
1868, ch. 186, § 20.
Vol. xv. p. 133.

Sec. 2. That the commisioner of internal revenue is hereby authorized and required thereafter to make the inquiries, determinations, and assessments of the following taxes, to wit:

For deficiencies imposed by the provisions of section twenty of an act entitled "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, as amended by subsequent acts.

deposits, &c., in banking business;
1864, ch. 173, § 110.
Vol. xiii. p. 277.

Semi-annually, upon the deposits, capital, and circulation of each person, bank, association, company, or corporation engaged in the business of banking, imposed by the provisions of section one hundred and ten of an act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government and to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, as amended and supplemented by subsequent acts.

Upon certain distilled spirits sold without a stamp;
1867, ch. 169, §§ 5, 14.
Vol. xiv. pp. 472, 481.

Upon articles provided for in section five, and in the first proviso of section fourteen, of an act entitled "An act to amend existing laws relating to internal revenue, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

on tobacco, &c.;
1868, ch. 186, § 60.
1872, ch. 315, § 31.
Ante, p. 249.

Upon tobacco, snuff, and cigars, provided for in section sixty of an act entitled "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, as amended by section thirty-one of an act entitled "An act to reduce duties on imports and to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," approved June sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

on legacies and successions, assessments to be certified to, and collected by, collectors.

Upon legacies and successions, and of all other internal-revenue taxes liable to be assessed, or accruing under the provisions of former acts; and the said commissioner shall certify such assessments, when made, to the proper collectors, respectively, who shall proceed to collect and account for taxes so certified in the same manner as assessments on lists are now collected and accounted for.

All special taxes after, &c., to be paid by stamps.

Stamps to be procured, and provisions of former laws to apply.
1868, ch. 186, §§ 26, 101.
Vol. xv. pp. 137, 165.

Penalty for not keeping conspicuously in place of business stamps denoting payment of special tax;

in cases of wilful neglect or refusal.

Proviso.

Sec. 3. That all special taxes imposed by law, accruing after April thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, including the tax on stills, or worms, shall be paid by stamps denoting the tax, and the commissioner of internal revenue is hereby authorized and required to procure appropriate stamps for the payment of such taxes; and the provisions of sections twenty-six and one hundred and one of an act entitled "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and all other provisions of law relating to the preparation and issue of stamps for distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, and cigars, so far as applicable, are hereby extended, so as to include such stamps, and the commissioner of internal revenue shall have authority to make all needful rules and regulations relative thereto. Every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment, who is thereby made liable to a special tax, except tobacco peddlers, shall place and keep conspicuously in his establishment or place of business all stamps denoting the payment of said special tax; and any person who shall through negligence, fail to so place and keep said stamp, shall, upon conviction, be sentenced to pay a penalty equal to the special tax for which his business rendered him liable, and the costs of prosecution; but in no case shall said penalty be less than ten dollars. And where the failure to comply with the foregoing provision of law shall be through willful neglect or refusal, then the penalty shall be double the amount above prescribed: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this section shall change, or in any way affect, the liability of any person for exercising or carrying on any trade, business, or profession, or doing any act for the exercising, carrying on, or doing of which a special tax is imposed by law, without the payment thereof.

Sec. 4. That each collector of internal revenue shall, under regulations of the commissioner of internal revenue, place and keep conspicuously in his office, for public inspection, an alphabetical list of the names of all persons who shall have paid special taxes within his district, and shall state thereon the time, place, and business for which such special taxes have been paid.

Collector to keep conspicuously in his office list of names of persons who have paid special taxes, &c.

Sec. 5. That section one hundred and ten of an act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, as subsequently amended, be so amended that the returns therein required to be made shall be made and rendered semi-annually on the first day of December and the first day of June, in duplicate; one copy of which shall be transmitted to the collector of the proper district, and one copy to the commissioner of internal revenue.

Returns of persons engaged in banking, &c., to be made semi-annually, in duplicate.
Vol. xiii. p. 278.

Sec. 6. That the act entitled "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, as amended by subsequent acts, be further amended as follows, to wit:

Amendments of 1868, ch. 186
Vol. xv. p. 125.

That section five be amended so that the duplicate statement therein required to be retained by the assistant assessor of the district shall, from and after the time when the office of said assistant assessor shall cease, be transmitted by the collector to the commissioner of internal revenue.

Section 5.
Statements as to stills and distilling apparatus.

That section nineteen be amended so that one of the duplicate returns therein required to be sent to the assistant assessor of the district shall, from and after the time when the office of said assistant assessor shall cease, be transmitted by the collector to the commissioner of internal revenue.

Section 19.
Returns of materials used and spirits produced.

That section twenty-eight be so amended that all of the additional commission of one-half of one per centum therein allowed shall be paid to the collector receiving the tax on all spirits produced after the office of the assessor shall cease under the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That the total net compensation of collectors as now fixed by law shall not be thereby increased.

Section 28.
Commission to collector on amount of tax on distilled spirits.
Proviso.

That section fifty-nine be so amended that in case any peddler refuses to exhibit a proper certificate from the collector of his or her district, and fails to show cause why the property seized shall not be forfeited, proceedings for its forfeiture shall be taken and had under the general provisions of the internal-revenue laws relating to forfeitures.

Section 59.
Forfeiture of peddlers' goods.

That the provisions of section one hundred and three be extended and made applicable to the provisions of this act.

Regulations of commissioner.

Sec. 7. That section forty-three of an act entitled "An act to reduce duties on imports and to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," approved June sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Repeal of 1872, ch. 315, §43, *Ante*, p. 257, reducing internal revenue districts, &c.

Sec. 8. That the commissioner of internal revenue shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, require that each collector of internal revenue shall, before entering upon the duties prescribed by this act, give additional bond, conditioned that said collector shall faithfully perform the duties of his office according to the provisions of existing laws or of laws hereafter enacted.

Collectors to give additional bond.

Sec. 9. That the commissioner of internal revenue be, and hereby is, authorized to designate one of the heads of division as chief clerk of the bureau without additional compensation.

Commissioner to designate a head of division as chief clerk of bureau.

Approved, December 24, 1872.

Dec. 24, 1872.

CHAP. XIV. — *An Act to provide for holding adjourned Terms of the supreme Court of Arizona.*

Adjourned terms of the supreme court of Arizona Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the supreme court of the Territory of Arizona may hold adjourned terms thereof at any time and place in said Territory agreed upon by a majority of the judges of said court at any regular term thereof. The order for an adjourned term shall be signed by a majority of the judges thereof at a regular term of said court and entered upon the minutes of the court, and any business which such court might do at any regular term thereof may be done at such adjourned term; and the clerk of said court shall be entitled to such mileage for attendance at such adjourned term as is by law allowed the marshal of the district of Arizona for his attendance upon the courts in said Territory.

Mileage of clerk.

Approved, December 24, 1872.

Dec. 24, 1872.

CHAP. XV. — *An Act to authorize the National Bank of Lyons, Michigan, to change its Location and Name.*

National Bank of Lyons, Michigan, may change its location and name.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the National Bank of Lyons, now located in the village of Lyons, in the county of Ionia, and State of Michigan, is hereby authorized to change its location to the village of Ionia, in the county of Ionia, and State of Michigan. Whenever the stockholders representing three-fourths of the capital stock of said bank, at a meeting called for that purpose, determine to make such change, the president and cashier shall execute a certificate under the corporate seal of the bank, specifying such determination, and shall cause the same to be recorded in the office of the comptroller of the currency, and thereupon such change of location shall be effected, and the operations of discount and deposit of said bank shall be carried on under the name of the Second National Bank of Ionia, in the village of Ionia, county of Ionia, and State of Michigan.

New name.

Existing rights and liabilities not affected.

Sec. 2. That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as in any manner to release the said bank from any liability, or affect any action or proceeding at law in which the said bank may be a party or interested; and when such change shall have been determined upon as aforesaid, notice thereof and of such change shall be published in at least two weekly newspapers in the aforesaid county of Ionia, in the State of Michigan, for not less than four successive weeks.

Notice of change to be published.

Approved, December 24, 1872.

Dec. 27, 1872.

CHAP. XVII. — *An Act to quiet the Title to certain Lands in the State of Missouri.*

Preamble.
1850, ch. 84.
Vol. ix. p. 519.

Whereas by an act of the Congress of the United States, approved on the twenty-eighth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty, the State of Missouri, with other States, acquired title to all swamp and overflowed lands within their limits; that the State of Missouri, by an act of its general assembly, approved February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, passed the title thus acquired to the several counties in which said lands were situated, for the purpose and to the end that the same should be drained and reclaimed as provided by said act of Congress; and that after the donation as aforesaid a commissioner was appointed, charged with the duty to select and locate such swamp-lands, who did make such selections and locations in said county of Scott, and State of Missouri, making due report of the same, which report was, by proper authority, approved, and the lands so located patented by the government of the United States to the State of Missouri, and, on the twenty-ninth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy, by said State to said county of Scott: and whereas said commissioner, in his report, described other lands situated in said county as unsurveyed swamp-lands, and that in the year eighteen hundred and sixty said lands were ordered to be surveyed by the general government, which survey was approved by the surveyor general of Missouri on the second day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and that by act of Congress approved March the twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty, said county was given two years in which to present its claim and make proof to its title to said lands, which could not be done, owing to the existence of civil war then afflicting the people of said county: and whereas said county, believing further time would be given to make said claim and proof, did sell to actual settlers the greater portion of said lands, which purchasers, relying on said title, have made, in many instances, permanent and valuable improvements: Therefore,

1860, ch. 5, § 2.
Vol. xii. p. 3.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the lands above referred to be, and the same are hereby, granted to the county of Scott, in the State of Missouri, which lands, in the aggregate, amount to four thousand four hundred and ten and seventy-one hundredths acres, and described as follows: Parts of sections one, two, three, eleven, twelve, thirteen, twenty-four, and twenty-five, all in township number twenty-seven, range twelve: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall prejudice the rights of any homestead or other entry made, by any person whatsoever, under the laws of the United States on said lands.

Certain swamp, &c. lands granted to Scott county, Missouri.

Existing rights not affected.

Approved, December 27, 1872.

CHAP. XVIII. — *An Act making Appropriations to supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for the Service of the Government for the fiscal Year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and for other Purposes.*

Jan. 8, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the service of the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, for the purposes hereinafter expressed, namely:

Deficiency appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1873.

Post-office Department. — For the manufacture, engraving, and printing of postal cards for the service of the quarter ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, fifty thousand dollars.

Post-office Department

For registry-locks, to be used on through mail-routes for pouches containing registered letters, three thousand dollars.

Coast Survey. — For replacing old and worn-out vessels for service in the Coast Survey, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Coast Survey.

For continuing the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and Lake Champlain, including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, and excluding pay and emoluments of officers of the army and navy and petty officers and men of the navy employed in the work, twenty thousand dollars.

Census. — For a deficiency in the appropriations for the expenses of the ninth census, twelve thousand dollars.

Census.

Rebel Ram "Albemarle." — To enable the Secretary of the Navy to pay the captors of the rebel ram "Albemarle," in accordance with the decree of the district court of the United States for the District of Columbia, two hundred and two thousand nine hundred and twelve dollars and ninety cents.

Captors of rebel ram "Albemarle."

Patent Office. — For photo-lithographing, or otherwise producing copies of drawings of current and back issues of patents from the Patent Office, and for reproducing back numbers of the Patent Office Gazette, twenty thousand dollars.

Patent Office. Photo-lithographing.

District of Columbia. — To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay the expenditures made by the board of public works of the District of Columbia for paving roadway, and curbing and paving sidewalks; grad-

District of Columbia.

Payments to be made only on vouchers.

Board of public works not to incur any liability, &c., for streets, &c., beyond appropriations previously made by Congress.

ing, sewerage, and other improvements upon and adjoining the property of the United States in the District of Columbia, one million two hundred and forty-one thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars and ninety-two cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided*, That all payments under this appropriation shall be made only upon vouchers approved by the officer in charge of the public buildings and grounds of the District, after full examination and measurement of the said improvements, and the approval of the prices claimed therefor: *And provided further*, That the said board of public works be, and they are hereby, prohibited from incurring or contracting further liabilities on behalf of the United States in the improvement of streets, avenues, and reservations beyond the amount of appropriations previously made by Congress, and from entering into any contract touching such improvements on behalf of the United States, except in pursuance of appropriations made by Congress.

Approved, January 8, 1873.

Jan. 8, 1873.

CHAP. XIX. — *An Act to provide for the Removal of the sunken Wreck which now obstructs the Channel-way off Sandy Hook.*

Appropriation for removal of the sunken wreck from the channel-way off Sandy Hook.

Proviso.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of removing the sunken wreck which now obstructs the channel-way off Sandy Hook, New York: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained or any action to be had hereunder shall relieve from liability to repay such expenditure any one responsible for said obstruction.

Approved, January 8, 1873.

Jan. 8, 1873.

CHAP. XX. — *An Act to provide for the Expenses of the Commission to enquire into Depredations on the Frontiers of the State of Texas.*

Appropriation for commission upon depredations on the frontiers of Texas.
Ante, p. 395.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to meet the expenses of the commission appointed under joint resolution, approved May seventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, "to enquire into depredations on the frontiers of the State of Texas," viz.:

For salaries and travelling expenses of three commissioners, twelve thousand three hundred and ninety dollars.

For salaries of secretary and translator, at eighteen hundred dollars each, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For travelling expenses of the secretary and the translator, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the commission, one thousand dollars; and the work of said commission shall be completed within the current fiscal year, and at the termination of said year the duties and powers of said commission shall cease.

Approved, January 8, 1873.

Jan. 9, 1873.

1872, ch. 335, § 133.
Ante, p. 300.

CHAP. XXI. — *An Act to amend the one hundred and thirty-third Section of an Act approved June eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, entitled "An Act to revise, consolidate, and amend the Statutes relating to the Post-office Department."*

Packages of seeds, &c., may be sent by mail

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section one hundred and thirty-three of the act entitled "An act to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes relating to the Post-office Department," approved June eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be so amended as to authorize the transmission by mail of packages of seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions of any weight, for each of such packages, not exceeding four pounds, at a rate of postage of one cent for each two ounces or fractions of an ounce of such package or packages: *Provided*, That all mail matter of the third class must be prepaid in full in postage stamps at the office of mailing.

Weight and rate of postage.

All mail matter of third class to be prepaid in full by stamps.

Approved, January 9, 1873.

CHAP. XXII. — *An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue an American Register to the English-built, wrecked Schooner, N. J. Miller.*

Jan. 9, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue an American register or enrolment to the English-built schooner N. J. Miller, which schooner was wrecked, towed into an American port, sold to and now owned by an American citizen.

American register to be issued to the schooner N. J. Miller.

Approved, January 9, 1873.

CHAP. XXIII. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Payment of invalid and other Pensions of the United States, for the Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four.*

Jan. 10, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-four:

Pensions appropriation.

For army pensions to invalids, widows, and dependent relatives, revolutionary pensions, and pensions to soldiers of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, and for furnishing artificial limbs or apparatus for resection, with transportation, or commutation therefor; also, for compensation to pension-agents, and the expenses of the several agencies, and for fees for preparing vouchers and administering oaths, as provided for by the acts of April twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixteen; July fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six; May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six; February twentieth, eighteen hundred and forty-seven; February second, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; July twenty-first, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; February third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; June third, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight; July fourteenth and seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; June sixth and July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; June seventeenth and July eighth and eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy; February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one; and February twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two; and all other pensions provided by law, thirty million dollars.

Army and revolutionary pensions, artificial limbs, pension-agents, &c.

1816, ch. 68.
1836, ch. 362.
1846, ch. 16.
1847, ch. 13.
1848, ch. 8, 108
120.
1853, ch. 41.
1858, ch. 85.
1862, ch. 166,
201.
1864, ch. 183.
1866, ch. 106,
235.
1868, ch. 264.
1870, ch. 132,
225, 238.
1871, ch. 50.
1872, ch. 21.

For navy pensions to invalids, widows, and dependent relatives, and pensions to sailors of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, and for furnishing artificial limbs or apparatus for resection, with transportation or commutation therefor, compensation to pension-agents, expenses of agencies, and fees for preparing vouchers and administering oaths, as provided by the acts of April twenty-third, eighteen hundred; February twentieth, eighteen hundred and forty-seven; August eleventh, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; July fourteenth and seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; June sixth and July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; June seventeenth and July eighth and eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy; and February twentieth, eighteen hundred and

Navy pensions, &c.

1800, ch. 33.
1847, ch. 13.
1848, ch. 155.
1862, ch. 166,
201.
1864, ch. 183.
1866, ch. 106,
235.
1867, ch. 174.
1868, ch. 264.
1870, ch. 132,
225, 238.
1872, ch. 21.

Navy pensions to be paid from income of navy pension-fund.

seventy-two; and all other pensions provided by law, four hundred and eighty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the appropriation aforesaid for navy pensions, and the other expenditures under that head, shall be paid from the income of the navy pension fund, so far as the same may be sufficient for that purpose.

Approved, January 10, 1873.

Jan. 10, 1873.

1851, ch. 11. Vol. ix. p. 568.

CHAP. XXIV. — *An Act supplemental to and amendatory of an Act entitled "An Act to prescribe the Mode of obtaining Evidence in Cases of contested Elections," approved February nineteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.*

In contested election cases testimony to be taken within ninety days, and in what order.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all contested election cases the time allowed for taking testimony shall be ninety days, and the testimony shall be taken in the following order: The contestant shall take testimony during the first forty days; the returned member during the succeeding forty days; and the contestant may take testimony in rebuttal only during the remaining ten days of said period. Such testimony in rebuttal may be taken on five days' notice. Testimony may be taken at two or more places at the same time.

Notice, and places.

Depositions may be taken, before whom;

Sec. 2. Depositions of witnesses residing outside of the district and beyond the reach of a subpœna may be taken before any officer authorized by law to take testimony in contested election cases in the district in which the witness to be examined may reside.

notice to the opposite party to state what and how to be served.

Sec. 3. That the party desiring to take a deposition or depositions under the provisions of this act, or of the act to which this is an amendment, shall give the opposite party notice, in writing, of the time and place, when and where, the same will be taken, as well as of the name of the witness or witnesses to be examined, and of the name of an officer before whom the same will be taken. The notice shall be personally served upon the opposite party, or upon any agent or attorney of his authorized by him to take testimony or cross-examine witnesses in the matter of such contest, if, by the use of reasonable diligence, such personal service can be made; but if, by the use of such diligence, personal service cannot be made, the service may be made by leaving a duplicate of the notice at the usual place of abode of the opposite party. The notice shall be served so as to allow the opposite party sufficient time by the usual route of travel to attend, and one day for preparation, exclusive of Sundays and the day of service. And the taking of the testimony may, if so stated in the notice, be adjourned from day to day. The notice, with the proof or acknowledgment of the service thereof, shall be attached to the depositions when completed. The party notified as aforesaid, his agent or attorney, may, if he see fit, select an officer (having authority to take depositions in such cases) to officiate, with the officer named in the notice, in the taking of the depositions; and if both such officers attend, the deposition shall be taken before them both, sitting together, and be certified by them both. But if only one of such officers attend, the depositions may be taken before and certified by him alone. It shall be competent for the parties, their agents, or attorneys authorized to act in the premises, by consent in writing, to take depositions without notice; and it shall also be competent for them, by such written consent, to take depositions (whether upon or without notice) before any officer or officers authorized to take depositions in common law, or civil actions, or in chancery, by either the laws of the United States or of the State in which the same may be taken, and to waive proof of the official character of such officer or officers. Any written consent given as aforesaid shall be returned with the depositions; and every such officer so chosen by the parties, their agents or attorneys, and officiating, shall have all the powers in the premises that are conferred by the act to which this is an amendment upon the officers named therein. At the taking of any deposition under this act, or the act to which this is

Adjournments of taking testimony.

Notice, &c., to be attached to deposition.

Party notified may select an officer to officiate with the one named in the notice.

Proceedings in such cases.

Parties may consent in writing to take depositions without notice;

or before certain officers.

The written consent to be returned with the deposition.

an amendment, either party may appear and act in person, or by agent or attorney.

Parties may appear personally or by attorney.

Sec. 4. All officers taking testimony to be used in a contested election case, whether by deposition or otherwise, shall, when the taking of the same is completed, and without unnecessary delay, certify the same, and carefully seal and immediately forward the same by mail addressed to the clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, Washington, D. C.; and shall also endorse upon the envelope containing such deposition or testimony the name of the case in which it is taken, together with the name of the party in whose behalf it is taken, and shall subscribe such endorsement. Upon the written request of either party the clerk of the House of Representatives shall open any deposition at any time after he shall have received the same, and he may furnish either party with a copy thereof.

Officers taking testimony to send the same when completed, by mail, under seal, to the clerk of the House of Representatives, with indorsement.

Depositions, how to be opened, &c.

Copies.

Approved, January 10, 1873.

CHAP. XXV.—*An Act for the Extension of Time to the Winona and Saint Peter Railroad Company for the Completion of its Road.*

Jan. 10, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the time for the completion of the railroad from Winona, in the State of Minnesota, via Saint Peter, to a point on the Big Sioux River, south of the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude, as limited in the act entitled "An act extending the time for the completion of certain land-grant railroads in the States of Iowa and Minnesota," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, be extended for six months from the expiration of the time limited in the said act; and if completed within said six months, the said railroad shall be entitled to the benefit of the several provisions of said act, in the same manner as if said road had been fully completed within the time therein mentioned

Time for completion of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad extended.

1865, ch. 105.
Vol. xiii. p. 526.

Approved, January 10, 1873.

CHAP. XXXII.—*An Act to release to the State of Indiana the Lands known as the Bed of Beaver Lake, in Newton County, in said State.*

Jan. 11, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the lands in Newton county in the State of Indiana, known as the bed of Beaver Lake, the same having been drained and reclaimed at the expense of the State of Indiana and its assignees be, and the same are hereby, released and quitclaimed to the State of Indiana.

Certain lands in Newton county, Indiana, released to that State.

Approved, January 11, 1873.

CHAP. XXXIII.—*An Act authorizing the East Chester National Bank of Mount Vernon to change its Location and Name.*

Jan. 11, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the East Chester National Bank of Mount Vernon, now located in the village of Mount Vernon, county of Westchester, and State of New York, is hereby authorized to change its location to the city of Evansville, county of Vanderburgh, and State of Indiana. Whenever the stockholders, representing three-fourths of the capital of said bank, at a meeting called for that purpose, determine to make such change, the president and cashier shall execute a certificate under the corporate seal of the bank, specifying such determination, and shall cause the same to be recorded in the office of the comptroller of the currency; and thereupon such change of location shall be effected, and the operations of discount and deposit of said bank shall be carried on, and its general business conducted, in the city of Evansville, Indiana.

East Chester National Bank of Mount Vernon may change its location and name.

Proceedings.

Rights and liabilities of bank not affected.

Sec. 2. That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as in any manner to release the said bank from any liability, or affect any action or proceeding in law in which the said bank may be a party or interested.

Change to be advertised.

And when such change shall have been determined upon as aforesaid, notice thereof, and of such change, shall be published in one weekly paper in the village of Mount Vernon not less than four weeks.

When location is changed, name to be German National Bank of Evansville, if, &c.

Sec. 3. That whenever the location of said bank shall have been changed from the village of Mount Vernon to the city of Evansville, in accordance with the first section of this act, its name shall be changed to the German National Bank of Evansville, if the board of directors of said bank shall accept the new name by resolution of the board, and cause a copy of such resolution, duly authenticated, to be filed with the comptroller of the currency.

Rights, liabilities, &c., to continue on the bank under the new name.

Sec. 4. That all the debts, demands, liabilities, rights, privileges, and powers of the East Chester National Bank of Mount Vernon shall devolve upon the German National Bank of Evansville whenever the change of location and name as provided in the first section of this act shall be effected.

When act takes effect.

Sec. 5. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after the date of its passage.

Approved, January 11, 1873.

Jan. 11, 1873.

CHAP. XXXIV. — *An Act to authorize the Employment of Keepers, and Crews of Surfmen for the life-saving Stations on the Coasts of Cape Cod, and Block Island, and for other Purposes.*

Secretary of the Treasury to appoint keepers and crews for the life-saving stations on Cape Cod and Block Island: their pay.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, authorized to appoint a keeper for each of the ten life-saving stations on the coasts of Cape Cod, Massachusetts, and Block Island, Rhode Island, whose compensation shall be at the rate of two hundred dollars per annum, and to employ crews of experienced surfmen at such stations and for such periods as he may deem necessary and proper, and at such compensation as he may deem reasonable, not to exceed forty dollars per month for each person to be employed.

Stations to be under whose supervision.

Sec. 2. That the life-saving stations at Narragansett Pier, and Block Island, Rhode Island, are hereby placed under the supervision of the superintendent of life-saving stations for the coast of Long Island.

Appropriation.

Sec. 3. That the sum of two thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry out the provisions of this act during the current fiscal year.

Approved, January 11, 1873.

Jan. 15, 1873.

1872, ch. 322, §12. *Ante*, p. 264.

CHAP. XXXV. — *An Act to amend Section twelve of an Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Appointment of Shipping-Commissioners," &c., approved June seven, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.*

Law requiring masters of certain vessels to make a written agreement with seamen, before, &c., not to apply to vessels engaged in certain trade.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section twelve of the act entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of shipping-commissioners," &c., approved June seven, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be amended by adding to said section the following proviso: "*Provided further*, That this section shall not apply to masters of vessels when engaged in trade between the United States and the British North American possessions, or the West India Islands, or the Republic of Mexico."

Approved, January 15, 1873.

CHAP. XXXVI. — *An Act to prevent certain Officers of the United States and Territories from practising as Attorneys or Solicitors in Courts of the United States in certain Cases.*

Jan. 16, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no clerk, assistant or deputy clerk, of any Territorial, district, or circuit court, or of the Court of Claims, or the Supreme Court of the United States, or marshal or deputy marshal of the United States within the district for which he is appointed, shall act as a solicitor, proctor, attorney or counsel in any cause depending in either of said courts, or in any district for which he is acting as such officer.

Clerks and marshals of United States courts and their assistants, &c., not to practise as attorneys, &c., in, &c.

Sec. 2. That whosoever shall violate any provision of this act shall be stricken from the roll of attorneys by the court upon complaint, upon which the respondent shall have due notice, and be heard in his defence, and in the case of a marshal or deputy marshal so acting, he shall be recommended by the court for dismissal from office.

Penalty for violating this act.

Approved, January 16, 1873.

CHAP. XXXVII. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act relating to Members of Congress, Heads of Departments, and other Officers of the Government," approved June eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.*

Jan. 16, 1873.

1864, ch. 119.
Vol. xiii. p. 123.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of an act entitled "An act relating to members of Congress, heads of Departments, and other officers of the government," approved June eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be so extended as to apply in all respects to Delegates from the Territories, and the District or Territory of Columbia.

Delegates in Congress not to receive pay for services in any matter before any bureau, &c., where the United States is interested.

Approved, January 16, 1873.

CHAP. XXXVIII. — *An Act to authorize the Erection of a public Building at Evansville, Indiana.*

Jan. 16, 1873.

See *Post*, p. 541.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be erected at Evansville, in the State of Indiana, a suitable brick building for the accommodation of the custom-house, post-office, United States courts, and other offices of the United States, on plans to be determined by him, and at a cost, including the cost of the site thereof, of not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, and such site shall be of such extent as to leave the building independent and unexposed to fire from any and all adjoining buildings: *Provided,* That no appropriations for this purpose shall be used or expended until a valid title to said site shall be vested in the United States, and until the State of Indiana shall duly release and relinquish its right to tax said site and the property of the United States that may be and remain thereon, and its jurisdiction over the same.

Building for a custom-house, post-office, courts, &c., to be erected at Evansville, Indiana.

Cost with site, not to exceed, &c.
Extent of site.

No money to be used until the United States has title and the right to tax is relinquished.

Approved, January 16, 1873.

CHAP. XXXIX. — *An Act to fix the Compensation of Gaugers and Measurers at the Port of Boston.*

Jan. 17, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the compensation of gaugers and measurers at the port of Boston, shall be the same as provided for the same class of officers at the port of New York under existing laws.

Pay of gaugers and measurers at the port of Boston.

Approved, January 17, 1873.

Jan. 20, 1873.

CHAP. XLIII. — *An Act to authorize the Examination of certain Banks.*

National banks in the District of Columbia to be examined.

Report.

Expense.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the comptroller of the currency, in addition to the powers now conferred upon him by law for the examination of national banks, is hereby further authorized, whenever he may deem it useful, to cause examination to be made into the condition of any bank in the District of Columbia organized under act of Congress. The comptroller, at his discretion, may report to Congress the results of such examination. The expense necessarily incurred in the execution of this act shall be paid out of any appropriation made by Congress for special bank examinations.

Approved, January 20, 1873.

Jan. 21, 1873.

CHAP. XLV. — *An Act to incorporate the Loomis Aerial Telegraph Company.*

Loomis Aerial Telegraph Company incorporated.

Powers;

not to be exercised in any State except by consent of, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Mahlon Loomis, Alexander Elliott, and William N. Chamberlain, of Washington city, District of Columbia, P. R. Ammidon, of Boston, Massachusetts, and Isaiah Lukens, of Delaware, and their associates and successors, are hereby incorporated and made a body politic and corporate by the name of the Loomis Aerial Telegraph Company, and by that name may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity of competent jurisdiction, and may have and use a common seal, and be entitled to use and exercise all the powers, rights, and privileges incident to such corporation: *Provided*, That the corporate powers created by this act shall not be exercised by said company within any State except by the consent of the legislature of such State, and under such rules and regulations as such State may prescribe.

Capital stock.

Sec. 2. That said company may have a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to two millions of dollars, if the interest of the said company shall require it.

Objects of corporation.

Sec. 3. That the business and objects of said corporation shall be to develop and utilize the principles and powers of natural electricity, to be used in telegraphing, generating light, heat, and motive power, and otherwise make and operate any machinery run by electricity for any purpose.

Directors.

Officers and term of service.

Quorum.

Sec. 4. That there shall be five directors who shall be elected annually by the stockholders of said company at the annual meeting, to be designated by the stockholders at their first meeting to organize and elect directors of the company. The officers of the company shall be elected from and by the directors of the said company, and they shall serve one year and until their successors are elected and qualified. There shall be a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer; the treasurer shall give such bonds as the board may determine; a majority of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

By-laws, &c.

Sec. 5. That the board of directors shall have power to make and prescribe such by-laws, rules, and regulations as they shall deem needful and proper for the disposition and management of the affairs, funds, property, and effects of the corporation not contrary to the laws of the United States or any State in or through which said company may operate any of its interests, and they shall have power to amend or alter the same as the interests of the corporation may require.

Act may be altered.

Sec. 6. That this act may at any time be altered, amended, or repealed by the Congress of the United States.

Shares of stock and how transferable.

Sec. 7. That the capital stock of said company shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and shall be deemed personal property, transferable in such manner as the by-laws of said company may direct.

Stockholders individually liable only to the amount of their stock.

Sec. 8. That each stockholder of said company shall be individually liable for all debts and liabilities of said company to an amount equal to the amount of stock held by said stockholder, and no further.

Annual meeting and report.

Sec. 9. That there shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders for choice of directors, to be holden at such time and place and under such conditions and upon such notice as the said company in their by-laws may prescribe; and said directors shall annually make a report in writing of their doings, to the stockholders.

Books of subscription to stock to be opened.

Sec. 10. That within thirty days after the approval of this act, the corporators named in the first section of this act, or a majority of them, or if any refuse or neglect to act, then a majority of the remainder, shall cause books of subscription to the capital stock of said company to be opened and kept open in some convenient place in the city of Washington, from nine o'clock in the forenoon until three o'clock in the afternoon, for a period to be fixed by said corporators, not less than three days, unless the whole stock shall sooner be subscribed; and subscribers upon said books to the capital stock of said company shall be held to be stockholders: *Provided*, That every subscriber shall pay at the time of subscribing ten per centum of the amount by him subscribed to the treasurer appointed by the corporators. And when the books of subscription to the capital stock of the said company shall be closed, the corporators named in the first section, or a majority of them, or in case any of them refuse or neglect, then a majority of the remainder, shall, within thirty days thereafter, call a first meeting of the stockholders of said company to meet within twenty days thereafter for the choice of directors, and in all meetings of the stockholders each share shall entitle the holder to one vote, to be given in person or by proxy.

Payment of ten per cent of stock.

First meeting of stockholders. Votes. Proxy.

Approved, January 21, 1873.

Jan. 22, 1873.

CHAP. XLVI. — *An Act to authorize the Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company to extend a Railroad into and within the District of Columbia.*

Preamble.

Whereas it is represented to this present Congress that the Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company, organized on the twenty-fourth day of February, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, under the provisions of an act of the general assembly of the State of Maryland entitled "An act to provide for the creation and regulation of incorporated companies in the State of Maryland," approved April fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy, desire to extend their railroad into and within the District of Columbia: Therefore,

Washington City, &c. Railroad Company may extend its road into the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company shall be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to extend their railroad into and within the District of Columbia, to a point on the Eastern Branch of the Potomac river between the Potomac river and the point where the Baltimore and Potomac railroad crosses the said Eastern Branch; and a branch from the main stem of said railroad to a point at or near the southern terminus of the southeastern boundary line between the District of Columbia and the State of Maryland; and the said Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company are hereby authorized to exercise the same powers, rights, and privileges, and be subject to the same restrictions in the extension and construction of their said railroad into and within the said District as they may exercise or are subject to under the said act of the general assembly of Maryland, approved April fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy, in the construction and operation of their railroad within the State of Maryland; and shall be entitled to the same rights, compensation, benefits, and immunities in the use of said road, and in regard thereto, as are provided in said act of the general assembly of Maryland, it being expressly understood that the said Washington City and Point

Branch.

Powers, &c., of the corporation in the District.

Limitation.

Lookout Railroad Company shall have power to construct only one railroad within the said District, and also the said branch road.

Right of way and materials for construction of road may be obtained by assent of owner.

Proceedings where owners of the land do not assent, or are absent from the District.

Inquisition to value the damages;

to be returned to what court.

Sec. 2. That before the Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company aforesaid shall proceed to construct any railroad which they may lay out or locate on, through, or over any land or improvements, or to use, or take for use any earth, stone, or other materials necessary for the construction of said road, on any land within the said District, they shall first obtain the assent of the owner of said land, improvements, or materials, or if such owner shall be absent from said District, or shall refuse to give such assent on such terms as the said company shall approve, or because of infancy, coverture, insanity, or any other cause, shall be legally incapable of giving such assent, then it shall be lawful for the said company to apply to a judge of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, who shall thereupon issue his warrant, under his hand and seal, directed to the marshal of the said District, requiring him to summon a jury of twenty citizens of the said District, none of whom shall be interested, or related to any person interested in the land or materials required for the construction of the said railroad, or a stockholder, or related to any stockholder in the said company, to meet on the land, or near to the other property or materials so required, on a day named in such warrant, not less than ten nor more than twenty days after issuing the same, to proceed to value the damages which the owner or owners of any such land or other property will sustain by the use or occupation of the same required by the said company; and the proceedings, duty, and authority of the said marshal in regard to such warrant and jury, and the oath or affirmation to be administered, and inquisition to be made and returned, shall be the same as are directed and authorized in regard to the sheriff, by the tenth section of the said act of the general assembly of Maryland, approved April fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and all other proceedings in regard to such jury, and the estimation and valuation of damages, and the payment, or tender of payment of any damages, ascertained by such valuation and effect thereof, and of the view of any lands, or other property or materials, as to giving the said company a right to use the same for the use or construction of their railroad within the said District, as hereby authorized, shall, in every case and every respect, be the same as is provided in and by the before-mentioned act of the general assembly of the State of Maryland, in regard to any railroad to be constructed by the Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company, in the State of Maryland: *Provided*, That whenever, by the said act, the inquisition of the jury is required to be returned to the clerk of the circuit court, to be confirmed by said court at its next session, if not sufficient cause to the contrary be shown, the inquisition or inquisitions under this act shall be returned by the marshal to the supreme court of the District of Columbia, which court shall have the same jurisdiction and powers over the subject-matter as the said circuit court have under the act of the general assembly of Maryland aforesaid.

Right of appeal by either party.

Company appealing to give bond.

Sec. 3. That in all cases where a condemnation and valuation of lands or materials shall have been made under section two of this act, either party may appeal to the supreme court of the District of Columbia within thirty days from the rendition of the verdict of the jury; and in all cases where the said company shall take an appeal they shall give bond to the party or parties claiming and entitled to damages in a penalty at least double the sum found by the jury, with a condition that the said company shall pay, or cause to be paid, such amount of damages and costs as the party or parties may be entitled to receive on the judgment of the said supreme court, without delay, and on which bond ample and sufficient sureties shall be given, to be approved by the said supreme court.

SEC. 4. That whenever the said company, in the construction of their railroad within the said District, as authorized by this act, shall find it necessary to cross or intersect any established road, street, or other way, it shall be the duty of said company so to construct the said railroad across such established road, street, or other way, as not to impede the passage or transportation of persons or property along the same; and where it shall be necessary to pass the said railroad through the land of any individual within the said District, it shall be the duty of said company to provide for such individual wagon-ways across the said railroad as may be necessary and proper, from one part of his land to another; but nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to authorize the said company to enter upon any lot or square, or part thereof, owned by the United States, within the limits of the cities of Washington or Georgetown, for the purpose of locating or constructing the said railroad, or for the purpose of excavating the same, or taking therefrom any materials, or for any other purposes and uses whatsoever; but the said company, in passing into said cities of Washington or Georgetown, shall pass along or through or across such street or streets or alleys as may be hereafter allowed by the Congress of the United States, upon presentation of survey and map of proposed location of said road; and the said Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company may connect within said District with any railroad or canal company chartered, or hereafter to be chartered, by such route or routes within said District as may be hereafter determined by Congress, and upon such terms as may be agreed upon by the said companies respectively, or as may be prescribed by Congress.

Crossing, &c., of streets, &c., by the railroad.

Wagon-ways for individuals.

No lot owned by the United States, within, &c., to be taken.

Route of road in Washington and Georgetown.

Company may connect with other railroad, &c., company.

SEC. 5. That the said Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company may charge and receive for tolls and transportation on all that part of said road within the District of Columbia, a rate not to exceed five cents per ton per mile; and the said company may charge and receive for taking up and setting down any passenger or traveller within said District conveyed a shorter distance than four miles a sum not exceeding twelve cents; and Congress reserves the power to further regulate the cost of transportation of persons and freight over said road within said District.

Charges for tolls and transportation;

may be regulated by Congress.

SEC. 6. And the said company are also hereby authorized and empowered to make such special contract with any duly authorized officer or agent of the United States for the conveyance of the mail or the transportation of persons or property for the use of the United States on any railroad which shall be constructed by the said company, on such terms as shall be approved of by the competent officer or authority, and to receive such compensation so agreed for according to the terms of such contract.

Conveyance of the mail, and service for the United States.

SEC. 7. That unless the said company shall commence the construction of said road within two years, and complete the same, with at least one set of tracks, within four years from the passage of this act, then this act and all rights and privileges hereby granted shall cease and determine. And the Congress of the United States shall have authority at any time hereafter to grant similar privileges as are herein granted to any other company incorporated or to be incorporated by the State of Maryland, or by Congress, or to enact such rules and regulations prescribing the speed of cars passing over said road, and any other matters relating thereto, necessary for the security of the persons and property of the inhabitants of the District of Columbia, in such manner as the present or any future Congress may deem expedient: *Provided*, That Congress shall have power to alter, amend, or repeal this act.

Road when to be commenced and completed.

Similar privileges to other companies.

Act may be altered.

APPROVED, January 22, 1873.

Jan. 22, 1873.

CHAP. XLVII. — *An Act to change the Name of the Pleasure-yacht Ellie, of Boston, Massachusetts.*

Name of the pleasure-yacht Ellie may be changed to that of Falcon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That authority is hereby given to the owner of the schooner Ellie, a pleasure-yacht of the port of Boston, State of Massachusetts, to change the name of said vessel to that of Falcon, by which said pleasure-yacht shall be hereafter known and registered.

Approved, January 22, 1873.

Jan. 23, 1873.

CHAP. XLVIII. — *An Act regulating the Compensation of the Members and Officers of the legislative Assemblies of the several Territories of the United States, and limiting the Duration of the Sessions of said Assemblies.*

Sessions of legislatures of Territories limited to forty days.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sessions of the legislative assemblies of the several Territories of the United States shall be limited to forty days' duration.

Pay and mileage of members; of president and speaker. Additional officers and their pay.

Sec. 2. That the members of each branch of said legislatures shall receive a compensation of six dollars per day during the sessions herein provided for, and they shall receive such mileage as now provided by law: *Provided,* That the president of the council and the speaker of the House of Representatives shall each receive a compensation of ten dollars per day, and that the additional officers of each branch of said legislative assemblies shall consist of one chief clerk, who shall receive a compensation of eight dollars per day, and of one assistant clerk, one enrolling clerk, one engrossing clerk, one sergeant-at-arms, one door-keeper, one messenger, and one watchman, who shall each receive a compensation of five dollars per day during the sessions.

Salaries of governors and secretaries of Territories.

Sec. 3. That from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, the annual salaries of the governors of the several Territories of the United States shall be three thousand five hundred dollars, and the salaries of the secretaries of said Territories shall be two thousand five hundred dollars each.

This act not to apply to the District of Columbia. Officers, &c., to receive only the pay given by the laws of the United States.

Sec. 4. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the District of Columbia: *Provided,* That no law of any territorial legislature shall be made or enforced by which any officer of a Territory herein provided for, or the officers or members of any territorial legislature shall be paid any compensation other than that provided by the laws of the United States.

Approved, January 23, 1873.

Jan. 23, 1873.

CHAP. XLIX. — *An Act establishing Post-routes in the State of Maine.*

Post-roads established in Maine. See *Post,* p. 592.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as post-roads:

Maine: From East Baldwin, via North Baldwin, Sebago, and South Bridgeton, to Bridgeton. From Gray Depot to Gray Corner, in the county of Cumberland.

Approved, January 23, 1873.

Jan. 23, 1873.

1862, ch. 130.
Vol. xii. p. 503.
1866, ch. 209.
Vol. xiv. p. 208.

CHAP. L. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to amend the fifth Section of an Act entitled 'An Act donating public Lands to the several States and Territories which may provide Colleges for the Benefit of Agriculture and the mechanic Arts,' approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so as to extend the Time within which the Provisions of said Act shall be accepted and such Colleges established," approved July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.*

Time for complying with provisions of act

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time within which the several States may comply with the provisions of the act of July twenty-granting public lands to States, &c., for agricultural, &c., colleges extended

third, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to amend the fifth section of an act entitled 'An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts,' approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so as to extend the time within which the provisions of said act shall be accepted and such colleges established," is hereby extended so that the States which have not complied with the provisions of said acts in establishing colleges shall have the period of two years, after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, within which to provide at least one college, as described in the fourth section of an act entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Approved, January 23, 1873.

CHAP. LI. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate a national military and naval Asylum for the Relief of the totally disabled Officers and Men of the Volunteer Forces of the United States," approved March twenty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and for other Purposes.*

Jan. 23, 1873.

1865, ch. 91.
Vol. xiii. p. 509.
1866, ch. 21.
Vol. xiv. p. 10.

The word "home" substituted for "asylum" in the act named.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said act be so amended that wherever the word "asylum" occurs therein, the word "home" shall be inserted instead thereof.

A suit of clothing, or, &c., to be given to each soldier who, &c.

1867, ch. 4.
Vol. xv. p. 1.

Managers of the National, &c., Home.

Sec. 2. That the act approved March twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act for the relief of maimed and destitute soldiers," shall be construed to extend to all soldiers who have been, or are, in the national asylum, so as to give to each one a suit of clothing, or its equivalent in clothing, from the stock on hand in the Quartermaster's department; and that Frederick Smythe, of New Hampshire, Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, and Thomas O. Osborn, of Illinois, shall be managers of said corporation.

Approved, January 23, 1873.

CHAP. LII. — *An Act authorizing the Removal of Restrictions upon the Alienation of certain Miami Indian Lands in the State of Kansas.*

Jan. 23, 1873.

Removal of restrictions upon the alienation of certain Miami Indian lands in Kansas authorized and assented to.

Vol. x. p. 1093.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the legislature of the State of Kansas is hereby authorized to remove the restrictions against the liability to leases, alienation, levy, sale, execution, taxation, and forfeiture of lands in said State, patented under and in pursuance of the second article of the treaty of June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, between the Miami Indians and the United States, in all cases in which the title has legally passed to citizens of the United States other than Indians. And Congress hereby assents to the removal of said restrictions as provided by the joint resolution of Kansas, approved March first, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, subject to the provisions of this act.

Approved, January 23, 1873.

CHAP. LIII. — *An Act authorizing the First National Bank of Newnan to change its Location and Name.*

Jan. 23, 1873.

First National Bank of Newnan, Georgia, may change its location and name.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the First National Bank of Newnan, now located in the city of Newnan and State of Georgia, is hereby authorized to change its location to the city of Atlanta, in said State. Whenever the stockholders, representing three-fourths of the capital of said bank, at a meeting called for that purpose, determine to make such change, the president and cashier shall execute a certificate under the corporate seal of the bank, specifying such determination, and shall cause the same to be recorded in the office of the comptroller of the currency, and thereupon such change of location shall be effected and the operations of discount and deposit of said bank shall be carried on in the city of Atlanta.

Rights and liabilities not affected.

Sec. 2. That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as in any manner to release the said bank from any liability or affect any action or proceeding in law in which the said bank may be a party or interested. And when such change shall have been determined upon as aforesaid, notice thereof and of such change shall be published in one daily paper in the county of Fulton for not less than six days, and in one weekly paper in the county of Coweta, in said State, once.

When location changed to Atlanta, bank to be called the National Bank of Commerce, if, &c.

Sec. 3. That whenever the location of said bank shall have been changed from the city of Newnan to the city of Atlanta, in accordance with the first section of this act, its name shall be changed to the National Bank of Commerce, if the board of directors of said bank shall accept the new name by resolution of the board, and cause a copy of such resolution, duly authenticated, to be filed with the comptroller of the currency.

New bank to assume liabilities, &c.

Sec. 4. That all the debts, demands, liabilities, rights, privileges, and powers of the First National Bank of Newnan shall devolve upon and inure to the National Bank of Commerce whenever such change of name is effected.

When act takes effect.

Sec. 5. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, January 23, 1873.

Jan. 23, 1873.

CHAP. LIV. — *An Act authorizing the Secretary of War to contract for the Construction of a light-draught Snag-boat to ply on the Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas Rivers.*

Construction of a light-draught snag-boat may be contracted for.

Cost, and from what appropriation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, authorized to contract for the construction of a light-draught snag-boat to ply on the Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas rivers: *Provided*, That said contract shall not require more than twenty-five thousand dollars over and above the amount available for such purpose, to be taken from the next appropriation made for the improvement of said rivers.

Approved, January 23, 1873.

Jan. 24, 1873.

CHAP. LXII. — *An Act to abolish the Grades of Admiral and Vice-Admiral in the Navy of the United States.*

When the offices of admiral and vice-admiral become vacant, those grades to be abolished.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That vacancies occurring in the grades of admiral and vice-admiral, in the navy of the United States, shall not be filled by promotion, or in any other manner whatever; and that when the offices of said grades shall become vacant, the grade itself shall cease to exist.

Approved, January 24, 1873.

Jan. 24, 1873.

CHAP. LXIII. — *An Act transferring the Control of certain territorial Penitentiaries to the several Territories in which the same are Located.*

The control of penitentiaries in certain Territories to be transferred to the Territories.

Repeal of part of 1871, ch. 15. Vol. xvi. p. 398.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act entitled "An act in relation to certain territorial penitentiaries," approved January tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, placing the penitentiaries in the Territories of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Colorado, under the care and control of the respective United States marshals for said Territories, is hereby repealed, and the care and custody of said penitentiaries, and the personal property thereunto belonging, and the use and occupation thereof, are hereby transferred to said Territories respectively, until otherwise ordered by the Attorney-General: *Provided*, That the legal title to said penitentiaries and property shall continue to vest in the United States: *And provided further*, That said Territories shall keep and maintain, in the penitentiaries hereby transferred to their custody and control, all persons convicted in said respective Territories of violations of the laws of the United States, and sentenced to imprisonment therefor, and all persons held to answer for alleged violations of the laws of the United States in said respective Territories, at the rate and price, to be paid by the United States out of the judiciary fund, of one dollar per day for each person so imprisoned.

Legal title to be in the United States.

Expense of maintenance of inmates, and to be paid from what fund.

Sec. 2. That immediately after the passage of this act the Attorney-General of the United States shall cause to be transferred to the proper authorities of the Territories of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Colorado, the penitentiaries and personal property connected therewith, situated in each of said Territories, respectively.

Attorney-General to make the transfer.

Approved, January 24, 1873.

CHAP. LXIV. — *An Act to fix the Time for holding the annual Session of the supreme Court of the United States, and for other Purposes.*

Jan. 24, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act the annual session of the Supreme Court of the United States shall commence on the second Monday of October in each year, and all actions, suits, appeals, recognizances, processes, writs, and proceedings whatever, pending, or which may be pending in said court or returnable thereto, shall have day therein, and be heard, tried, proceeded with, and decided, in like manner as if the time of holding said sessions had not been hereby altered.

Annual session of the Supreme Court of the United States to commence on the second Monday of October in each year

Approved, January 24, 1873.

CHAP. LXV. — *An Act to provide for the Erection of a public Building at Nashville, Tennessee.*

Jan. 24, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to cause to be erected, on the ground now owned by the United States in that city, a suitable building at Nashville, Tennessee, for the use and accommodation of the courts of the United States, the post-office, custom-house and other offices of the government, at a cost, upon plans to be previously made and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, not exceeding the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Building to be erected in Nashville, Tenn., for the courts, &c., and not to exceed what cost.

Approved, January 24, 1873.

CHAP. LXVI. — *An Act to pay the County of Ontario, in the State of New York, the Sum of eighteen thousand Dollars.*

Jan. 24, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to pay to the county of Ontario, in the State of New York, in addition to the sum of twelve thousand dollars heretofore paid, the sum of eighteen thousand dollars, to the order of the treasurer of Ontario county, New York, for the perpetual use, repair and care of half of their court-house and post-office building, of which the United States now hold a lease, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Payment to the county of Ontario for use of building for court-house and post-office.

Approved, January 24, 1873.

Jan. 24, 1873.

CHAP. LXVII. — *An Act to give to the Bark Jewess an American Register.*

An American register to be issued to the bark Jewess.

1866, ch. 8. Vol. xiv. p. 3.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the bark Jewess, built in Chelsea, Massachusetts, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and now owned by Morris Ketchum, a citizen of Connecticut, one of the United States of America, be, and she is hereby, relieved from any disabilities imposed upon said vessel by reason of an act of Congress entitled "An act to regulate the registering of vessels," passed February tenth, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-six; and that the owner of the said bark be entitled, and is hereby allowed, to register the said vessel, and to obtain a certificate thereof upon his complying with the usual requirements of law.

Approved, January 24, 1873.

Jan. 24, 1873.

CHAP. LXVIII. — *An Act to provide for the Sale of a Part of the Light-house Reservation at Fort Gratiot, Port Huron, in the State of Michigan.*

Portion of the Fort Gratiot light-house reservation to be sold.

Boundaries.

Record.

Money received to be paid into the treasury.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be platted and sold at public auction so much of the Fort Gratiot light-house reservation, at Port Huron, in the State of Michigan, as is comprised within the following metes and bounds, to wit: Beginning at a point which is one thousand ninety-two and one-half feet north eighty degrees and forty-four minutes east (true) from monument number one of the survey of Fort Gratiot military reservation made by W. H. Hearding in April, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and the position of which is indicated upon the map of the same reservation made under the direction of Major O. M. Poe, corps of engineers, United States army, in eighteen hundred and seventy; thence north nine degrees and sixteen minutes west (true) three thousand one hundred and thirty-five feet; thence north eighty degrees and forty-four minutes east (true) five hundred and thirty-two feet; thence south nine degrees and sixteen minutes east (true) one thousand one hundred and eighty-four feet; thence north eighty degrees and forty-four minutes east (true) to the shore of lake, to the place of beginning, save and except that right of way is expressly reserved over a strip of land sixty-six feet wide and extending in a direct line from the light-house tower, either in its present or any future position, to the present western boundary of the reservation; and that the subdivision of the same be made to correspond, as far as may be, to the plat of the village of Fort Gratiot; and that a record thereof be filed in the office of register of deeds for the county of Saint Clair; and that the money received for such lands be paid into the treasury, except so much as may be necessary to repay the expenses of survey and sale.

Approved, January 24, 1873.

Jan. 27, 1873.

CHAP. LXX. — *An Act to authorize the President to appoint Frederick E. Upton, of Bath, Maine, a Master in the Navy of the United States.*

Frederick E. Upton to be appointed a master in the navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint Frederick E. Upton, of Bath, Maine, a master in the United States navy, with the grade in his rank that he held at the date of leaving the United States service.

Approved, January 27, 1873.

Jan. 28, 1873.

CHAP. LXXII. — *An Act making an Appropriation for the Erection of a marine Hospital at San Francisco.*

A pavilion hospital to be erected

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized to erect on one of the government reservations near the city of San Francisco, California, a pavilion hospital, in accordance with the designs and estimates prepared by the supervising architect, the cost of said hospital not to exceed the amount of the estimates, viz: Fifty-eight thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine dollars and fifty-six cents, which amount is hereby appropriated for that purpose out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, in his discretion to sell the marine hospital and grounds now owned by the government in that city: *And provided further*, That no reservation shall be used or occupied for the purpose herein indicated if the same is wanted or likely to be wanted by the military department, nor without its formal consent first obtained.

on a government reservation near San Francisco.

Cost not to exceed, &c.

Appropriation.

Marine hospital may be sold.

No reservation to be used, if, &c.

Approved, January 28, 1873.

CHAP. LXXXII. — *An Act to abolish the franking Privilege.*

Jan. 31, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the franking privilege be, and the same hereby is, abolished from and after the first day of July, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and that thenceforth all official correspondence, of whatever nature, and other mailable matter sent from or addressed to any officer of the government or person now authorized to frank such matter, shall be chargeable with the same rates of postage as may be lawfully imposed upon like matter sent by or addressed to other persons: *Provided*, That no compensation or allowance shall now or hereafter be made to senators, members, and delegates of the House of Representatives on account of postage.

Franking privilege abolished after July 1, 1873.

No allowance to be made to senators, representatives, &c., on account of postage.

Approved, January 31, 1873.

CHAP. LXXXIII. — *An Act to quiet the Title to certain Lands in the State of Iowa.*

Jan. 31, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the title to the lands in the State of Iowa heretofore approved and certified by the Department of the Interior for railroad purposes, to aid in the construction of a railroad from the city of Davenport, via Iowa city, to Council Bluffs, under the grants made by Congress, according to the adjustments thereof made at the General Land Office, be, and the same is hereby, confirmed to the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, and their assigns, they being the corporations to whom said lands were certified: *Provided*, That this act shall be construed as conveying only any reversionary or other interest which the United States may have in said lands, and all lands settled upon in good faith and now occupied by homestead or pre-emption settlers shall be excluded from the operations of this act.

The title to certain lands in Iowa confirmed to certain railroad companies.

Interest of the United States only released.

Homestead and pre-emption rights saved.

J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Received by the President January 20, 1873.

[Note by the Department of State. — The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

Jan 31, 1873.

CHAP. LXXXIV. – *An Act to aid in maintaining the Fire Department in the District of Columbia.*

One-third of cost of fire department in the District of Columbia to be paid by the United States;

not in any year to exceed $25,-000.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That one-third of the expense incurred in maintaining a fire department in the District of Columbia by the government of said District shall hereafter be paid by the United States, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to pay annually into the treasury of the District of Columbia, out of any moneys in the United States treasury hereafter to be appropriated, one-third of the entire cost of maintaining the said fire department: *Provided,* That the amount paid by the United States in any one year shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars.

Approved, January 31, 1873.

Feb. 1, 1873.

CHAP. LXXXVIII. — *An Act to regulate the Employment of Engineer Soldiers on extra Duty.*

Pay of engineer soldiers for extra-duty service.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the enlisted men of engineers in the army are hereby placed on the same footing with respect to compensation for extra-duty service as the other enlisted men of the army, and that all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this provision be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, February 1, 1873.

Feb. 5, 1873.

CHAP. CV. — *An Act making an Appropriation to defray the Expenses of the American and British Claims Commission, and for other Purposes.*

Appropriation for mixed commission on American and British claims;

See *Post,* p. 867.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred and thirteen thousand five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, to defray the expenses on the part of the United States of the mixed commission on American and British claims, appointed under the twelfth article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed May eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

for post-office and court-house in New York city.

Sec. 2. For payment of contractors for stone work, and other employés, on the post-office and court-house in New York city, five hundred thousand dollars.

Approved, February 5, 1873.

Feb. 7, 1873.

CHAP. CXX. — *An Act to provide for the holding of additional Terms of the Circuit Court of the United States for the southern District of New York.*

Additional terms of the circuit court in the southern district of New York.

Other terms of the court not interfered with.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That additional terms of the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of New York shall hereafter be held in each year, commencing as follows: On the second Wednesday of January, on the second Wednesday of March, on the second Wednesday of May, on the third Wednesday of June, on the second Wednesday of October, and on the second Wednesday of December. The holding of any of the above-mentioned terms shall not dispense with or affect the holding of any other term of the court at the same time, nor shall the pending of any other term of the court prevent the holding of any of the terms hereby appointed.

Terms hereby created, to be for criminal cases;

by what judges to be held.

Sec. 2. That the terms hereby appointed shall be devoted exclusively to the trial and disposal of the criminal cases and matters arising and pending in said court. The terms of said court appointed by this act may be held by the circuit judge of the second judicial circuit and the district judges for the southern and eastern districts of New York, or any one of said three judges; and at every such term held by said judge of said eastern district he shall receive the sum of three hundred dollars, the same to be paid in the manner now prescribed by law for the payment of the expenses of another district judge while holding court in said district. All recognizances and bail bonds taken in criminal cases for an appearance at a circuit court in said district conditioned upon an appearance at the next one of the terms hereby appointed shall be valid, and grand and petit juries shall be summoned to attend the said terms as now at other terms of the court.

Pay of judges.

Recognizances and bail bonds.

Juries.

Approved, February 7, 1873.

CHAP. CXXII. — *An Act making an Appropriation to defray the Expenses of the Investigations in Regard to Elections in Kansas, Louisiana, and Arkansas.*

Feb. 8, 1873.
See pp. 479, 484.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of thirty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated to defray the expenses of the investigations ordered by the Senate in regard to elections in Kansas, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

Appropriation for expenses of investigations as to elections in Kansas, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

Approved, February 8, 1873.

CHAP. CXXVI. — *An Act to authorize the Construction of eight Steam Vessels of War, and for other Purposes.*

Feb. 10, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to construct eight steam vessels of war with auxiliary sail-power, and of such class or classes as, in his judgment will best subserve the demands of the service, each carrying six or more guns of large caliber; the hulls to be built of iron or wood, as the Secretary may determine: *Provided,* That the aggregate tonnage of the whole number shall not exceed eight thousand tons, and that the cost of building the same shall not exceed three million two hundred thousand dollars: *And provided,* That four of said vessels shall be built in whole or in part, in private yards, upon contract with the lowest responsible bidder therefor, upon public competition and proposals, due notice thereof being given by advertisement, upon models, specifications, and drawings furnished by the Navy Department and under its direction and supervision, if, upon full examination and consideration, the same shall be deemed practicable, by the Secretary of the Navy; or the hulls of any portion of said vessels may be built upon private contract in the government yards upon like proposals, models, specifications, drawings, and supervision, and upon like examination and consideration, the government in either case furnishing such materials as may be deemed practicable by the Secretary of the Navy.

Eight steam vessels of war to be constructed and in what manner.

Tonnage and cost.

Four vessels to be built in private yards, and by contract, &c.

Hulls.

Sec. 2. That neither of said vessels shall be commenced until full and complete models, specifications, and drawings shall be made for its construction in all its parts. And after such models and drawings are approved by the proper authority, they shall not be changed in any respect when the cost will exceed one hundred dollars, except upon the recommendation of a board of survey composed of not less than five officers of the navy, and approved by the Secretary of the Navy; and if changes are thus made, the actual cost of, and damage caused by, such change shall be estimated by such board of survey; and the terms of the contract shall provide that the contractors shall be bound by the estimate of said board as to the amount of increased or diminished compensation they are to receive, if any, in consequence of any such changes.

Vessels not to be commenced until, &c.

Models, &c., not to be changed except, &c.;

if changes are made.

Approved, February 10, 1873.

Feb. 12, 1873.

See § 67, p. 435.

CHAP. CXXXI. — *An Act revising and amending the Laws relative to the Mints, Assay-offices, and Coinage of the United States.*

Mint established as a bureau, and includes what.

Director, appointment, and term of office;

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the mint of the United States is hereby established as a bureau of the Treasury Department, embracing in its organization and under its control all mints for the manufacture of coin, and all assay-offices for the stamping of bars, which are now, or which may be hereafter, authorized by law. The chief officer of the said bureau shall be denominated the director of the mint, and shall be under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. He shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold his office for the term of five years, unless sooner removed by the President, upon reasons to be communicated by him to the Senate.

powers;

reports;

annual estimates.

Clerks, number and appointment.

SEC. 2. That the director of the mint shall have the general supervision of all mints and assay-offices, and shall make an annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury of their operations, at the close of each fiscal year, and from time to time such additional reports, setting forth the operations and condition of such institutions, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall require, and shall lay before him the annual estimates for their support. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall appoint the number of clerks, classified according to law, necessary to discharge the duties of said bureau.

Officers of each mint, and their appointment.

SEC. 3. That the officers of each mint shall be a superintendent, an assayer, a melter and refiner, and a coiner, and for the mint at Philadelphia, an engraver, all to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Superintendent of mint, powers;

reports, their form and contents.

Moneys or bullion.

Coin.

Deposits.

Certificate of deposit, to be countersigned by assayer.

Transfers of coin, &c.

Quarterly accounts to director, &c.

Assistants, clerks, &c.

SEC. 4. That the superintendent of each mint shall have the control thereof, the superintendence of the officers and persons employed therein, and the supervision of the business thereof, subject to the approval of the director of the mint, to whom he shall make reports at such times and according to such forms as the director of the mint may prescribe, which shall exhibit, in detail, and under appropriate heads, the deposits of bullion, the amount of gold, silver, and minor coinage, and the amount of unparted, standard, and refined bars issued, and such other statistics and information as may be required. The superintendent of each mint shall also receive and safely keep, until legally withdrawn, all moneys or bullion which shall be for the use or the expenses of the mint. He shall receive all bullion brought to the mint for assay or coinage; shall be the keeper of all bullion or coin in the mint, except while the same is legally in the hands of other officers; and shall deliver all coins struck at the mint to the persons to whom they shall be legally payable. From the report of the assayer and the weight of the bullion, he shall compute the value of each deposit, and also the amount of the charges or deductions, if any, of all which he shall give a detailed memorandum to the depositor; and he shall also give at the same time, under his hand, a certificate of the net amount of the deposit, to be paid in coins or bars of the same species of bullion as that deposited, the correctness of which certificate shall be verified by the assayer, who shall countersign the same; and in all cases of transfer of coin or bullion, he shall give and receive vouchers, stating the amount and character of such coin or bullion. He shall keep and render, quarter-yearly, to the director of the mint, for the purpose of adjustment, according to such forms as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, regular and faithful accounts of his transactions with the other officers of the mint and the depositors; and shall also render to him a monthly statement of the ordinary expenses of the mint or assay-office under his charge. He shall also appoint all assistants, clerks, (one of whom shall be designated "chief clerk,") and workmen employed under his superintendence; but no person shall be appointed to employment in the offices of the assayer, melter and refiner, coiner, or engraver, except on the recommendation and nomination in writing of those officers, respectively; and he shall forthwith report to the director of the mint the names of all persons appointed by him, the duties to be performed, the rate of compensation, the appropriation from which compensation is to be made, and the grounds of the appointment; and if the director of the mint shall disapprove the same, the appointment shall be vacated.

clerks, &c., in offices of assayer, &c.

Appointments to be reported to director and approved by him.

Sec. 5. That the assayer shall assay al metals and bullion, whenever such assays are required in the operations of the mint; he shall also make assays of coins or samples of bullion whenever required by the superintendent.

Assayer's duties.

Sec. 6. That the melter and refiner shall execute all the operations which are necessary in order to form ingots of standard silver or gold, and alloys for minor coinage, suitable for the coiner, from the metals legally delivered to him for that purpose; and shall also execute all the operations which are necessary in order to form bars conformable in all respects to the law, from the gold and silver bullion delivered to him for that purpose. He shall keep a careful record of all transactions with the superintendent, noting the weight and character of the bullion; and shall be responsible for all bullion delivered to him until the same is returned to the superintendent and the proper vouchers obtained.

Melter and refiner.

Sec. 7. That the coiner shall execute all the operations which are necessary in order to form coins, conformable in all respects to the law, from the standard gold and silver ingots, and alloys for minor coinage, legally delivered to him for that purpose; and shall be responsible for all bullion delivered to him, until the same is returned to the superintendent and the proper vouchers obtained.

Coiner.

Sec. 8. That the engraver shall prepare from the original dies already authorized all the working-dies required for use in the coinage of the several mints, and, when new coins or devices are authorized, shall, if required by the director of the mint, prepare the devices, models, moulds, and matrices, or original dies, for the same; but the director of the mint shall nevertheless have power, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to engage temporarily for this purpose the services of one or more artists distinguished in their respective departments of art, who shall be paid for such service from the contingent appropriation for the mint at Philadelphia.

Engraver.

New coins or devices.

Sec. 9. That whenever any officer of a mint or assay-office shall be temporarily absent, on account of sickness or any other cause, it shall be lawful for the superintendent, with the consent of said officer, to appoint some person attached to the mint to act in the place of such officer during his absence; but all such appointments shall be forthwith reported to the director of the mint for his approval; and in all cases whatsoever the principal shall be responsible for the acts of his representative. In case of the temporary absence of the superintendent, the chief clerk shall act in his place; and in case of the temporary absence of the director of the mint, the Secretary of the Treasury may designate some one to act in his place.

If any officer is absent, &c.;

superintendent;

director.

Sec. 10. That every officer, assistant, and clerk of the mint shall, before he enters upon the execution of his office take an oath or affirmation before some judge of the United States, or judge of the superior court, or of some court of record of any State, faithfully and diligently to perform the duties thereof, in addition to other official oaths prescribed by law; which oaths, duly certified, shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury; and the superintendent of each mint may require such oath or affirmation from any of the employees of the mint.

Oath of officers, assistants, clerks, and employees.

Sec. 11. That the superintendent, the assayer, the melter and refiner, and the coiner of each mint, before entering upon the execution of their

Bond of superintendent and others; of assistants and clerks; increase thereof.

respective offices, shall become bound to the United States, with one or more sureties, approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the sum of not less than ten nor more than fifty thousand dollars, with condition for the faithful, and diligent performance of the duties of his office. Similar bonds may be required of the assistants and clerks, in such sums as the superintendent shall determine, with the approbation of the director of the mint; but the same shall not be construed to relieve the superintendent or other officers from liability to the United States for acts, omissions, or negligence of their subordinates or employees: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury, may, at his discretion, increase the bonds of the superintendent.

Salary of director; superintendents, assayers, &c.; assistants, clerks, and workmen; payable monthly.

Sec. 12. That there shall be allowed to the director of the mint an annual salary of four thousand five hundred dollars, and actual necessary travelling expenses in visiting the different mints and assay-offices, for which vouchers shall be rendered, to the superintendents of the mints at Philadelphia and San Francisco, each four thousand five hundred dollars; to the assayers, melters and refiners, and coiners of said mints, each three thousand dollars; to the engraver of the mint at Philadelphia, three thousand dollars; to the superintendent of the mint at Carson city, three thousand dollars; and to the assayer, to the melter and refiner, and to the coiner of the mint at Carson city, each, two thousand five hundred dollars; to the assistants and clerks such annual salary shall be allowed as the director of the mint may determine, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury; and to the workmen shall be allowed such wages, to be determined by the superintendent, as may be customary and reasonable according to their respective stations and occupations, and approved by the director of the mint; and the salaries provided for in this section, and the wages of the workmen permanently engaged, shall be payable in monthly instalments.

Standard of gold and silver coins. Alloy.

Sec. 13. That the standard for both gold and silver coins of the United States shall be such that of one thousand parts by weight nine hundred shall be of pure metal and one hundred of alloy; and the alloy of the silver coins shall be of copper, and the alloy of the gold coins shall be of copper, or of copper and silver; but the silver shall in no case exceed one-tenth of the whole alloy.

Gold coins; standard weight; to be legal tender; reduction in weight by natural abrasion; where to be received.

Sec. 14. That the gold coins of the United States shall be a one-dollar piece, which, at the standard weight of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains, shall be the unit of value; a quarter-eagle, or two-and-a-half dollar piece; a three-dollar piece; a half-eagle, or five-dollar piece; an eagle, or ten-dollar piece; and a double eagle, or twenty-dollar piece. And the standard weight of the gold dollar shall be twenty-five and eight-tenths grains; of the quarter-eagle, or two-and-a-half dollar piece, sixty-four and a half grains; of the three-dollar piece, seventy-seven and four-tenths grains; of the half-eagle, or five-dollar piece, one hundred and twenty-nine grains; of the eagle, or ten-dollar piece, two hundred and fifty-eight grains; of the double-eagle, or twenty-dollar piece, five hundred and sixteen grains; which coins shall be a legal tender in all payments at their nominal value when not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance provided in this act for the single piece, and, when reduced in weight, below said standard and tolerance, shall be a legal tender at valuation in proportion to their actual weight; and any gold coin of the United States, if reduced in weight by natural abrasion not more than one-half of one per centum below the standard weight prescribed by law, after a circulation of twenty years, as shown by its date of coinage, and at a ratable proportion for any period less than twenty years, shall be received at their nominal value by the United States treasury and its offices, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe for the protection of the government against fraudulent abrasion or other practices; and any gold coins in the treasury of the United States reduced in weight below this limit of abrasion shall be recoined.

Silver coins

weight;

to be legal tender.

SEC. 15. That the silver coins of the United States shall be a trade-dollar, a half-dollar, or fifty-cent piece, a quarter-dollar, or twenty-five-cent piece, a dime, or ten-cent piece; and the weight of the trade-dollar shall be four hundred and twenty grains troy; the weight of the half-dollar shall be twelve grams (grammes) and one-half of a gram, (gramme;) the quarter-dollar and the dime shall be respectively, one-half and on-fifth of the weight of said half-dollar; and said coins shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding five dollars in any one payment.

Minor coins, and their alloy;

weight;

to be legal tender.

SEC. 16. That the minor coins of the United States shall be a five-cent piece, a three-cent piece, and a one-cent piece, and the alloy for the five and three cent pieces shall be of copper and nickel, to be composed of three-fourths copper and one-fourth nickel, and the alloy of the one-cent piece shall be ninety-five per centum of copper and five per centum of tin and zinc, in such proportions as shall be determined by the director of the mint. The weight of the piece of five cents shall be seventy-seven and sixteen-hundredths grains, troy; of the three-cent piece, thirty grains; and of the one-cent piece, forty-eight grains; which coins shall be a legal tender, at their nominal value, for any amount not exceeding twenty-five cents in any one payment.

No coins, except, &c.

SEC. 17. That no coins, either of gold, silver, or minor coinage, shall hereafter be issued from the mint other than those of the denominations, standards, and weights herein set forth.

Devices and legends upon coins.

Inscriptions.

SEC. 18. That upon the coins of the United States there shall be the following devices and legends: Upon one side there shall be an impression emblematic of liberty, with an inscription of the word "Liberty" and the year of the coinage, and upon the reverse shall be the figure or representation of an eagle, with the inscriptions "United States of America" and "E Pluribus Unum," and a designation of the value of the coin; but on the gold dollar and three-dollar piece, the dime, five, three, and one cent piece the figure of the eagle shall be omitted; and on the reverse of the silver trade-dollar, the weight and fineness of the coin shall be inscribed; and the director of the mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may cause the motto "In God we trust" to be inscribed upon such coins as shall admit of such motto; and any one of the foregoing inscriptions may be on the rim of the gold and silver coins.

Bars of gold or silver;

stamp and devices;

limit to weight.

SEC. 19. That at the option of the owner, gold or silver may be cast into bars of fine metal, or of standard fineness, or unparted, as he may prefer, with a stamp upon the same designating the weight and fineness, and with such devices impressed thereon as may be deemed expedient to prevent fraudulent imitation, and no such bars shall be issued of a less weight than five ounces.

Deposits of gold bullion for coinage;

SEC. 20. That any owner of gold bullion may deposit the same at any mint, to be formed into coin or bars for his benefit; but it shall be lawful to refuse any deposit of less value than one hundred dollars, or any bullion so base as to be unsuitable for the operations of the mint; and when gold and silver are combined, if either metal be in such small proportion that it cannot be separated advantageously, no allowance shall be made to the depositor for its value.

of silver bullion.

SEC. 21. That any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any mint, to be formed into bars, or into dollars of the weight of four hundred and twenty grains, troy, designated in this act as trade-dollars, and no deposit of silver for other coinage shall be received; but silver bullion contained in gold deposits, and separated therefrom, may be paid for in silver coin, at such valuation as may be, from time to time, established by the director of the mint.

Bullion to be weighed when deposited, and receipt given;

fitness and mode of melting, how determined.

Sec. 22. That when bullion is deposited in any of the mints, it shall be weighed by the superintendent, and, when practicable, in the presence of the depositor, to whom a receipt shall be given, which shall state the description and weight of the bullion; but when the bullion is in such a state as to require melting, or the removal of base metals, before its value can be ascertained, the weight, after such operation, shall be considered as the true weight of the bullion deposited. The fitness of the bullion to be received shall be determined by the assayer, and the mode of melting by the melter and refiner.

Assay of bullion;

Sec. 23. That from every parcel of bullion deposited for coinage or bars, the superintendent shall deliver to the assayer a sufficient portion for the purpose of being assayed, but all such bullion remaining from the operations of the assay shall be returned to the superintendent by the assayer.

Report of assayer.

Sec. 24. That the assayer shall report to the superintendent the quality or fineness of the bullion assayed by him, and such information as will enable him to compute the amount of the charges hereinafter provided for, to be made to the depositor.

Charges for converting bullion into coin, and preparation of bars;

not to exceed the actual average cost.

Sec. 25. That the charge for converting standard gold bullion into coin shall be one-fifth of one per centum; and the charges for converting standard silver into trade-dollars, for melting and refining when bullion is below standard, for toughening when metals are contained in it which render it unfit for coinage, for copper used for alloy when the bullion is above standard, for separating the gold and silver when these metals exist together in the bullion, and for the preparation of bars, shall be fixed, from time to time, by the director, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, so as to equal but not exceed, in their judgment, the actual average cost to each mint and assay-office of the material, labor, wastage, and use of machinery employed in each of the cases aforementioned.

Assayer to verify certain calculations and countersign certificate.

Sec. 26. That the assayer shall verify all calculations made by the superintendent of the value of deposits, and, if satisfied of the correctness thereof, shall countersign the certificate required to be given by the superintendent to the depositor.

Purchase of bullion for silver coinage.

Gain to be credited to silver-profit fund, and paid into the treasury.

Sec. 27. That in order to procure bullion for the silver coinage authorized by this act, the superintendents, with the approval of the director of the mint, as to price, terms, and quantity, shall purchase such bullion with the bullion-fund. The gain arising from the coinage of such silver bullion into coin of a nominal value exceeding the cost thereof shall be credited to a special fund denominated the silver-profit fund. This fund shall be charged with the wastage incurred in the silver coinage, and with the expense of distributing said coins as hereinafter provided. The balance to the credit of this fund shall be from time to time, and at least twice a year, paid into the treasury of the United States.

Silver coins to be paid out where and for what.

Proviso.

Sec. 28. That silver coins other than the trade-dollar shall be paid out at the several mints, and at the assay-office in New York city, in exchange for gold coins at par, in sums not less than one hundred dollars; and it shall be lawful, also, to transmit parcels of the same, from time to time, to the assistant treasurers, depositaries, and other officers of the United States, under general regulations proposed by the director of the mint, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the payment of silver coins, at their nominal value, for silver parted from gold, as provided in this act, or for change less than one dollar in settlement for gold deposits: *Provided*, That for two years after the passage of this act, silver coins shall be paid at the mint in Philadelphia and the assay-office in New York city for silver bullion purchased for coinage, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the director of the mint, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Purchase of metal for the minor coinage;

to be carried on only at Philadelphia.

Minor-coinage profit fund.

Sec. 29. That for the purchase of metal for the minor coinage authorized by this act, a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars in lawful money of the United States shall be transferred by the Secretary of the Treasury to the credit of the superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia, at which establishment only, until otherwise provided by law, such coinage shall be carried on. The superintendent, with the approval of the director of the mint as to price, terms, and quantity, shall purchase the metal required for such coinage by public advertisement, and the lowest and best bid shall be accepted, the fineness of the metals to be determined on the mint assay. The gain arising from the coinage of such metals into coin of a nominal value, exceeding the cost thereof, shall be credited to the special fund denominated the minor-coinage profit fund; and this fund shall be charged with the wastage incurred in such coinage, and with the cost of distributing said coins as hereinafter provided. The balance remaining to the credit of this fund, and any balance of profits accrued from minor coinage under former acts, shall be, from time to time, and at least twice a year, covered into the treasury of the United States.

Minor coins, where deliverable, &c.;

exchangeable for what;

redeemable in what sums.

Such coinage to cease, when.

Sec. 30. That the minor coins authorized by this act may, at the discretion of the director of the mint, be delivered in any of the principal cities and towns of the United States, at the cost of the mint, for transportation, and shall be exchangeable at par at the mint in Philadelphia, at the discretion of the superintendent, for any other coins of copper, bronze, or copper-nickel heretofore authorized by law; and it shall be lawful for the treasurer and the several assistant treasurers and depositaries of the United States to redeem, in lawful money, under such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, all copper, bronze, and copper-nickel coins authorized by law when presented in sums of not less than twenty dollars; and whenever, under this authority, these coins are presented for redemption in such quantity as to show the amount outstanding to be redundant, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and required to direct that such coinage shall cease until otherwise ordered by him.

Melting and refining.

Ingots for coinage;

Sec. 31. That parcels of bullion shall be, from time to time, transferred by the superintendent to the melter and refiner; a careful record of these transfers, noting the weight and character of the bullion, shall be kept, and vouchers shall be taken for the delivery of the same, duly receipted by the melter and refiner, and the bullion thus placed in the hands of the melter and refiner shall be subjected to the several processes which may be necessary to form it into ingots of the legal standard, and of a quality suitable for coinage.

to be assayed and certificate given;

Sec. 32. That the ingots so prepared shall be assayed; and if they prove to be within the limits allowed for deviation from the standard, the assayer shall certify the fact to the superintendent, who shall thereupon receipt for the same, and transfer them to the coiner.

not to be used, if they differ from, &c., more than, &c.

Sec. 33. That no ingots shall be used for coinage which differ from the legal standard more than the following proportions, namely: In gold ingots, one thousandth; in silver ingots, three thousandths; in minor-coinage alloys, twenty-five thousandths, in the proportion of nickel.

Bars for payment of deposits, their fineness, &c.

Sec. 34. That the melter and refiner shall prepare all bars required for the payment of deposits; but the fineness thereof shall be ascertained and stamped thereon by the assayer; and the melter and refiner shall deliver such bars to the superintendent, who shall receipt for the same.

Ingots for coinage to be delivered to coiner.

Sec. 35. That the superintendent shall, from time to time, deliver to the coiner ingots for the purpose of coinage; a careful record of these transfers, noting the weight and character of the bullion, shall be kept, and vouchers shall be taken for the delivery of the same, duly receipted by the coiner; and the ingots thus placed in the hands of the coiner shall be subjected to the several processes necessary to make from them coins in all respects conformable to law.

Deviations in weights of gold coins not to exceed, &c.;

Sec. 36. That in adjusting the weights of the gold coins, the following deviations shall not be exceeded in any single piece: In the double-eagle and the eagle, one-half of a grain; in the half-eagle, the three-dollar piece, the quarter-eagle, and the one-dollar piece, one-fourth of a grain. And in weighing a number of pieces together, when delivered by the coiner to the superintendent, and by the superintendent to the depositor, the deviation from the standard weight shall not exceed one-hundredth of an ounce in five thousand dollars in double-eagles, eagles, half-eagles, or quarter-eagles, in one thousand three-dollar pieces, and in one thousand one-dollar pieces.

of silver coins;

Sec. 37. That in adjusting the weight of the silver coins the following deviations shall not be exceeded in any single piece: In the dollar, the half and quarter dollar, and in the dime, one and one-half grains; and in weighing large numbers of pieces together, when delivered by the coiner to the superintendent, and by the superintendent to the depositor, the deviations from the standard weight shall not exceed two-hundredths of an ounce in one thousand dollars, half-dollars, or quarter dollars, and one-hundredth of an ounce in one thousand dimes.

of the minor coins.

Sec. 38. That in adjusting the weight of the minor coins provided by this act, there shall be no greater deviation allowed than three grains for the five-cent piece and two grains for the three and one cent pieces.

Coiner to deliver coins to the superintendent;

coins to be tested, and if not satisfactory, &c.

Sec. 39. That the coiner shall, from time to time, as coins are prepared, deliver them to the superintendent, who shall receipt for the same, and who shall keep a careful record of their kind, number, and actual weight; and in receiving coins it shall be the duty of the superintendent to ascertain, by the trial of a number of single pieces separately, whether the coins of that delivery are within the legal limits of the standard weight; and if his trials for this purpose shall not prove satisfactory, he shall cause all the coins of such delivery to be weighed separately, and such as are not of legal weight shall be defaced and delivered to the melter and refiner as standard bullion, to be again formed into ingots and recoined; or the whole delivery may, if more convenient, be remelted.

Proceedings at each delivery of coins by the coiner to a superintendent.

Sec. 40. That at every delivery of coins made by the coiner to a superintendent, it shall be the duty of such superintendent, in the presence of the assayer, to take indiscriminately a certain number of pieces of each variety for the annual trial of coins, the number for gold coins being not less than one piece for each one thousand pieces or any fractional part of one thousand pieces delivered; and for silver coins one piece for each two thousand pieces or any fractional part of two thousand pieces delivered. The pieces so taken shall be carefully sealed up in an envelope, properly labelled, stating the date of the delivery, the number and denomination of the pieces inclosed, and the amount of the delivery from which they were taken. These sealed parcels containing the reserved pieces shall be deposited in a pyx, designated for the purpose at each mint, which shall be kept under the joint care of the superintendent and assayer, and be so secured that neither can have access to its contents without the presence of the other, and the reserved pieces in their sealed envelopes from the coinage of each mint shall be transmitted quarterly to the mint at Philadelphia. A record shall also be kept at the same time of the number and denomination of the pieces so taken for the annual trial of coins, and of the number and denomination of the pieces represented by them and so delivered, a copy of which record shall be transmitted quarterly to the director of the mint. Other pieces may, at any time, be taken for such tests as the director of the mint shall prescribe.

Clippings, &c., of bullion.

Sec. 41. That the coiner shall, from time to time, deliver to the superintendent the clippings and other portions of bullion remaining after the process of coining; and the superintendent shall receipt for the same and keep a careful record of their weight and character.

Sec. 42. That the superintendent shall debit the coiner with the amount in weight of standard metal of all the bullion placed in his hands, and credit him with the amount in weight of all the coins, clippings, and other bullion returned by him to the superintendent. Once at least in every year, and at such time as the director of the mint shall appoint, there shall be an accurate and full settlement of the accounts of the coiner, and the melter and refiner, at which time the said officers shall deliver up to the superintendent all the coins, clippings, and other bullion in their possession, respectively, accompanied by statements of all the bullion delivered to them since the last annual settlement, and all the bullion returned by them during the same period, including the amount returned for the purpose of settlement.

Coiner to be charged with what, and to be credited.

Accounts of coiner and melter and refiner to be fully settled at least once in each year.

Sec. 43. That when all the coins, clippings, and other bullion have been delivered to the superintendent, it shall be his duty to examine the accounts and statements rendered by the coiner and the melter and refiner, and the difference between the amount charged and credited to each officer shall be allowed as necessary wastage, if the superintendent shall be satisfied that there has been a bona-fide waste of the precious metals, and if the amount shall not exceed, in the case of the melter and refiner, one thousandth of the whole amount of gold, and one and one-half thousandth of the whole amount of silver delivered to him since the last annual settlement, and in the case of the coiner, one thousandth of the whole amount of silver, and one-half thousandth of the whole amount of gold that has been delivered to him by the superintendent; and all copper used in the alloy of gold and silver bullion shall be separately charged to the melter and refiner, and accounted for by him.

Superintendent to examine the accounts, &c., of the coiner and melter and refiner.

What amount allowable as necessary wastage

Sec. 44. That it shall also be the duty of the superintendent to forward a correct statement of his balance-sheet, at the close of such settlement, to the director of the mint, who shall compare the total amount of gold and silver bullion and coin on hand with the total liabilities of the mint. At the same time a statement of the ordinary expense account, and the moneys therein, shall also be made by the superintendent.

Balance-sheet to be forwarded to the director of the mint.

Expense account.

Sec. 45. That when the coins or bars which are the equivalent to any deposit of bullion are ready for delivery, they shall be paid to the depositor, or his order, by the superintendent; and the payments shall be made, if demanded, in the order in which the bullion shall have been brought to the mint; but in cases where there is delay in manipulating a refractory deposit, or for any other unavoidable cause, the payment of subsequent deposits, the value of which is known, shall not be delayed thereby; and in the denominations of coin delivered, the superintendent shall comply with the wishes of the depositor, except when impracticable or inconvenient to do so.

Payment of coins or bars to depositors

Sec. 46. That unparted bullion may be exchanged at any of the mints for fine bars, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the director of the mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the fineness, weight, and value of the bullion received and given in exchange shall in all cases be determined by the mint assay. The charge to the depositor for refining or parting shall not exceed that allowed and deducted for the same operation in the exchange of unrefined for refined bullion.

Unparted bullion may be exchanged.

Charge for parting.

Sec. 47. That for the purpose of enabling the mints and the assay-office in New York to make returns to depositors with as little delay as possible, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to keep in the said mints and assay-office, when the state of the treasury will admit thereof, such an amount of public money, or bullion procured for the purpose, as he shall judge convenient and necessary, out of which those who bring bullion to the said mints and assay-office may be paid the value

Secretary of the Treasury to keep at, &c., money or bullion, to make speedy returns to depositors of bullion.

Fund may be withdrawn.

thereof, in coin or bars, as soon as practicable after the value has been ascertained; and on payment thereof being made, the bullion so deposited shall become the property of the United States; but the Secretary of the Treasury may at any time withdraw the fund, or any portion thereof.

Assay commissioners to test weight of coins annually; when and where; if a majority are not present. Test to be reported as satisfactory, if, &c. If test is not satisfactory, fact to be reported, and officers in error to be disqualified.

Sec. 48. That to secure a due conformity in the gold and silver coins to their respective standards of fineness and weight, the judge of the district court of the United States for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, the comptroller of the currency, the assayer of the assay-office at New York, and such other persons as the President shall, from time to time, designate, shall meet as assay-commissioners, at the mint in Philadelphia, to examine and test, in the presence of the director of the mint, the fineness and weight of the coins reserved by the several mints for this purpose, on the second Wednesday in February, annually, and may continue their meetings by adjournment, if necessary; if a majority of the commissioners shall fail to attend at any time appointed for their meeting, the director of the mint shall call a meeting of the commissioners at such other time as he may deem convenient; and if it shall appear by such examination and test that these coins do not differ from the standard fineness and weight by a greater quantity than is allowed by law, the trial shall be considered and reported as satisfactory; but if any greater deviation from the legal standard or weight shall appear, this fact shall be certified to the President of the United States; and if, on a view of the circumstances of the case, he shall so decide, the officer or officers implicated in the error shall be thenceforward disqualified from holding their respective offices.

Standard troy pound of the mint of the United States.

Sec. 49. That for the purpose of securing a due conformity in weight of the coins of the United States to the provisions of this act, the brass troy-pound weight procured by the minister of the United States at London, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, for the use of the mint, and now in the custody of the mint at Philadelphia, shall be the standard troy pound of the mint of the United States, conformably to which the coinage thereof shall be regulated.

Standard weights for each mint and assay-office; to be regulated and tested annually.

Sec. 50. That it shall be the duty of the director of the mint to procure for each mint and assay-office, to be kept safely thereat, a series of standard weights corresponding to the aforesaid troy pound, consisting of a one-pound weight and the requisite subdivisions and multiples thereof, from the hundredth part of a grain to twenty-five pounds; and the troy weights ordinarily employed in the transactions of such mints and assay-offices shall be regulated according to the above standards at least once in every year, under the inspection of the superintendent and assayer; and the accuracy of those used at the mint at Philadelphia shall be tested annually, in the presence of the assay-commissioners, at the time of the annual examination and test of coins.

Obverse working-dies at each mint to be destroyed at, &c.

Sec. 51. That the obverse working-dies at each mint shall, at the end of each calendar year, be defaced and destroyed by the coiner in the presence of the superintendent and assayer.

Dies of a national character, and medals, where may be made. Proviso.

Sec. 52. That dies of a national character may be executed by the engraver, and national and other medals struck by the coiner of the mint at Philadelphia, under such regulations as the superintendent, with the approval of the director of the mint, may prescribe: *Provided*, That such work shall not interfere with the regular coinage operations, and that no private medal dies shall be prepared at said mint, or the machinery or apparatus thereof be used for that purpose.

Moneys from charges and deductions, &c., to be covered into the treasury: no part for salaries, &c.

Sec. 53. That the moneys arising from all charges and deductions on and from gold and silver bullion and the manufacture of medals, and from all other sources, except as hereinbefore provided, shall, from time to time, be covered into the treasury of the United States, and no part of such deductions or medal charges, or profit on silver or minor coinage, shall be expended in salaries or wages; but all expenditures of the mints and assay-offices, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be paid from appropriations made by law on estimates furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Expenditures to be paid from appropriations made, &c.

Sec. 54. That the officers of the United States assay-office at New York shall be a superintendent, an assayer, and a melter and refiner, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The business of said assay-office shall be in all respects similar to that of the mints, except that bars only, and not coin, shall be manufactured therein; and no metals shall be purchased for minor coinage. All bullion intended by the depositor to be converted into coins of the United States, and silver bullion purchased for coinage, when assayed, parted, and refined, and its net value certified, shall be transferred to the mint at Philadelphia, under such directions as shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, at the expense of the contingent fund of the mint, and shall be there coined, and the proceeds returned to the assay-office. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to make the necessary arrangements for the adjustment of the accounts upon such transfers between the respective offices.

Officers of assay-office at New York, and their appointment.

Business of the assay-office.

Bullion.

Adjustment of accounts.

Sec. 55. That the duties of the superintendent, assayer, and melter and refiner of said office shall correspond to those of superintendents, assayers, and melters and refiners of mints; and all parts of this act relating to mints and their officers, the duties and responsibilities of such officers, and others employed therein, the oath to be taken, and the bonds and sureties to be given by them, (as far as the same may be applicable,) shall extend to the assay-office at New York, and to its officers, assistants, clerks, workmen, and others employed therein.

Duties, &c., of superintendent, &c., of each assay-office;

Sec. 56. That there shall be allowed to the officers of the assay-office at New York city the following salaries per annum: To the superintendent, four thousand five hundred dollars; to the assayer, and to the melter and refiner, each, three thousand dollars; and the salaries of assistants and clerks, and wages to workmen, and their manner of appointment, shall be determined and regulated as herein directed in regard to mints.

their salaries.

Sec. 57. That the business of the branch-mint at Denver, while conducted as an assay-office, and of the assay-office at Boise city, Idaho, and all other assay-offices hereafter to be established, shall be confined to the receipt of gold and silver bullion, for melting and assaying, to be returned to depositors of the same, in bars, with the weight and fineness stamped thereon; and the officers of assay-offices, when their services are necessary, shall consist of an assayer, who shall have charge thereof, and a melter, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and the assayer may employ as many clerks, workmen, and laborers, under the direction of the director of the mint, as may be provided for by law. The salaries of said officers shall not exceed the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars to the assayer and melter, one thousand eight hundred dollars each to the clerks, and the workmen and laborers shall receive such wages as are customary, according to their respective stations and occupations.

Business of assay-offices at Denver, Boise city and elsewhere, to be limited to what.

Officers of such assay-offices and their salaries;

Sec. 58. That each officer and clerk to be appointed at such assay-offices, before entering upon the execution of his office, shall take an oath or affirmation before some judge of the United States, or of the supreme court, as prescribed by the act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and each become bound to the United States of America, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the director of the mint or of one of the judges of the supreme court of the State or Territory in which the same may be located, and of the Secretary of the Treasury, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of their offices; and the said assayers shall discharge the duties of disbursing agents for the payment of the expenses of their respective assay-offices.

their oath and bond.

1862, ch. 128, Vol. xii. p. 502.

Assayers to be disbursing agents.

Director of mint to have the general direction of the assay-offices, subject, &c.;

Regulations, returns, and charges.

Sec. 59. That the general direction of the business of assay-offices of the United States shall be under the control and regulation of the director of the mint, subject to the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury; and for that purpose it shall be the duty of the said director to prescribe such regulations and to require such returns, periodically and occasionally, and to establish such charges for melting, parting, assaying, and stamping bullion as shall appear to him to be necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect the intention of this act.

Provisions relating to the mint to apply to assay-offices.

Sec. 60. That all the provisions of this act for the regulation of the mints of the United States, and for the government of the officers and persons employed therein, and for the punishment of all offences connected with the mints or coinage of the United States, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, in full force in relation to the assay-offices, as far as the same may be applicable thereto.

Penalty for counterfeiting, &c., any coin or bars, in the similitude, &c.;

or knowingly having in possession or uttering, &c., such counterfeited, &c., coin or bars;

Sec. 61. That if any person or persons shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting, any coin or bars in resemblance or similitude of the gold or silver coins or bars, which have been, or hereafter may be, coined or stamped at the mints and assay-offices of the United States, or in resemblance or similitude of any foreign gold or silver coin which by law is, or hereafter may be made, current in the United States, or are in actual use and circulation as money within the United States, or shall pass, utter, publish, or sell, or attempt to pass, utter, publish, or sell, or bring into the United States from any foreign place, or have in his possession, any such false, forged, or counterfeited coin or bars, knowing the same to be false, forged, or counterfeited, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement at hard labor not exceeding ten years, according to the aggravation of the offense.

for counterfeiting, &c., minor coinage, or uttering such false coin;

Sec. 62. That if any person or persons shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting, any coin in the resemblance or similitude of any of the minor coinage which has been, or hereafter may be, coined at the mints of the United States; or shall pass, utter, publish, or sell, or bring into the United States from any foreign place, or have in his possession any such false, forged, or counterfeited coin, with intent to defraud any body politic or corporation, or any person or persons whatsoever, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and by imprisonment and confinement at hard labor not exceeding three years.

for fraudulently impairing, &c., gold or silver current coins;

Sec. 63. That if any person shall fraudulently, by any art, way, or means whatsoever, deface, mutilate, impair, diminish, falsify, scale, or lighten the gold or silver coins which have been, or which shall hereafter be, coined at the mints of the United States, or any foreign gold or silver coins which are by law made current, or are in actual use and circulation as money within the United States, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years, and fined not exceeding two thousand dollars.

for fraudulently debasing the gold or silver coins of the United States;

or defacing weights, &c.

Sec. 64. That if any of the gold or silver coins which shall be struck or coined at any of the mints of the United States shall be debased, or made worse as to the proportion of fine gold or fine silver therein contained; or shall be of less weight or value than the same ought to be, pursuant to the several acts relative thereto; or if any of the weights used at any of the mints or assay-offices of the United States shall be defaced, increased, or diminished through the fault or connivance of any of the officers or persons who shall be employed at the said mints or assay-offices, with a fraudulent intent; and if any of the said officers or persons shall embezzle any of the metals which shall at any time be committed to their charge for the purpose of being coined, or any of the coins which shall be struck or coined at the said mints, or any medals, coins, or other moneys of said mints or assay-offices at any time committed to their charge, or of which they may have assumed the charge, every such officer or person who shall commit any or either of the said offenses shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be imprisoned at hard labor for a term not less than one year nor more than ten years, and shall be fined in a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

Penalty for embezzling metals or coins; or medals, &c.

Sec. 65. That this act shall take effect on the first day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, when the offices of the treasurer of the mints in Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New Orleans shall be vacated, and the assistant treasurer at New York shall cease to perform the duties of treasurer of the assay-office. The other officers and employees of the mints and assay-offices now appointed shall continue to hold their respective offices, they having first given the necessary bonds, until further appointments may be required, the director of the mint at Philadelphia being styled and acting as superintendent thereof. The duties of the treasurers shall devolve as herein provided upon the superintendents, and said treasurers shall act only as assistant treasurers of the United States: *Provided*, That the salaries heretofore paid to the treasurers of the mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New Orleans, acting as assistant treasurers, shall hereafter be paid to them as "assistant treasurers of the United States," and that the salary of the assistant treasurer at New York shall not be diminished by the vacation of his office as treasurer of the assay-office.

When act to take effect.

Office of treasurer at, &c., vacated.

Other officers, &c., to continue give bonds, &c.

Superintendents to act as treasurers.

Treasurers to act only as assistant treasurers.

Salaries not diminished.

Sec. 66. That the different mints and assay-offices authorized by this act shall be known as "the mint of the United States at Philadelphia," "the mint of the United States at San Francisco," "the mint of the United States at Carson," "the mint of the United States at Denver," "the United States assay-office at New York," and "the United States assay-office at Boise city, Idaho," "the United States assay-office at Charlotte, North Carolina;" and all unexpended appropriations heretofore authorized by law for the use of the mint of the United States at Philadelphia, the branch-mint of the United States in California, the branch-mint of the United States at Denver, the United States assay-office in New York, the United States assay-office at Charlotte, North Carolina, and the United States assay-office at Boise city, Idaho, are hereby authorized to be transferred for the account and use of the institutions established and located respectively at the places designated by this act.

Names of the different mints and assay-offices.

Unexpended appropriations.

Sec. 67. That this act shall be known as the "Coinage act of eighteen hundred and seventy-three;" and all other acts and parts of acts pertaining to the mints, assay-offices, and coinage of the United States inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to affect any act done, right accrued, or penalty incurred, under former acts, but every such right is hereby saved; and all suits and prosecutions for acts already done in violation of any former act or acts of Congress relating to the subjects embraced in this act may be begun or proceeded with in like manner as if this act had not been passed; and all penal clauses and provisions in existing laws relating to the subjects embraced in this act shall be deemed applicable thereto: *And provided further*, That so much of the first section of "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for other purposes," approved July fifteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, as provides that until after the completion and occupation of the branch-mint building in San Francisco, it shall be lawful to exchange, at any mint or branch-mint of the United States, unre-

This act to be known as coinage act, &c.

Other acts, &c., repealed; such repeal not to affect, &c.

Repeal of part of 1870, ch. 296, § 1.

Vol. xvi. p. 296

fined or unparted bullion, whenever, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, it can be done with advantage to the government, is hereby repealed.

Approved, February 12, 1873.

Feb. 12, 1873.

CHAP. CXXXII. — *An Act for a public Building at Atlanta, Georgia.*

Public building at Atlanta for courts, post-office, &c.

Appropriation.

Plans and estimates.

No money to be used until jurisdiction is ceded and right to tax released.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be constructed a suitable brick building, with a fire-proof vault extending to each story, at Atlanta, Georgia, for the accommodation of the United States circuit and district courts, post-office, and other government offices; and the sum of one hundred and ten thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose aforesaid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause proper plans and estimates to be made, so that no expenditures shall be made or authorized for the full completion of said building beyond the sum herein appropriated: *Provided,* That no money hereby appropriated shall be used or expended until the valid title to the land for a site, independent and unexposed to danger from fire in adjacent buildings, which it is understood the city of Atlanta is ready to donate for this purpose, shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State of Georgia shall cede its jurisdiction over the same, and also duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said site, or the property of the United States that may be thereon, during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

Approved, February 12, 1873.

Feb. 12, 1873.

CHAP. CXXXIII. — *An Act to provide for the Removal of the wooden Buildings on Judiciary Square.*

Certain wooden buildings to be removed from Judiciary square.

Proviso.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the engineer in charge of public buildings and grounds be, and he is hereby, directed to cause the wooden buildings situated on Judiciary square, of Washington city, to be sold and removed therefrom, and that he pay to the Women's Christian Association of Washington the proceeds of such sale: *Provided,* That the governor of the District of Columbia shall find and provide for said association suitable buildings for at least one year after their removal from said square.

Approved, February 12, 1873.

Feb. 13, 1873.

1867, ch. 176.
Vol. xiv. p. 533.

CHAP. CXXXV. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish a uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.*

Bankrupt act not to apply to certain corporations against which proceedings have been instituted in the State courts for winding up their affairs.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That whenever a corporation created by the laws of any State, whose business is carried on wholly within the State creating the same, and also any insurance company so created, whether all its business shall be carried on in such State or not, has had proceedings duly commenced against such corporation or company before the courts of such State for the purpose of winding up the affairs of such corporation or company and dividing its assets ratably among its creditors and lawfully among those entitled thereto prior to proceedings having been commenced against such corporation or company under the bankrupt laws of the United States, any order made, or that shall be made, by such court agreeably to the State law for the ratable distribution or payment of any dividend of assets to the creditors of such corporation or company while such State court shall remain actually or constructively in possession or control of the assets of such corporation or company shall be deemed valid notwithstanding proceedings in bankruptcy may have been commenced and be pending against such corporation or company.

Approved, February 13, 1873.

CHAP. CXXXVI. — *An Act to provide for the Appointment of a Commission to complete the Boundary Line between the Territory of the United States and the Possessions of Great Britain, not completed under the Act of August eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, to carry into Effect the first Article of the Treaty of fifteenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six.*

Feb. 14, 1873.

1856, ch. 87.
Vol. xi. p. 42.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint the Secretary of State, or either of the assistant secretaries, or the United States minister at London, or in his discretion by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint a commissioner to act jointly with such officer or commissioner as may be named by her Britannic Majesty, for the purpose of completing the determination of so much of the boundary line between the territory of the United States and the possessions of Great Britain as was left uncompleted by the commissioners appointed under the act of Congress of August eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, to carry into effect the first article of the treaty of the fifteenth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, between the United States and Great Britain.

Commission to complete the boundary line between the United States and the possessions of Great Britain.

Vol. ix. p. 869.

Sec. 2. That the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be required, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

Appropriation

Approved, February 14, 1873.

CHAP. CXXXVII. — *An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund the differential Duty on Articles actually on Ship-board in French Vessels destined for the United States on the fifth of November, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.*

Feb. 14, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That goods, wares, and merchandise imported in French vessels from countries other than France, and which were on ship-board and bound to the United States on the fifth day of November, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, are hereby relieved from liability to discriminating duty under the seventeenth section of the act of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, revived on such goods by the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated October thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, in any such case, to refund such discriminating duty which may have been paid on such goods, wares, and merchandise, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Discriminating duty paid on goods, &c., in French vessels, on, &c., to be refunded.

1864, ch. 171, § 17.
Vol. xiii. p. 215.

See Proclamation, No. 14, *Post*, p. 957.

Approved, February 14, 1873.

CHAP. CXXXVIII. — *An Act making Appropriations for the current and contingent Expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling Treaty Stipulations with various Indian Tribes, for the Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and for other Purposes.*

Feb. 14, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations

Appropriations for expenses of the Indian Department, treaty stipulations, &c.

with the various Indian tribes, and where the exigencies of the service require it, goods and supplies for the Indian service for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, may be purchased and transported during the current fiscal year:

Superintendents.

For pay of eight superintendents of Indian affairs, namely: Two superintendents for the tribes east of the Rocky mountains; one for Oregon; one for the Territory of Washington; one for the Territory of New Mexico; one for California; one for the Territory of Arizona; and one for the Territory of Montana, nineteen thousand one hundred dollars.

Agents for tribes in Oregon;

For pay of seventy-one agents of Indian affairs, namely:

Five for the tribes in Oregon, namely: Warm Springs, Klamath, Grand Ronde, Siletz, and Umatilla agencies;

Washington;

Three for the tribes in Washington Territory, namely: Neah Bay, Yakama, and Skokomish agencies;

California;

Three for the tribes in California, namely: Hoopa Valley, Round Valley, and Tule River agencies;

Nevada;

Two for the tribes in Nevada, namely: Pi-Ute and Walker River, and Pyramid Lake agencies;

Idaho;

Two for the tribes in Idaho, namely: Nez Perce and Fort Hall agencies.

Montana;

Four for the tribes in Montana, namely: Flatheads, Blackfeet, Crow, and Milk River agencies;

Dakota;

Ten for the tribes in Dakota, namely: Red Cloud, Whetstone, Yankton, Ponca, Upper Missouri, Grand River, Cheyenne River, Fort Berthold, Sisseton, and Devil's Lake agencies;

Wyoming;

One for the tribes in Wyoming, namely: Shoshone and Bannock agencies;

Utah;

One for the tribes in Utah, namely: Uintah Valley agency;

New Mexico;

Six for the tribes in New Mexico, namely: Albiquin, Navajo, Cimmaron, Mescalero Apache, Southern Apache, and Pueblo agencies;

Colorado;

Two for the tribes in Colorado, namely: Los Pinos and White River agencies;

Nebraska;

Six for the tribes in Nebraska, namely: Great Nemaha, Omaha, Winnebago, Pawnee, Otoe, and Santee agencies;

Kansas;

Three for the tribes in Kansas, namely: Pottawatomie, Kaw or Kansas, and Kickapoo agencies;

Indian Territory;

Ten for the tribes in the Indian Territory, namely: Sac and Fox, Quapaw, Neosho, Kiowa and Comanche, Upper Arkansas, Wichita, Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw and Chickasaw, and Seminole agencies;

Minnesota;

One for the tribes in Minnesota, namely: Chippewa agency;

Iowa; duty of agent;

One for the tribes in Iowa, namely: Sac and Fox of Iowa agency; and it shall be the duty of said agent to reside at or near where said tribes are located, giving all necessary time to their education and in instructing them in agriculture and mechanic arts.

Wisconsin;

Two for the tribes in Wisconsin, namely: Green Bay and La Pointe agencies;

Michigan;

One for the tribes in Michigan, namely: Mackinac agency;

New York;

One for the New York Indians, namely: New York agency;

Arizona.

Seven for the tribes in Arizona, namely: Papago, Colorado River, Pima and Maricopa, Chiricahui, Camp Verde, Camp Apache, and Moquis Pueblo agencies, one hundred and six thousand five hundred dollars:

Services of such agents and superintendents to be dispensed with where practicable.

Provided, That it shall be the duty of the President to dispense with the services of such Indian agents and superintendents herein mentioned as may be practicable; and where it is practicable he shall require the same person to perform the duties of two agencies or superintendencies for one salary.

Special agent.

For pay of special agent for the Goship Western and Northwestern bands of Shoshones, in Western Utah and Eastern Nevada, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Sub-agents.

For three sub-agents, one for the tribes in Oregon, namely: Alesea sub-agency; and two for the tribes in Washington Territory, namely: Tulalip and Quinaielt sub-agencies, three thousand dollars.

Clerks.

For pay of clerk to superintendent for California, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For temporary clerks to superintendents, six thousand two hundred dollars.

Interpreters in Oregon;

For pay of eighty-nine interpreters, thirty-nine thousand seven hundred dollars, as follows: Seven for the tribes in Oregon, namely: two for the Klamath agency, and one each for the Grand Ronde, Siletz, Umatilla, Warm Spring, and Alesea sub-agency, at five hundred dollars per annum each.

Washington Territory;

Nine interpreters for the tribes in Washington Territory, namely: one each for the Yakama, Tulalip, Makah, S'Klallam, Quinaielt, and Quillehute agencies, and one each for the Fort Colville, Chehalis, Olympia, and Puyallup reservations, at five hundred dollars per annum each.

Idaho,

Two for the tribes in Idaho, namely: Nez Perce and Fort Hall agencies, at five hundred dollars per annum each.

Nevada;

Three for the tribes in Nevada, namely: Pi-Ute, Walker River, and Pyramid Lake agencies, at five hundred dollars each.

Montana,

Four for the tribes in Montana, namely: Flatheads, Blackfeet, Crow, and Milk River agencies, at four hundred dollars each.

Dakota;

Ten for the tribes in Dakota, namely: Red Cloud, Whetstone, Yankton, Ponca, Upper Missouri, Grand River, Cheyenne River, Fort Berthold, Sisseton, and Devil's Lake agencies, at four hundred dollars per annum each.

Wyoming;

One for the tribes in Wyoming, namely: Shoshone and Bannock agency, at five hundred dollars.

Utah;

One for the tribes in Utah, at five hundred dollars per annum.

New Mexico;

Eight for the tribes in New Mexico, namely: one for the New Mexico superintendency, two for the Navajo agency, and one each for the Albiquin, Cimmaron, Mescalero Apache, Southern Apache, and Pueblo agencies, at five hundred dollars per annum each.

Colorado;

Three for the tribes in Colorado, namely: Los Pinos and White River agencies, and Denver special agency, at five hundred dollars per annum each.

Nebraska;

Seven for the tribes in Nebraska, namely: Two for the Great Nemaha agency, and one each for the Winnebago, Omaha, Pawnee, Otoe, and Santee agencies, at four hundred dollars per annum each.

Kansas;

Three for the tribes in Kansas, namely: Pottawatomie, Kaw, or Kansas, and Kickapoo agencies, at four hundred dollars each.

Indian Territory;

Eleven for the tribes in Indian Territory, namely: Two for the Upper Arkansas agency, one each for the Kiowas, Sac and Fox, Quapaw, Neosho, Wichita, Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole agencies, at four hundred dollars per annum each.

Wisconsin;

Two for the tribes in Wisconsin, namely: Green Bay and La Pointe agencies, at four hundred dollars each.

Minnesota,

Four for the tribes in Minnesota, namely: Chippewa agency, at four hundred dollars each.

Michigan;

Five for the tribes in Michigan, namely: Mackinac agency, at four hundred dollars each.

New York Indians;

One for the New York Indians, namely: New York agency, four hundred dollars.

Iowa;

One for the tribes in Iowa, namely: Sac and Fox agency, four hundred dollars.

Arizona.

Seven for the tribes in Arizona, namely: Papago, Colorado River, Pima and Maricopa, Moquis Pueblo agencies, and Camp Grant, Camp Verde, and Camp Apache special agencies, at five hundred dollars each.

Agency buildings.

For buildings at agencies, and repairs of same, ten thousand dollars.

Vaccination.

For vaccine matter and vaccination of Indians, five thousand dollars.

Presents and provisions.

For presents to, and provisions for Indians, ten thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For contingencies, including travelling, incidental, current, and contingent expenses of superintendents and agents, and of their offices, fifty thousand dollars.

Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.
Vol. xv. pp. 584, 590.

Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches. — For sixth of thirty instalments, as provided to be expended under the tenth article treaty of October twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, concluded at Medicine Lodge Creek, in Kansas, with the Kiowas and Comanches, and under the third article treaty of same date with the Apaches, thirty thousand dollars.

For purchase of clothing, as provided in same treaties, twenty-six thousand dollars.

For pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer, five thousand two hundred dollars.

For pay of physician and teacher, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For transportation of goods, five thousand dollars.

Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans.

Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans. — For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles as the President may from time to time determine, including transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Apaches.

Who to have the benefit of this appropriation.

Apaches. — For this amount, to subsist and properly care for the Apache Indians in Arizona and New Mexico who have been or may be collected on reservations in New Mexico and Arizona, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be expended only in behalf of those Indians who go and remain upon said reservations and refrain from hostilities, and shall not exceed one hundred dollars per capita per annum.

Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas.

Proviso.

Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas. — For subsistence of the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apache, Kiowas, and Comanche Indians, and Wichita Indians, (and transportation of the same,) who have been collected upon the reservations set apart for their use and occupation, two hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the amount so expended shall not exceed one hundred dollars per capita, per annum.

Assinaboines.

Assinaboines. — For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles as the President may, from time to time, determine, including transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their comfort, civilization, and improvement, thirty thousand dollars.

Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans.

Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans. — For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles as the President may, from time to time, determine, including transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine, and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in every other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, fifty thousand dollars

Calapooias, Molallas, and Clackamas of Willamette Valley.

Calapooias, Molallas, and Clackamas of Willamette Valley. — For fourth of five instalments of the fourth series of annuity, for beneficial objects, five thousand five hundred dollars.

Cheyennes and Arapahoes.
Vol. xv. p. 596.

Cheyennes and Arapahoes. — For sixth of thirty instalments provided to be expended under tenth article treaty of October twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, twenty thousand dollars.

Cheyennes and Arapahoes

For purchase of clothing, as per same article, fourteen thousand five hundred dollars

For pay of physician and teacher, as per thirteenth article same treaty, two thousand five hundred dollars

For pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer, as per same article, five thousand two hundred dollars.

For transportation of goods for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Chickasaws.

Chickasaws. — For permanent annuity in goods, three thousand dollars.

Boise Fort band of Chippewas.
Vol. xiv. p. 765.

Boise Fort Band of Chippewas. — For eighth of twenty instalments, for the support of one blacksmith and assistant, and for tools, iron, and steel, and other articles necessary for the blacksmith shop, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For eighth of twenty instalments, for the support of one schoolteacher, and for the necessary books and stationery, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, eight hundred dollars.

For eighth of twenty instalments, for the instruction of Indians in farming, and purchase of seeds, tools, and so forth, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, eight hundred dollars.

For eighth of twenty instalments of annuity, in money, to be paid per capita, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For eighth of twenty instalments of annuity, in provisions, ammunition, and tobacco, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, one thousand dollars.

For eighth of twenty instalments of annuity, in goods and other articles, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For transportation and necessary cost of delivery of annuity goods and provisions, per sixth article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Chippewas of Lake Superior.
Vol. x. p. 1109

Chippewas of Lake Superior. — For nineteenth of twenty instalments, in coin, per fourth article treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars.

For nineteenth of twenty instalments, in goods household furniture, and cooking utensils, per fourth article treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight thousand dollars.

For nineteenth of twenty instalments, for agricultural implements and cattle, carpenters' and other tools, and building materials. per fourth article treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand dollars.

For nineteenth of twenty instalments, for moral and educational purposes, three hundred dollars of which to be paid to the Grand Portage band yearly, to enable them to maintain a school at their village, per fourth article treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand dollars.

For nineteenth of twenty instalments, for six smiths and assistants, per second and fifth articles treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand and forty dollars.

For nineteenth of twenty instalments, for the support of six smiths' shops, per second and fifth articles treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For seventeenth of twenty instalments, for the seventh smith and assistant, and support of shops, per second and fifth articles treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand and sixty dollars.

Chippewas of Lake Superior. Vol. xiv. p. 765.

For support of smith and shop during the pleasure of the President, as per seventh and twelfth articles treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, six hundred dollars.

For support of two farmers, during the pleasure of the President, as per twelfth article treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and seventh article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For transportation, and necessary cost of delivery of annuity and provisions for Chippewas of Lake Superior, three thousand dollars.

Chippewas of the Mississippi. Vol. vii. p. 592. Vol. x. p. 1111. Vol. xiii. p. 694.

Chippewas of the Mississippi.— For seventh of ten instalments of the second series, in money, per fourth article treaty of October fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, four thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For seventh of ten instalments of the second series, for the pay of two carpenters, per fourth article treaty of October fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty of September thirtieth eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, four hundred dollars.

For seventh of ten instalments of the second series, in goods, per fourth article treaty of October fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For seventh of ten instalments of the second series, for support of schools, per fourth article treaty of October fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For seventh of ten instalments of second series, for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty of October fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For seventh of ten instalments of the second series, for the support of two smiths' shops, including the pay of two smiths and assistants, and furnishing iron and steel, per fourth article treaty of October fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For seventh of ten instalments of the second series, for pay of two farmers, per third article treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

Vol. x. p. 1167.

For nineteenth of twenty instalments of annuity, in money, per third article treaty of February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty thousand dollars.

Vol. xvi. p. 720.

For sixth of ten instalments, for the support of a school or schools upon said reservation, in accordance with third article treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, four thousand dollars.

For sixth of ten instalments, to be expended in promoting the progress of the people in agriculture and assisting them to become self-sustaining, in accordance with third article treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, six thousand dollars.

For sixth of ten instalments, for the support of a physician, in accordance with third article treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Chippewas of the Mississippi.

For sixth of ten instalments, for the purchase of necessary medicines, in accordance with third article treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, three hundred dollars.

For transportation and necessary cost of delivery of annuities and provisions for the Chippewas of the Mississippi, in accordance with sixth article treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, three thousand dollars.

Chippewas of the Mississippi, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoshish bands of Chippewa Indians.
Vol. xiii. p. 694.

Chippewas of the Mississippi, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoshish Bands of Chippewa Indians. — For last of ten instalments, to furnish said Indians with ten yoke of good work-oxen, twenty log-chains, two hundred grubbing hoes, ten plows, ten grindstones, one hundred axes, (handled,) twenty spades, and other farming-implements, per fifth article treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the pay of two carpenters, one thousand eight hundred dollars, and two blacksmiths, one thousand eight hundred dollars; four farm laborers, two thousand four hundred dollars; one physician, one thousand two hundred dollars; and medicine for the sick, five hundred dollars, per fifth article treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, seven thousand seven hundred dollars.

For this amount, to be applied toward the support of a saw-mill, to be built for the common use of the Chippewas of the Mississippi and the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas, as per sixth article treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, one thousand dollars.

For pay of services and travelling expenses of a board of visitors, to consist of not more than three persons, to attend the annuity payments to the Indians, and to inspect the fields, buildings, mills, and other improvements, as stipulated in the seventh article treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, not exceeding any one year more than twenty days' service, at five dollars per day or mor than three hundred miles' travel, at ten cents per mile, four hundred and eighty dollars.

For pay of female teachers employed on the reservation to instruct Indian girls in domestic economy, one thousand dollars.

Chippewas, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoshish bands.
Vol. x. p. 1167

Chippewas, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoshish Bands. — For nineteenth of thirty instalments of annuity, in money, per third article treaty of February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents.

For nineteenth of thirty instalments of annuity, in goods, per third article treaty of February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For nineteenth of thirty instalments, for purposes of utility, per third article treaty of February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

For nineteenth of twenty instalments, for purposes of education, per third article treaty of February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe of Chippewas.
Vol. xiii. pp. 668, 689.

Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina Tribe of Chippewas. — For this amount as annuity, to be paid per capita to the Red Lake band of Chippewas, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty of October second, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and second article supplementary treaty of April twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, ten thousand dollars.

For this amount, to the Pembina band of Chippewas, during the pleasure of the President, per same treaty, five thousand dollars.

For tenth of fifteen instalments, for the purpose of supplying the Red Lake band of Chippewas with gilling-twine, cotton matter, calico, linsey, blankets, sheeting, flannels, provisions, farming-tools, and for such other useful articles and for such other useful purposes as may be deemed for

Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe of Chippewas.

their best interests, per third article supplementary treaty of April twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, eight thousand dollars.

For tenth of fifteen instalments, for same objects, for Pembina band of Chippewas, per same treaty, four thousand dollars.

For tenth of fifteen instalments, for pay of one blacksmith, one physician, who shall furnish medicine for the sick, one miller, and one farmer, per fourth article of same treaty, three thousand nine hundred dollars.

For tenth of fifteen instalments, for the purchase of iron and steel, and other articles, for blacksmithing purposes, per same treaty as above, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For tenth of fifteen instalments, to be expended for carpentering, and other purposes, per same treaty, one thousand dollars.

For tenth of fifteen instalments, to defray expenses of a board of visitors, to consist of not more than three persons, to attend the annuity payments of the said Chippewa Indians, each member of the board to be paid not more than five dollars per day for not more than twenty days' service, and ten cents per mile for not more than three hundred miles' travel, three hundred and ninety dollars.

For transportation of annuity goods and provisions, and iron and steel for blacksmiths, for the Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe, two thousand dollars.

Choctaws.
Vol. vii. p. 99.
Vol. xi. p. 614.

Choctaws. — For permanent annuity, per second article treaty of November sixteenth, eighteen hundred and five, and thirteenth article treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 212.

For permanent annuity, for support of light-horsemen, per thirteenth article treaty of October eighteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty, and thirteenth article treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, six hundred dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 236.

For permanent annuity, for support of blacksmith, per sixth article treaty of October eighteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty, ninth article treaty of January twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity for education, per second article treaty of January twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for iron and steel, per ninth article treaty of January twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred and twenty dollars.

For interest on three hundred and ninety thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and ninety-two cents, at five per centum per annum, for education, support of the government, and other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the general council of the Choctaws, in conformity with the provisions contained in the ninth and thirteenth articles treaty of January twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, nineteen thousand five hundred and twelve dollars and eighty-nine cents.

Confederated tribes and bands of Indians in Middle Oregon.
Vol. xii. p. 965.

Confederated Tribes and Bands of Indians in Middle Oregon. — For fourth of five instalments, third series, for beneficial objects, per second article treaty of June twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

For fourteenth of fifteen instalments, for pay and subsistence of one farmer, one blacksmith, and one wagon and plow maker, per fourth article treaty of June twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for pay and subsistence of one

Confederated tribes and bands of Indians in Middle Oregon.

physician, one sawyer, one miller, one superintendent of farming operations, and one school-teacher, per fourth article treaty of June twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five thousand six hundred dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for salary of the head chief of said confederated bands, per fourth article treaty of June twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

Creeks.
Vol. vii. p. 36.
Vol. xi. p. 700.

Creeks. — For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty of August seventh, seventeen hundred and ninety, and fifth article treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 69.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty of June sixteenth, eighteen hundred and two, and fifth article treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 287

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty of January twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twenty thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for blacksmith and assistant, and for shop and tools, per eighth article treaty of January twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent annuity for iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty of January twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For permanent annuity for the pay of a wheelwright, per eighth article treaty of January twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, six hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel for shop, three hundred and seventy dollars.

For wagon-maker, six hundred dollars.

For education, one thousand dollars.

For assistance in agricultural operations, two thousand dollars.

For five per centum interest on two hundred thousand dollars, for purposes of education, per sixth article treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, ten thousand dollars.

Vol. xiv. p. 786

For interest on six hundred and seventy-five thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars, at the rate of five per centum per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, under provisions of third article treaty of June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, thirty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight dollars and forty cents.

Crows.
Vol. xv. p. 651.

Crows. — For fifth of thirty instalments, to supply male persons, six hundred in number, over fourteen years of age, with a suit of good substantial woollen clothing, consisting of coat, hat, pantaloons, flannel shirt, and woollen socks, as per ninth article treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, eight thousand four hundred dollars.

For fifth of thirty instalments, to supply each female, seven hundred in number, over twelve years of age, with a flannel shirt, or the goods necessary to make the same, a pair of woolen hose, twelve yards of calico, and twelve yards of cotton domestic, as per same article, eight thousand four hundred dollars.

For fifth of thirty instalments, to supply three hundred and fifty boys and three hundred and fifty girls, under the ages named, such flannel and cotton goods as may be needed to make each a suit as aforesaid, together with a pair of woolen hose for each, per same article, five thousand nine hundred and twenty-three dollars.

Crows.

For fifth of ten instalments, to be used by the Secretary of the Interior in the purchase of such articles as, from time to time, the condition and necessities may indicate to be proper, the sum of ten dollars for each Indian roaming, as per same article, a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

For pay of a physician, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments, for pay of teacher and furnishing necessary books and stationery, under seventh article, same treaty, three thousand dollars.

For pay of second blacksmith, and iron and steel, as per eighth article of the same treaty, two thousand dollars.

For fourth of ten instalments, to be used by the Secretary of the Interior in the purchase of such articles as, from time to time, the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper, the sum of twenty dollars for each Indian engaged in agriculture, as per ninth article of the same treaty, a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars.

For last of four instalments, to furnish such Indians with flour and meat, as per ninth article treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, one hundred and thirty-one thousand four hundred dollars.

For pay of carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, as per fifteenth article of the same treaty, five thousand two hundred dollars.

For transportation of goods, seven thousand dollars.

Delawares.

Delawares. — For interest on thirty-seven thousand one hundred and forty-three dollars and thirty-one cents, at five per centum, being the value, in part, of thirty-six sections of land set apart by treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-nine for education, per Senate resolution of June thirteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and fifth article treaty of May sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven dollars and seventeen cents. Vol. x. p. 1049.

D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington Territory. Vol. xii. p. 928.

D' Wamish and other Allied Tribes in Washington Territory. — For fourteenth instalment on one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per sixth article treaty of January twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for the establishment and support of an agricultural and industrial school, and to provide said school with a suitable instructor or instructors, per fourteenth article treaty of January twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for the support of a smith and carpenter shop, and furnishing it with necessary tools, five hundred dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician, who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per fourteenth article treaty of January twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand six hundred dollars.

Flatheads and other confederated tribes. Vol. xii. p. 976.

Flatheads and other Confederated Tribes. — For last of five instalments on one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, being the third series, for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, keeping in repair the buildings, and providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for providing suitable instructors therefor, per fifth article treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for keeping in repair blacksmiths', tin and gun smiths', carpenters', and wagon and plow makers' shops, and providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

Flatheads and other confederated tribes. Vol. xii. p. 976.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for the employment of two farmers, two millers, one blacksmith, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plow maker, per fifth article treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, seven thousand four hundred dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines and furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for keeping in repair the buildings required for the various employees, and furnishing the necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for the pay of each of the head chiefs of the Flatheads, Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreilles tribes, per fifth article treaty July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For transportation of annuity goods and provisions to said Indians, per fifth article treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand dollars.

Gros Ventres.

Gros Ventres — For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles as the President may from time to time determine, including transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, or the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, thirty-five thousand dollars.

Iowas.

Iowas. — For interest, in lieu of investment on fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, balance of one hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, to July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, at five per centum per annum, for education or other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the President, per ninth article treaty of May seventeenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Vol. x. p. 1071.

Kansas. Vol. ix. p. 842.

Kansas. — For interest in lieu of investment on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, per second article treaty of January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, ten thousand dollars.

Kickapoos.

Kickapoos. — For twentieth instalment of interest on one hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, for educational and other beneficial purposes, per treaty of May eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars.

Vol. x. p. 1078.

For twentieth and last instalment on two hundred thousand dollars, to be paid in eighteen hundred and seventy-four, per second article treaty of May eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars.

Vol. xiii. p. 624.

For this amount, to enable the President of the United States to carry out the provisions of the third article of the treaty made with the Kickapoo Indians, dated June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to be paid under such rules as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, Kickapoos.

to twelve Kickapoo Indians who have become citizens of the United States, the same being their proportion of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars provided for said tribe for education and other beneficial purposes, per treaty of May eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, four thousand and fifty-four dollars and five cents.

Klamath and Modoc Indians.
Vol. xvi. p. 708.

Klamath and Modoc Indians. — For third of five instalments, to be applied under direction of the President, as per second article treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, five thousand dollars.

For seventh of twenty instalments, for keeping in repair one saw-mill, one flouring-mill, buildings for the blacksmith, carpenter, and wagon and plow maker, the manual-labor school, and hospital, as per fourth article treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, one thousand dollars.

For eighth of twenty instalments, for the purchase of tools and material for saw and flour mills, carpenter, blacksmith, wagon and plow makers' shops, and books and stationery for the manual-labor school, as per fourth article treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For eighth of fifteen instalments, for pay and subsistence of one superintendent of farming, one farmer, one blacksmith, one sawyer, one carpenter, and one wagon and plow maker, as per fifth article treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, six thousand dollars.

For eighth of twenty instalments, to pay salary and subsistence of one physician, one miller, and two school-teachers, as per fifth article treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, three thousand six hundred dollars.

Makah tribe.
Vol. xii. p. 940.

Makah Tribe. — For fourth of ten instalments of thirty thousand dollars, (being the fifth series,) under direction of the President, as per fifth article treaty of January thirty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for support of a smith and carpenter's shop, and to provide the necessary tools therefor, per eleventh article treaty of January thirty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and pay of teachers, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician, who shall furnish medicine for the sick, four thousand six hundred dollars.

Menomonees.
Vol. x. p. 1065.

Menomonees. — For eighth of fifteen instalments of annuity upon two hundred and forty-two thousand six hundred and eighty-six dollars, for cession of lands, per fourth article treaty of May twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and Senate amendment thereto, sixteen thousand one hundred and seventy-nine dollars and six cents.

Miamies of Kansas.
Vol. vii. p. 191.
Vol. x. p. 1095.

Miamies of Kansas. — For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per fifth article treaty of October sixth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article treaty of June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 459.

For permanent provision for miller, in lieu of gunsmith, per fifth article treaty of October sixth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifth article treaty of October twenty-third, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and fourth article treaty of June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For interest on fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum for educational purposes, per third article treaty of June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Miamies of Kansas.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments upon two hundred thousand dollars, per third article treaty of June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Miamies — Eel River. Vol. vii. p. 51

Miamies — Eel River. — For permanent annuity, in goods or otherwise, per fourth article treaty of August third, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 91.

For permanent annuity, in goods or otherwise, per articles of treaty of August twenty-first, eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Vol. vii. pp. 114, 115.

For permanent annuity, in goods or otherwise, per third and separate articles treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty dollars.

Miamies of Indiana. Vol. x. p. 1095.

Miamies of Indiana. — For interest on two hundred and twenty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty-six cents, uninvested, at five per centum, per Senate amendment to fourth article treaty of June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eleven thousand and sixty-two dollars and eighty-nine cents.

Molels.

Molels. — For pay of teachers of manual-labor schools, for all necessary materials therefor, and for the subsistence of the pupils, three thousand dollars.

Mixed Shoshones, Bannocks, and Sheep Eaters.

Mixed Shoshones, Bannocks, and Sheep Eaters. — For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles as the President may, from time to time, determine, including transportation thereof, instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Navajoes. Vol. xv. p. 669.

Navajoes. — For fifth of ten instalments, of such articles of clothing, or raw material in lieu thereof, for eight thousand Navajo Indians, not exceeding five dollars per Indian, as per eighth article treaty of June first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, forty thousand dollars.

For fourth of ten instalments, to be used by the commissioner of Indian affairs in the purchase of such articles, as from time to time, the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper, the sum of ten dollars to each person who engages in farming or mechanical pursuits, (say one thousand four hundred families,) fourteen thousand dollars.

For pay of two teachers, two thousand dollars.

For transportation of goods, ten thousand dollars.

Nez Perce Indians. Vol. xii. p. 958.

Nez Perce Indians. — For fourth of five instalments, of third series, for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty of June eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for the support of two schools, one of which to be an agricultural and industrial school, keeping in repair school-buildings, and for providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty of June eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for the employment of one superintendent of teaching and two teachers, per fifth article treaty of June eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for the employment of one superintendent of farming, and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plow maker, per fifth article treaty of June eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for pay of a physician, per fifth

Nez Perce Indians.

article treaty of June eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand four hundred dollars.

Vol. xii. p. 958.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for keeping in repair the buildings for the various employees and for providing the necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty of June eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for the salary of such person as the tribe may select to be their head chief, per fifth article treaty of June eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For salary of two subordinate chiefs, as per fifth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, one thousand dollars.

For eighth of sixteen instalments, for boarding and clothing the children who shall attend the schools, providing the schools and boarding-houses with necessary furniture, the purchase of necessary wagons, agricultural implements, tools, and so forth, and for fencing of such lands as may be needed for gardening and farming purposes for the schools, three thousand dollars.

For salary of two matrons to take charge of the boarding-schools, two assistant teachers, one farmer, one carpenter, and two millers, seven thousand six hundred dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines, and the furniture therefor, three hundred dollars.

For repairs of houses, mills, and tools, and necessary materials, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Nisqually, Puyallup, and other tribes and bands of Indians.
Vol. x. p. 1133.

Nisqually, Puyallup, and other Tribes and Bands of Indians. — For nineteenth instalment, in part payment for relinquishment of title to lands, to be applied to beneficial objects, per fourth article treaty of December twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

For nineteenth of twenty instalments, for pay of instructors, smith, carpenter, farmer, and physician, who shall furnish medicine to the sick, per tenth article treaty of December twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six thousand seven hundred dollars.

For nineteenth of twenty instalments, for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and support of smith, and carpenter shop, and providing the necessary tools therefor, in conformity with tenth article of treaty of December twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes.
Vol. xv. p. 655.

Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes. — For fifth of thirty instalments, for purchase of clothing, as per sixth article treaty of May tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, fifteen thousand dollars.

For fifth of ten instalments, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior, ten dollars for each Indian roaming, (say one thousand eight hundred souls,) in the purchase of such articles as, from time to time, the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper, as per same treaty, eighteen thousand dollars.

For transportation of goods, five thousand dollars.

Omahas.
Vol. x. p. 1044.

Omahas. — For sixth of fifteen instalments of this amount, being third series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty thousand dollars.

For eighth of ten instalments, for keeping in repair a grist and saw mill, and support of blacksmith-shop, per eighth article treaty of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty of March sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, three hundred dollars.

Vol. xiv. p. 668.

For eighth of ten instalments, for pay of one engineer, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For eighth of ten instalments, for pay of one miller, per same treaties, nine hundred dollars.

For eighth of ten instalments, for pay of one farmer, per same treaties, nine hundred dollars.

Omahas.

For eighth of ten instalments, for pay of blacksmith, per same treaties, nine hundred dollars.

For sixth of ten instalments, for support of blacksmith-shop, and supplying tools for the same, three hundred dollars.

Osages.
Vol. vii. p. 240.

Osages. — For interest on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, at five per centum per annum, being value of fifty-four sections of land set apart by treaty of June second, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, for educational purposes, per Senate resolution of January ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars.

For interest on three hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, to be paid semi-annually, in money or such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, as per first article treaty of September twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, fifteen thousand dollars.

Otoes and Missourias.
Vol. x. p. 1039.

Otoes and Missourias. — For sixth of fifteen instalments, being the third series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty of March fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine thousand dollars.

Pawnees.
Vol. xi. p. 729

Pawnees. — For perpetual annuity, at least one-half of which is to be in goods and such articles as may be deemed necessary for them, per second article treaty of September twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, thirty thousand dollars.

For support of two manual-labor schools, per third article treaty of September twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For pay of two farmers, two blacksmiths and two apprentices, one miller and apprentice, and two teachers, five thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars.

For pay of physician and purchase of medicines, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For the purchase of iron and steel and other necessaries for the shops, five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of farming utensils and stock, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For repair of grist and saw mills, three hundred dollars.

For transportation and necessary cost of delivery of annuities for the Pawnees, two thousand dollars.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the employment of one matron, three teachers, and two assistant teachers, and providing the schools with fuel, books, and stationery, forty-seven hundred dollars.

Poncas.
Vol. xii. p. 997

Poncas. — For last of ten instalments, (second series,) to be paid to them or expended for their benefit, ten thousand dollars.

For this amount, to be expended during the pleasure of the President, in furnishing such aid and assistance in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, including the working of the mill, as provided by second article treaty of March twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, as the Secretary of the Interior may consider advantageous and necessary, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be used at the discretion of the President, to carry on the work of aiding and instructing the Poncas in the arts of civilization, with a view to their self-support, and for subsistence and clothing, ten thousand dollars.

Pottawatomies.
Vol. vii. p. 51.

Pottawatomies. — For permanent annuity, in silver, per fourth article treaty of August third, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, three hundred and seventy-eight dollars and ninety cents.

Vol. vii. p. 114.

For permanent annuity, in silver, per third article treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and nine, one hundred and eighty-nine dollars and forty-six cents.

Vol. vii p. 185.

For permanent annuity, in silver, per third article treaty of October

Pottawatomies.

second, eighteen hundred and eighteen, nine hundred and forty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents.

Vol. vii. p. 317.

For permanent annuity, in money, per second article treaty of September twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, seven hundred and fifty-seven dollars and seventy-nine cents.

Vol. vii. p. 3271.

For permanent annuity, in specie, per second article treaty of July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, six thousand and sixty-two dollars and thirty-eight cents.

For educational purposes, five thousand dollars.

Vol. ix. p. 855.

For permanent provision for payment of money, in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel, per second article treaty of September twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and tenth article treaties of June fifth and seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one hundred and thirteen dollars and sixty-seven cents.

Vol. vii. p. 296.

For permanent provisions for three blacksmiths and assistants, and for iron and steel for shops, per third article treaty of October sixteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article treaty of September twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and second article treaty of July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, one thousand and sixty-eight dollars and forty-nine cents.

For permanent provision for fifty barrels of salt, per second article treaty of July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, one hundred and sixty-five dollars and seventy-seven cents.

For interest on two hundred and forty-three thousand six hundred forty-two dollars and eleven cents, at five per centum, in conformity with provisions of article seventh of treaties of June fifth and seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, twelve thousand one hundred and eighty-one dollars and sixty-one cents.

Vol. xii. p. 1192.
Vol. xiv. p. 763.
Ante, p. 179.
Secretary of the Interior may sell certain bonds, &c.

For this amount, in coin, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the provisions of the third article of the treaty with Pottawatomies of November fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, as modified by the treaty of March twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, by paying to those members of the tribe who are entitled thereto under said treaty provisions, a pro-rato share of their tribal funds, fifteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine dollars and eighty-two cents, provided that the sum of fifteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine dollars and eighty-two cents, in currency, included in the appropriation of fifty-four thousand and ninety-nine dollars and thirteen cents, made for said Indians by the act of May twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, shall be covered into the treasury. And the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to sell eighty-six twenty-one-hundred-and-eightieth parts of the several classes of bonds held by him in trust for and belonging to the Pottawatomie Indians, and pay the proceeds thereof without any deduction, in compliance with the provisions of said treaties, it being the share of said eighty-six persons in the bonds belonging to said Indians.

Pottawatomies of Huron.
Vol. vii. p. 105.

Pottawatomies of Huron. — For permanent annuity, in money or otherwise, per second article treaty of November seventeenth, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars.

Quapaws.
Vol. vii. p. 425.

Quapaws. — For education, during the pleasure of the President, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistants, and tools, iron, and steel for blacksmith's shop, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For one farmer, during the pleasure of the President, six hundred dollars.

Quinaielt and Quillehute Indians.
Vol. xii. p. 972.

Quinaielt and Quillehute Indians. — For fourth of five instalments on twenty-five thousand dollars, (being the first series,) for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President, per fourth article treaty of July first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand dollars.

Quinaielt and Quillehute Indians.
Vol. xii. p. 972.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay of suitable instructors, per tenth article treaty of July first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for support of smith and carpenter shop, and to provide the necessary tools therefor, per tenth article treaty of July first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, and farmer, and a physician, who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per tenth article treaty of July first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand one hundred dollars.

River Crows.

River Crows. — For this amount, to be expended for such goods, provisions and other articles as the President, from time to time, may determine, including transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, thirty thousand dollars.

Rogue Rivers.
Vol. x. p. 1018.

Rogue Rivers. — For fourth of five instalments, in blankets, clothing, farming-utensils, and stock, per third article treaty of September tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, three thousand dollars.

Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.
Vol. vii. p. 85.

Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi. — For permanent annuity, in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty of November third, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 541.

For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty of October twenty-first, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 596.

For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty of October eleventh, eighteen hundred and forty-two, forty thousand dollars.

For last of five instalments, for support of a physician and purchase of medicines, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For last of five instalments, for supplying said tribes with tobacco and salt, three hundred and fifty dollars.

Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.
Vol. vii. p. 540.

Sacs and Foxes of Missouri. — For interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred dollars, at five per centum, under the direction of the President, per second article of treaty of October twenty-first, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.

Seminoles.
Vol. xi. p. 702.

Seminoles. — For five per centum interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid as annuity, per eighth article treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, to be paid as annuity, (they having joined their brethren west,) per eighth article treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

Vol. xiv. p. 756.

For interest on fifty thousand dollars, at the rate of five per centum per annum, "to be paid annually for the support of schools," as per third article treaty of March twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For interest on twenty thousand dollars, at the rate of five per centum per annum, "to be paid annually," for the support of the Seminole government, as per third article treaty of March twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, one thousand dollars.

Senecas.
Vol. vii. p. 161.

Senecas. — For permanent annuity, in specie, per fourth article treaty of September twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 179.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty of September seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars.

Vol. xv. p. 515.

For blacksmith and assistant, shops and tools, iron and steel, to be applied as stipulated in the seventh article treaty of February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand and sixty dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 349.

For miller, during the pleasure of the President, six hundred dollars.

Senecas of New York.
1831, ch. 26.
Vol. iv. p. 442.

Senecas of New York. — For permanent annuity, in lieu of interest on stock, per act of February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six thousand dollars.

1846, ch. 34.
Vol. ix. p. 35.

For interest, in lieu of investment, on seventy-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per act of June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For interest, at five per centum, on forty-three thousand and fifty dollars, transferred from the Ontario Bank to the United States treasury, per act of June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and forty-six, two thousand one hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents.

Senecas and Shawnees.
Vol. vii. p. 179.

Senecas and Shawnees. — For permanent annuity, in specie, per fourth article treaty of September seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, iron and steel, one thousand and sixty dollars.

Senecas, Mixed Senecas, &c.
Vol. xv. pp. 515, 520.

Senecas, Mixed Senecas and Shawnees, Quapaws, Confederated Peoria, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche De Bœuf, and certain Wyandotts. — For last of five instalments, for blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, iron and steel for shop, for Shawnees, five hundred dollars.

For fifth of six instalments, for pay of blacksmith, and for necessary iron and steel tools, for Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, one thousand one hundred and twenty-three dollars and twenty-nine cents.

Shawnees.
Vol. vii. p. 51.
Vol. x. p. 1056.

Shawnees. — For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty of August third, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, and third article treaty of May tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 161.

For permanent annuity, in specie, for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty of September twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and third article treaty of May tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For interest, at five per centum, on forty thousand dollars, for educational purposes, per third article treaty of May tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

Shoshones.

SHOSHONES.

Eastern bands.

Eastern Bands. — For tenth of twenty instalments, to be expended, under the direction of the President, in the purchase of such articles as he may deem suitable to their wants, either as hunters or herdsmen, per fifth article treaty of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, ten thousand dollars.

Western bands.

Western Bands. — For tenth of twenty instalments, under the direction of the President, in the purchase of such articles as he may deem suitable to their wants, either as hunters or herdsmen, per seventh article treaty of October first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, five thousand dollars.

Northwestern bands.

Northwestern Bands. — For tenth of twenty instalments, to be expended, under the direction of the President, in the purchase of such articles as he may deem suitable to their wants, either as hunters or herdsmen, per third article treaty of July thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, five thousand dollars.

Goship Band. — For tenth of twenty instalments, to be expended, under the direction of the President, in the purchase of such articles, including cattle for herding or other purposes, as he shall deem suitable to their wants and condition as hunters or herdsmen, one thousand dollars.

Goship band

SHOSHONES AND BANNOCKS.

Shoshones and Bannocks.

Shoshones. — For fourth of thirty instalments, to purchase eight hundred suits of clothing for males over fourteen years of age, the flannel, hose, calico, and domestics for eight hundred females over the age of twelve years, and such goods as may be needed to make suits for eight hundred boys and girls, thirteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-four dollars.

Shoshones

For third of ten instalments, for the purchase of such articles as may be considered proper by the Secretary of the Interior for one thousand eight hundred persons roaming and six hundred persons engaged in agriculture, thirty thousand dollars.

For pay of physician, teacher, carpenter, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, as per tenth article treaty of July third, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, six thousand eight hundred dollars.

Vol. xv. p. 676.

For last of three instalments, to be expended in presents for the ten persons who grow the most valuable crops, under the same act and treaty, five hundred dollars.

Bannocks. — For fourth of thirty instalments, to purchase four hundred suits of clothing for males over fourteen years of age, the flannel, hose, calico, and domestics for four hundred females over the age of twelve years, and such flannel and cotton goods as may be needed to make suits for four hundred boys and girls, six thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

Bannocks.

For fourth of ten instalments, for the purchase of such articles as may be considered proper by the Secretary of the Interior, for eight hundred persons roaming and four hundred persons engaged in agriculture, sixteen thousand dollars.

For pay of physician, teacher, carpenter, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, six thousand eight hundred dollars.

For transportation of goods that may be purchased for the Shoshones and Bannocks, five thousand dollars.

Shoshones, Bannocks, and other Bands of Indians in Idaho and Southeastern Oregon. — For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, or other articles as the President may, from time to time, determine, including transportation, in instructing in agricultural pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, forty thousand dollars.

Shoshones, Bannocks, and other bands of Indians in Idaho and Southeastern Oregon.

Six Nations of New York. — For permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles, per sixth article treaty of November seventeenth, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Six Nations of New York.
Vol. vii. p. 746.

Sioux of different Tribes, including Santee Sioux in the State of Nebraska, and Poncas on the Great Sioux Reservation, and Families of Santee Dakota Sioux who have taken Homesteads at or near Flandreau, in Dakota Territory. — For pay of second blacksmith, and furnishing iron, steel, and other material, two thousand dollars.

Sioux of different tribes, &c.

For fourth of thirty instalments, to purchase clothing for males over fourteen years of age, for flannel, hose, and calico, and domestics required for females over twelve years of age, and for such flannel and cotton goods as may be needed to make suits for boys and girls, one hundred and fifty-nine thousand four hundred dollars.

Sioux of different tribes, &c.

For fourth of thirty instalments, to purchase such articles as may be considered proper by the Secretary of the Interior for persons roaming and for persons engaged in agriculture, two hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars.

Vol. xv. p. 638.

Proviso.

For the last of four instalments for purchase of beef, flour, bacon, and sugar in proportionate quantities for twenty thousand persons, under the tenth article of the treaty of April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and subsistence of Yankton Sioux, one million three hundred and fourteen thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of appropriations heretofore made for the subsistence of the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes may be used to reimburse the appropriation heretofore made for subsistence of Sioux of different tribes to an amount equal to the amount heretofore expended from said Sioux appropriation for the subsistence of the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes at the Red Cloud agency.

For pay of physician, five teachers, one carpenter, one miller, one engineer, one farmer, and one blacksmith, ten thousand four hundred dollars.

For transportation and the necessary expenses of delivering goods, to be purchased for the different bands of the Sioux Indians, under treaty of April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Sioux, Sisseton and Wahpeton and Senate Sioux of Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake.

Sioux, Sisseton and Wahpeton and Senate Sioux of Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake. — For this amount, being the first of ten instalments of the sum of eight hundred dollars named in a certain agreement, made by the commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, under the provisions of the act of June seventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, with the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux Indians, for the relinquishment, by said Indians, of their claim to or interest in the lands described in the second article of the treaty made with them February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, the same to be expended under the direction of the President for the benefit of said Indians, in the manner prescribed in said treaty of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, as amended by the Senate, eighty thousand dollars. And the said agreement is hereby confirmed excepting so much thereof as is included in paragraphs numbered, respectively, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth: *Provided*, That no part of this amount shall be expended until after the ratification by said Indians of said agreement as hereby amended.

Yankton tribe of Sioux.
Vol. xi. p. 744.

Yankton Tribe of Sioux. — For fifth of ten instalments, (second series,) to be paid to them or expended for their benefit, commencing with the year in which they shall remove to and settle and reside upon their reservation, per fourth article treaty of April nineteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, forty thousand dollars.

For transportation of goods, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Sioux on the Milk river reservation.

Sioux on the Milk River Reservation. — For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other useful articles as the President may, from time to time, determine, including transportation, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicines and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, one hundred thousand dollars.

Wall-pah-pee tribe of Snake Indians.
Vol. xiv. p. 683.

Wall-Pah-Pee Tribe of Snake Indians. — For second of ten instalments, to be expended under the direction of the President, as per seventh article treaty of August twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, one thousand two hundred dollars.

S'Klallams.
Vol. xii. p. 934.

S'Klallams. — For fourth of five instalments on sixty thousand dollars, (being the fifth series,) under the direction of the President, per fifth article treaty of January twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand four hundred dollars.

S'Klallams.
Vol. xii. p. 934.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay for suitable teachers, per eleventh article treaty of January twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and a physician, who shall furnish medicine for the sick, per treaty of January twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand six hundred dollars.

For support of a smith and carpenter shop, and to provide the necessary tools therefor, five hundred dollars.

Tabeguache band of Utah Indians.
Vol. xiii. p. 675.

Tabeguache Band of Utah Indians. — For last of ten instalments, for the purchase of goods, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, per eighth article treaty of October seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and Senate amendment of March twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, ten thousand dollars.

For last of ten instalments, per eighth article of said treaty, for the purchase of provisions, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, ten thousand dollars.

For pay of blacksmith, as per tenth article of same treaty, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For transportation and general incidental expenses of the delivery of goods, provisions, and stock, as per same article of same treaty, two thousand dollars.

Tabeguache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand river, and Uintah bands of Utes.
Vol. xv. p. 622.

Tabeguache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah Bands of Utes. — For pay of two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, and one blacksmith, as per fifteenth article treaty of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, nine thousand dollars.

For pay of two teachers, as per same article of same treaty, two thousand dollars.

For the purchase of iron and steel, and the necessary tools for blacksmith's shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For fifth of thirty instalments, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for clothing, blankets, and such other articles as he may think proper and necessary, under eleventh article of same treaty, thirty thousand dollars.

For annual amount, to be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, and potatoes, as per twelfth article of same treaty, thirty thousand dollars.

For transportation of such goods as may be purchased for said Indians, seven thousand dollars.

Teton Sioux.

Teton Sioux. — For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to purchase subsistence and clothing for the Teton and other bands of Sioux in the vicinity of Fort Peck, Montana Territory, and for such other objects as the Secretary of the Interior, with the approval of the President, may deem necessary and advisable, to promote the civilization and improvement of said Indians, two hundred thousand dollars. But this appropriation shall be expended for the benefit of such portions of said bands only, and for such time as they maintain friendly relations to the United States: *Provided*, That if any trader, his agent, or any person acting for or under him, shall sell any arms or ammunition at his trading-post or other place within any district or country occupied by uncivilized or hostile Indians, contrary to the rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior, such trader shall forfeit his right to trade with the Indians, and the said Secretary shall exclude such trader, and the agent, or other person so offending, from such district or country so occupied; and the said Secretary is hereby directed and required to adopt

Traders selling arms, &c., in any district occupied by hostile Indians to forfeit, &c.

such rules as may be necessary to prohibit such sales, and to enforce the same.

Umpquas (Cow Creek band).
Vol. x. p. 1027.

Umpquas (Cow Creek Band). — For last of twenty instalments, in blankets, clothing, provisions, and stock, per third article treaty of September nineteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, five hundred and fifty dollars.

Umpquas and Calapooias of Umpqua valley, Oregon.
Vol. x. p. 1126.

Umpquas and Calapooias of Umpqua Valley, Oregon. —For fourth of five instalments of the fourth series of annuity, for beneficial objects, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty of November twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

For nineteenth of twenty instalments, for the pay of a teacher and purchase of books and stationery, per sixth article treaty of November twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes.
Vol. xii. p. 947.

Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla Tribes. — For fourth of five instalments, of third series, to be expended under the direction of the President, per second article treaty of June ninth, eighty hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for the purchase of all necessary mill-fixtures and mechanical tools, medicines, and hospital stores, books and stationery for schools, repairs of school building and furniture, and for employees, three thousand dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for the pay and subsistence of one superintendent of farming operations, one farmer, two millers, one blacksmith, one wagon and plow maker, one carpenter and joiner, one physician, and two teachers, per fourth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eleven thousand two hundred dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for the pay of each of the head chiefs of the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla bands, the sum of five hundred dollars per annum, per fifth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Wichitas, and other affiliated bands, and Indians in country leased from Choctaws.

Wichitas, and other affiliated Bands, and Indians in Country leased from Choctaws. — For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles as the President may, from time to time, determine, including transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, fifty thousand dollars.

Winnebagoes.
Vol. vii. p. 545.
Vol xii. p. 628.

Winnebagoes. — For interest on eight hundred and eighty-six thousand nine hundred and nine dollars and seventeen cents, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty of November first, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and joint resolution of July seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, thirty-nine thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars and forty-six cents.

Vol. ix. p. 878.

For twenty-seventh of thirty instalments of interest on seventy-five thousand three hundred and eighty-seven dollars and twenty-eight cents, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty of October thirteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine dollars and thirty-six cents.

For interest on seventy-eight thousand three hundred and forty dollars and forty-one cents, at five per centum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the erection of houses, improvement of their allotments of land, purchase of stock, agricultural implements, seeds, and other beneficial purposes, three thousand nine hundred and seventeen dollars and two cents.

For transportation of goods, three thousand dollars.

Yakama nation. Vol. xii. p. 953.

Yakama Nation. — For fourth of five instalments, of third series, for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President, per fourth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for the support of two schools, one of which is to be an agricultural and industrial school, keeping in repair school-buildings, and for providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for the employment of one superintendent of teaching and two teachers, per fifth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for the employment of one superintendent of farming and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plow maker, per fifth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eleven thousand four hundred dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures, per fifth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for keeping in repair the hospital and providing the necessary medicines and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for keeping in repair blacksmiths', tinsmiths', gunsmiths', carpenters', and wagon and plow makers' shops, and for providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for the pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for keeping in repair the buildings required for the various employees, and for providing the necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for the salary of such persons as the said confederated tribes and bands of Indians may select to be their head chief, per fifth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

GENERAL INCIDENTAL EXPENSES OF THE INDIAN SERVICE.

General incidental expenses of the Indian service. Expenses of Indian service in Arizona;

Arizona. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Arizona, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, seventy-five thousand dollars.

California;

California. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in California, pay of employees, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, eighty-five thousand dollars.

Colorado Territory.

Colorado Territory. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Colorado Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in per-

Expenses of Indian service in

manent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, ten thousand dollars.

Dakota Territory;

Dakota Territory. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Dakota Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty thousand dollars.

Idaho Territory;

Idaho Territory. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Idaho Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty thousand dollars.

Montana Territory;

Montana Territory. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Montana Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and to sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Nevada;

Nevada. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Nevada, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty-five thousand dollars.

New Mexico;

New Mexico. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in New Mexico, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, fifty thousand dollars.

Oregon;

Oregon. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Oregon, including transportation of annuity goods and presents, (where no special provision therefor is made by treaties,) and for paying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of Indians in Oregon, (not parties to any treaty,) and for pay for necessary employees, forty thousand dollars.

Washington Territory;

Washington Territory. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Washington Territory, including transportation of annuity goods and presents, (where no special provision is made therefor by treaties,) and for defraying the expenses of removal and subsistence of Indians, and for pay of necessary employees, twenty-four thousand four hundred dollars.

Utah Territory;

Utah Territory. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Utah Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, including transportation and necessary expenses of delivering provisions to the Indians within the Utah superintendency, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, thirty-five thousand dollars.

Wyoming Territory.

Wyoming Territory. — For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Wyoming Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, five thousand dollars.

Delivery of annuities, &c., to Indians in Minnesota and Michigan.

For transportation, and the necessary expenses of the delivery of the annuities and provisions to the Indian tribes in Minnesota and Michigan, six thousand dollars.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to defray the expenses of Indian delegations who may visit Washington on business connected with their respective tribes, fifteen thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the commission of citizens serving without pay, appointed by the President under the provisions of the fourth section of the act of April tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, is hereby continued, with the powers and duties heretofore provided by law.

Indian delegations to Washington.

Indian commission continued

1869, ch. 16, § 4.
Vol. xvi. p. 40.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary to defray the expenses of a general council of certain Indians in the Indian Territory, as provided by the twelfth article of the treaty with Cherokees of July nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the tenth article of the treaty with Creeks of June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the seventh article of the treaty with Seminoles of March twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and the eighth article of the treaty with Choctaws and Chickasaws of April twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, fourteen thousand dollars.

Expenses of general council of certain Indians in the Indian Territory.

Vol. xiv. pp. 758, 772, 788, 802.

And the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to enable the Secretary of the Interior to remove the Winnebago Indians of Wisconsin from their present location in that State to some suitable place, to be by him selected within the Indian Territory, west of the ninety-sixth degree of west longitude; and to provide for their subsistence until they are sufficiently established therein, and are able to provide for themselves; and to provide for the removal and most urgent necessities of the Kansas Indians, twenty-five thousand dollars, said amount to be reimbursed from the proceeds of the sale of their lands in the State of Kansas.

Removal of the Winnebagoes of Wisconsin, &c.;

of the Kansas Indians.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended in the erection of agency buildings on the Malheur Indian reservation in Oregon, and in the purchase of goods, subsistence, stores, &c., for the Indians that may be collected on said reservation; also for breaking land and instructing the Indians in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, or in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, fifty thousand dollars.

Buildings, &c. on the Malheur Indian reservation in Oregon, &c.

So much of the act entitled "An act making provision for the civilization of the Indian tribes adjoining the frontier settlements," approved March third, eighteen hundred and nineteen, as provides an annual appropriation of ten thousand dollars, be, and the same hereby is, repealed.

Repeal of part of

1819, ch. 85, § 2.
Vol. iii. p. 517.

The sum of five thousand dollars, appropriated by act of May twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, for the erection of a building at New Boggy Depot, Indian Territory, to be used as an office for the Indian agent for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, may be used either for the erection or the purchase, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, of buildings for agency purposes at the place designated: *Provided*, That the several appropriations herein made for teachers, millers, blacksmiths, engineers, carpenters, physicians, and other persons, and for various articles provided for by treaty stipulation, may be diverted to other uses for the benefit of the various Indian tribes, within the discretion of the President, and with the consent of said tribes expressed in the usual manner; and that he cause report to be made to Congress, at its next session thereafter, of his action under this provision.

Appropriation for building at New Boggy Depot, may be used, how

1872, ch. 233.
Ante, p 188.

Appropriations for teachers, &c., may be diverted to other uses, &c.

Interest on Trust-Fund Stocks. — For payment of interest on certain abstracted and non-paying State stocks belonging to various Indian tribes, (and held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior,) for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, namely:

Interest on trust-fund stocks belonging to the

For interest on the Cherokee national fund, thirty-two thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

Cherokees.

Interest on trust-fund stocks belonging to the Chickasaws;

For interest on the Cherokee school-fund, two thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For interest on the Chickasaw national fund, fifteen thousand one hundred and forty dollars.

For interest on the Chickasaw incompetents' fund, one hundred dollars.

Choctaws;

For interest on the Choctaw general fund, twenty-seven thousand dollars.

Creeks;

For interest on the Creek orphans' fund, four thousand and forty-eight dollars.

Delawares;

For interest on the Delaware general fund, eight thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars.

Iowas;

For interest on the Iowas' fund, three thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

Kaskaskias, Weas, Peorias, and Piankeshaws;

For interest on the Kaskaskias', Weas', Peorias', and Piankeshaws' fund, four thousand and eighty-one dollars.

For interest on the Kaskaskias', Weas', Peorias', and Piankeshaws' school-fund, one thousand four hundred and forty-nine dollars.

Menomonees;

For interest on the Menomonees' fund, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

Ottawas and Chippewas;

For interest on the Ottawas' and Chippewas' fund, two hundred and thirty dollars.

Pottawatomies.

For interest on the Pottawatomies' educational fund, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For contingent expenses of trust-funds, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Certain bonds of the Ottawa Indians &c., may be sold, &c.

Vol. xv. p. 515.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to sell the bonds now held in trust by him for the Ottawa Indians of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf, amounting to twenty-one thousand six hundred and seventy-four dollars and forty-eight cents, and apply the proceeds of the sale in the manner prescribed by the terms of the sixteenth article of the treaty with the Senecas and other tribes of February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Delivery of bonds to the Choctaws suspended.
1861, ch. 85.
Vol. xii. p. 238.
1871. ch. 120.
Vol xvi. p. 570.
See last proviso to § 6.

Sec. 3. That all authority now existing by the acts of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, or otherwise, to issue or deliver any bonds of the United States to the Choctaw tribe of Indians, is hereby suspended until the further action of Congress in the matter, and providing for such issue or delivery.

Portion of the Cherokee funds to be set apart for orphans;
See *Post*, p. 539.

for an asylum for, &c.;

for a literary institution to educate indigent persons.

Sec. 4. That there shall be set apart from the funds belonging to the Cherokee nation, on the proper order of the national council, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars from the proceeds of lands sold to the Osages, to be set apart, and eighty thousand dollars thereof to be invested as part of the orphan-fund, and twenty thousand dollars to be expended for buildings and other improvements deemed necessary for the benefit of the institution for the orphans; the sum of one hundred thousand dollars from the proceeds of the strip of land in Kansas to be set apart for an asylum for the insane, deaf and dumb, blind, and indigent persons of the Cherokee nation, seventy-five thousand dollars of said amount to be invested as a separate fund, and its interest semi-annually applied to the support of said institution, the remaining twenty-five thousand dollars to be expended for its establishment; the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars from the proceeds of the sale of lands to the Great and Little Osages, to be expended for the establishment of a literary institution for the education of indigent persons of said nation, under such rules and regulations as the national council of the Cherokees may prescribe.

Proceeds of sales of lands of the Kickapoos to

Sec. 5. That the proceeds of the sales of lands belonging to the Kickapoo Indians, in the State of Kansas, in pursuance of the fifth article of the treaty of May twenty-eighth, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-three, now invested or in the custody of the Secretary of the Interior, shall be retained by the Secretary of the Interior as a permanent trust-fund, on which shall be paid to said Indians, semi-annually, interest at the rate of five per centum per annum: *Provided*, That the consent of said Indians shall first be given to the foregoing provision.

be retained as a permanent trust-fund.

Proviso.

Sec. 6. That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a sufficient number of Indian inspectors, not exceeding five in number, to perform the duties herein required. Each inspector shall hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President, and he shall receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars and his necessary travelling expenses, not exceeding ten cents a mile for actual travel while in the discharge of his duty, a statement of which expenses as to each inspector shall accompany the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior. Each Indian superintendency and agency shall be visited and examined as often as twice a year by one or more of the inspectors. Such examination shall extend to a full investigation of all matters pertaining to the business of the superintendency or agency, including an examination of accounts, the manner of expending money, the number of Indians provided for, contracts of all kinds connected with the business, the condition of the Indians, their advancement in civilization, the extent of the reservations, and what use is made of the land set apart for that purpose, and, generally, all matters pertaining to the Indian service. For the purpose of making such investigations, each inspector shall have power to examine all books, papers, and vouchers, to administer oaths, and to examine on oath all officers and persons employed in the superintendency or agency, and all such other persons as he may deem necessary or proper. The inspectors, or any one of them, shall have power to suspend any superintendent or agent or employé, and to designate some person in his place temporarily, subject to the approval of the President, making immediate report of such suspension and designation; and, upon the conclusion of each examination, a report shall be forwarded to the President without delay. The inspectors, in the discharge of their duties, jointly and individually, shall have power, by proper legal proceedings, which it shall be the duty of the district-attorney of the United States for the appropriate district duly to effectuate, to enforce the laws, and to prevent the violation of law in the administration of affairs in the several agencies and superintendencies. So far as practicable, the examinations of the agencies and superintendencies shall be made alternately by different inspectors, so that the same agency or superintendency may not be examined twice in succession by the same inspector or inspectors: *Provided*, That after the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, the offices of four of the superintendents of Indian affairs, and of the clerks of such superintendents are hereby abolished, and the amount hereinbefore appropriated for salaries of said officers, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to pay the salaries and travelling expenses of said inspectors, and the President may assign the remaining four superintendents to jurisdiction over such agencies as he may deem proper, or, in his discretion, dispense with any, or all, of the said superintendents and their clerks: *Provided*, That there shall not be paid or allowed to any person whatever any fees or reward for services in connection with the subject-matter referred to in the third section of this act, either on account of the United States, or of the Choctaws, until further action of Congress in the matter, and providing for such allowance and payment.

Indian inspectors to be appointed;

term of office;

salary, &c.;

duties.

Examination of agencies.

Books, papers, &c.

Any inspector may suspend any superintendent, &c.

Enforcement of the laws by legal proceedings.

Alternate examinations.

Certain offices of superintendents of Indian affairs abolished after, &c.

Remaining superintendents may be assigned, &c., or dispensed with.

Proviso.

Sec. 7. That whenever by the terms of this act the issue of food, clothing, or supplies of any kind is provided for, it shall be the duty of the agent or commissioner issuing the same, at such issue thereof, whether it be both of food and clothing, or either of them, or of any kind of

Number of Indians present and receiving food, &c., to be reported.

supplies, to report to the Indian bureau the number of Indians present and actually receiving the same; said reports to be embodied by the Indian commissioner in his annual report.

Approved, February 14, 1873.

Feb. 17, 1873.

CHAP. CXLVII. — *An Act to readjust the western Boundary of Dakota Territory.*

Certain portion of Dakota Territory attached to Montana Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that portion of Dakota Territory lying west of the one hundred and eleventh meridian of longitude which, by an erroneous definition of the boundaries of said Territory by a former act of Congress, remains detached and distant from Dakota proper some two hundred miles, be, and the same is hereby, attached to the adjoining territory of Montana.

Approved, February 17, 1873.

Feb. 17, 1873.

CHAP. CXLVIII. — *An Act prohibiting Gift Enterprises in the District of Columbia.*

Gift enterprises prohibited in the District of Columbia.

Penalty.

Appeal.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That so much of the act of the legislative assembly of the District of Columbia, entitled "An act imposing a license on trades, business, and professions practiced or carried on in the District of Columbia," approved August twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, as authorizes gift enterprises therein and licenses to be issued therefor, is disapproved and repealed; and hereafter it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to engage in said business in any manner as defined in said act or otherwise; and any person or persons so doing, on conviction thereof in the police court of said District, on information filed for and on behalf of said District, in the manner provided for in the sixteenth section of the act creating the police court in said District, for the enforcement of laws or ordinances of the late corporations of Washington, Georgetown, and the levy court, shall pay a fine of not exceeding one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned in the jail of said District for a period of not less than one nor more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court: *Provided*, That any party deeming himself aggrieved by the judgment of said court may appeal therefrom to the criminal court of said District, in the manner provided for in other cases of convictions in the said police court, and the judgment of said criminal court shall be final.

Approved, February 17, 1873.

Feb. 17, 1873.

CHAP. CXLIX. — *An Act to confirm certain Entries of Lands therein named.*

Certain entries of public lands legalized.
1854, ch. 244.
Vol. x. p. 574.

Patents.

Tender.

Entries heretofore annulled not confirmed.

Rights of actual settlers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all entries of public lands under the act to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands subject to entry to actual settlers and cultivators, approved the fourth day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four; made prior to the passage of this act, in which the purchaser has made the affidavit and paid, or tendered, the purchase-money as required by said act, and the instructions issued and in force, and in the hands of the register at the time of making said entry, are hereby legalized, and patents shall issue to the parties, respectively, provided that in case of tender the money shall be paid, excepting those entries under said act which the commissioner of the general land office may ascertain to have been fraudulently or evasively made: *Provided*, That this act shall not be so construed as to confirm any of said entries which have heretofore been annulled and vacated by said commissioner on account of fraud, evasion of law, or other special cause: *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to deprive any actual settler and cultivator of his right to any land on which he resided at the time of an entry by another person under the act to which this is an amendment.

Approved, February 17, 1873.

CHAP. CL. — *An Act for the Erection of a public Building for the Use of the United States in Covington, Kentucky.*

Feb. 17, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to cause to be constructed a suitable brick building, with a fire-proof brick vault extending to each story in the city of Covington, Kentucky, for the accommodation of the United States circuit and district courts, post-office, and other government offices; and the sum of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose aforesaid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, of which not more than thirty thousand dollars shall be used in payment for the site; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause the proper plans and estimates to be made, so that no expenditures shall be made or authorized, for the full completion of said building, beyond the sum herein appropriated: *Provided,* That no money hereby appropriated shall be used or expended until a valid title to the land for a site, independent and unexposed to danger from fire in adjacent buildings, shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State of Kentucky shall cede its jurisdiction over the same, and also duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said site, or the property of the United States that may be thereon, during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

Building to be built at Covington, Ky., for courts and government offices

Appropriation.

Plans and estimates.

Money not to be used until jurisdiction is ceded and the right to tax released.

Approved, February 17, 1873.

CHAP. CLIX. — *An Act in Relation to mineral Lands.*

Feb. 18, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That within the States hereinafter named deposits or mines of iron and coal be, and they are hereby, excluded from the operations of an act entitled "An act to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States," approved May tenth eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and said act shall not apply to the mineral lands situate and being within the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and that said lands are hereby declared free and open to exploration and purchase, according to the legal subdivisions thereof, as before the passage of said act; and that any bona-fide entries of such lands within said States, since the passage thereof, may be patented without reference to the provisions of said act.

Mines of iron and coal and mineral lands in Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, not included in act 1872, ch. 152, *ante*, p. 91.

Bona-fide entries may be patented.

Approved, February 18, 1873.

CHAP. CLX. — *An Act creating an additional Land District in the Territory of Arizona.*

Feb. 18, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all that portion of the Territory of Arizona embraced in the following-described limits, to wit: commencing at the eastern boundary of the Territory, at the intersection of the first standard line north; and running thence west on that line to the western boundary of the Territory; thence south with said boundary line to the southern boundary of the Territory; thence east on said line to the eastern boundary of the eastern boundary of the Territory; and thence north on said line to the place of beginning, shall constitute a separate land district, to be called the Gila land district, the office of which shall be located at such place in said district as the President of the United States may direct, which may be changed from time to time as the public interest may require.

Gila land district in Arizona established.

Boundaries.

Land office.

Register and receiver, their residence, powers, and pay.

Sec. 2. That the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate or in the recess of the Senate, a register and a receiver of public moneys for said district; and said officers shall reside in the place where said land office is located; and they shall have the same powers, perform the same duties, and receive the same emoluments as are, or may be prescribed by law in relation to land offices of the United States in other Territories.

Approved, February 18, 1873.

Feb. 19, 1873.

CHAP. CLXVI. — *An Act to provide for obtaining Information of the Condition of Banks organized under State Laws.*

Comptroller of the currency to report annually to Congress the condition of State banks, &c.;

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the comptroller of the currency to report annually to Congress, under appropriate heads, the resources and liabilities, exhibiting the condition of the banks, banking companies, and savings-banks organized under the laws of the several States and Territories, such information to be obtained by the comptroller from the reports made by such banks, banking companies, and savings-banks to the legislatures or officers of the different States and Territories. And where such reports cannot be obtained, the deficiency shall be supplied from such other authentic sources as may be available.

may employ an additional clerk if necessary.

Sec. 2. That, in order to carry the provisions of the first section of this act into effect, the comptroller of the currency is hereby authorized, if it should be necessary, to employ one clerk of class four, who shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury in the manner now provided by law.

Approved, February 19, 1873.

Feb. 19, 1873.

CHAP. CLXVII. — *An Act to provide for the Sale of certain New York Indian Lands in Kansas.*

Certain settlers upon and occupants of certain New York Indian lands in Kansas may purchase them.

Value, how ascertained

Patents.

Entries to be made within two years.

Purchase-money to be held in trust for the Indians, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That those persons being heads of families or single persons over twenty-one years of age who have made settlement and improvement upon, and are bona-fide claimants of, and occupants of, either in person or by tenants, the lands in Kansas which were allotted to certain New York Indians, and for which certificates of allotment, dated the fourteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty, for three hundred and twenty acres of land each were issued to thirty-two of said Indians, shall be, and hereby are, authorized and permitted to enter and purchase at the proper land-office said lands so occupied by them, in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, according to the government surveys, on paying therefor in lawful money of the United States the appraised value of said tracts respectively, to be ascertained by three disinterested and competent appraisers, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, who shall examine in person each tract and report under oath its value, exclusive of improvements; and patents shall issue to them therefor as in other cases, but no sale shall be made under this act for less than three dollars and seventy-five cents per acre; and the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to carry this act into effect according to the intent thereof, and such entries shall be made within two years from the time such regulations shall be promulgated, and the moneys that shall arise from such sales shall be paid into the treasury of the United States, in trust for, and to be paid to, said Indians respectively, to whom said certificates were issued, or to their heirs, upon satisfactory proof of their identity to the Secretary of the Interior, at any time within five years from the passage of this act; and in case such proof is not made within the time specified, then the proceeds of such sales, or so much thereof as shall not have been paid under the provisions of this act, shall become a part of the public moneys of the United States: *Provided*, That any Indian to whom any of said certificates was issued, and who is now occupying the land allotted thereby, shall be entitled to receive a patent therefor.

Certain Indians may have patents.

Approved, February 19, 1873.

CHAP. CLXVIII. — *An Act authorizing the First National Bank of Watkins, New York, to change its Location and Name.*

Feb. 19, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the First National Bank of Watkins, now located in the village of Watkins, county of Schuyler, and State of New York, is hereby authorized to change its location to the village of Penn Yann, in the county of Yates, in said State. Whenever the stockholders, representing three-fourths of the capital stock of said bank, at a meeting called for that purpose, determine to make such change, the president and the cashier shall execute a certificate, under the corporate seal of said bank, specifying such determination, and shall cause the same to be recorded in the office of the comptroller of the currency, and thereupon such change of location shall be effected, and the operations of discount and deposit of said bank shall be carried on in the village of Penn Yann aforesaid.

First National Bank of Watkins, New York, may change its location and name.

Sec. 2. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as in any manner to release the said bank from any liability or affect any action or proceeding in law in which the said bank may be a party or interested.

Rights and liabilities not affected.

Sec. 3. That whenever the location of the said bank shall have been changed from the village of Watkins to the village of Penn Yann in accordance with the first section of this act, its name shall be changed to "First National Bank of Penn Yann," and all debts, demands, liabilities, rights, and powers belonging to said First National Bank of Watkins, shall devolve upon and inure to the First National Bank of Penn Yann; and all actions pending by or against said First National Bank of Watkins may be prosecuted by or against the First National Bank of Penn Yann in the same manner and with the same effect as if such change of location and name had not been made.

New name.

Sec. 4. That as soon as such change of name and location shall have been made, public notice thereof shall be given by publication in a weekly newspaper in both said village of Watkins and said village of Penn Yann for four weeks successively.

Change of name and location to be published.

Sec. 5. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

When act takes effect.

Approved, February 19, 1873.

CHAP. CLXIX. — *An Act to provide for the Payment for certain Property taken by the Government for the Extension of the military Reservation at Camp Mohave, in the Territory of Arizona.*

Feb. 19, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of fourteen thousand two hundred and nineteen dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid under the direction of the Secretary of War, to the claimants for private property taken by the government in the extension of the military reservation at Camp Mohave, in the Territory of Arizona, under general orders number seventy-four, adjutant-general's office, November second, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, said sum being the total amount awarded by a board of military officers convened by proper authority at said camp in September, eighteen hundred and seventy, as per their report duly approved by the War Department.

Appropriation to pay for property taken to extend the military reservation at Camp Mohave.

Approved, February 19, 1873.

Feb. 21, 1873.

CHAP. CLXXIII. — *An Act to remit the Excise Taxes upon Alcohol used by Universities and Colleges for scientific Purposes.*

Excise taxes upon alcohol used by scientific institutions and colleges may be remitted.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to grant permits to incorporated or chartered scientific institutions or colleges of learning to withdraw alcohol in specified quantities from bond without payment of the internal-revenue tax on the same, or on the spirits from which the alcohol has been distilled, for the sole and exclusive purpose of preserving specimens of anatomy, physiology, or of natural history belonging to such institutions, or for use in any chemical laboratory of such institutions: *Provided,* That application for permits shall be made by the presidents or curators of such institutions, who shall file a bond for double the amount of the tax on the alcohol to be withdrawn, with two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the commissioner of internal revenue, and conditioned that the whole quantity of alcohol so withdrawn from bond shall be used for the purposes above specified, and for no other; and that the said presidents and curators shall comply with such other requirements and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. And if any alcohol so obtained shall be used by any officer, as aforesaid, of such institutions for any purposes other than that above specified, then the said officers or sureties shall pay the tax on the whole amount of alcohol withdrawn from bond, together with a like amount as a penalty in addition thereto.

Who to make application and give bond.

Penalty if the alcohol is used except for the specified purposes.

APPROVED, February 21, 1873.

Feb. 21, 1873.

CHAP. CLXXIV. — *An Act authorizing the Nomination and Appointment to the retired List of the Navy of certain Volunteers on the active List of the Navy, who are disabled in Consequence of Wounds received during the late War.*

L. R. Chester may be appointed master upon the retired list of the navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized to nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint upon the retired list of the navy with the rank of master, L. R. Chester, formerly an acting ensign in the navy.

APPROVED, February 21, 1873.

Feb. 21, 1873.

CHAP. CLXXV. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Construction, Preservation, and Repairs of certain Fortifications, and other Works of Defense, for the Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four.*

Appropriations for fortifications, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and so far as necessary for the residue of the current fiscal year, for the following fortifications and other works of defense, namely:

Fort Preble. For Fort Preble, Portland harbor, Maine, forty thousand dollars.

Fort Scammell. For Fort Scammell, Portland harbor, Maine, fifty thousand dollars.

Fort Warren. For Fort Warren, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, forty thousand dollars.

Fort Winthrop. For Fort Winthrop, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, fifty thousand dollars.

Fort Independence. For Fort Independence, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, thirty-five thousand dollars.

Fort Adams. For Fort Adams, Newport harbor, Rhode Island, sixty-five thousand dollars.

Fort on Dutch island. For fort on Dutch island, Narragansett bay, Rhode Island, forty thousand dollars.

Fort Schuyler. For Fort Schuyler, East river, New York, sixty-five thousand dollars.

For fort on Willett's point, East river, New York, forty thousand dollars.

Fort on Willett's point.

For Fort Hamilton, and additional batteries in New York harbor, New York, forty thousand dollars.

Fort Hamilton.

For fort on site of Fort Tompkins, New York harbor, New York, thirty thousand dollars.

Fort on site of Fort Tompkins.

For Battery Hudson, New York harbor, New York, twenty-nine thousand dollars.

Battery Hudson.

For fort opposite Fort Delaware, Delaware shore, Delaware, thirty-five thousand dollars.

Fort opposite Fort Delaware.

For Fort McHenry, Baltimore harbor, Maryland, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Fort McHenry.

For Fort Foote, Potomac river, Maryland, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Fort Foote.

For Fort Washington, Potomac river, Maryland, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Fort Washington.

For Fort Monroe, Hampton roads, Virginia, forty thousand dollars.

Fort Monroe.

For Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, forty thousand dollars.

Fort Moultrie.

For Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, forty thousand dollars.

Fort Sumter.

For Fort Pulaski, Savannah river, Georgia, fifty thousand dollars.

Fort Pulaski.

For Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida, fifty thousand dollars.

Fort Taylor.

For Fort Jefferson, Garden Key, Florida, fifty thousand dollars.

Fort Jefferson.

For Fort Jackson, Mississippi river, Louisiana, sixty-five thousand dollars.

Fort Jackson.

For Fort Saint Philip, Mississippi river, Louisiana, fifty thousand dollars.

Fort Saint Philip.

For fort at Fort point, San Francisco harbor, California, sixty-five thousand dollars.

Fort at Fort point.

For fort at Lime point, San Francisco harbor, California, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Fort at Lime point.

For fort at Alcatraz island, San Francisco harbor, California, fifty thousand dollars.

Fort at Alcatraz island.

For contingencies of fortifications, one hundred thousand dollars.

Contingencies.

For surveys for military defenses, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Surveys for military defences.

For batteries in Portsmouth harbor, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on Gerrish's island, and Jerry point, fifty thousand dollars.

Batteries in Portsmouth harbor.

For battery at Finn's point, Delaware river, New Jersey, forty thousand dollars.

Battery at Finn's point.

For fort at San Diego, San Diego harbor, California, fifty thousand dollars.

Fort at San Diego.

For torpedoes for harbor defenses and for preservation of the same, three hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the money herein appropriated for torpedoes shall only be used in the establishment and maintenance of torpedoes to be operated from shore-stations for the destruction of an enemy's vessel approaching the shore or entering the channel and fair-ways of harbors.

Torpedoes for harbor defences, &c.;

Appropriation to be used only for, &c.

Approved, February 21, 1873.

CHAP. CLXXVI. — *An Act authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause Plans and Estimates to be made and a suitable Site provided for a public Building at Memphis, Tennessee.*

Feb. 21, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause plans and estimates to be made for a fire-proof building, or a building with a fire-proof vault extending through each story, suitable for a custom-house,

Site to be provided and building erected at Memphis, Tenn., for custom-house, &c.

Lot now owned may be sold, &c.

Appropriation.

No greater sum to be used than, &c.

bonded warehouse, court-house and post-office, at Memphis, Tennessee, and he is also authorized, at his discretion, to sell or exchange the lot now owned by the United States, in the city of Memphis, aforesaid, as a site for a court-house, for a new and more eligible site for the erection of the building herein mentioned, or may purchase additional ground for the enlargement of said site, or may purchase a more eligible site, and the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That no greater sum shall be used for the purchase of a new site, or the enlargement of the present site, than the sum herein appropriated, in addition to whatever sum may be realized from the sale of the site now owned by the United States.

Approved, February 21, 1873.

Feb. 21, 1873.

CHAP. CLXXVII. — *An Act to authorize the Construction of a Fire-proof Building at Lincoln, the Capital of Nebraska.*

Building to be erected at Lincoln, Nebraska, for court-house, &c.

Appropriation.

Plans and estimates.

Money not to be used until jurisdiction is ceded and the right to tax released.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be constructed a suitable brick building, with a fire-proof brick vault extending to each story, at Lincoln, Nebraska, for the accommodation of the United States circuit and district courts, post-office, and other government offices; and the sum of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, for the purpose aforesaid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause proper plans and estimates to be made, so that no expenditure shall be made or authorized for the full completion of said building beyond the sum herein appropriated: *Provided*, That no money hereby appropriated shall be used or expended until a valid title to the land for a site, independent and unexposed to danger from fire in adjacent buildings, shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State of Nebraska shall cede its jurisdiction over the same and also duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said site, or the property of the United States that may be thereon, during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

Approved, February 21, 1873.

Feb. 21, 1873.

CHAP. CLXXVIII. — *An Act for the Construction of a Court-house, Post-office, and other Government Offices at Grand Rapids, Michigan.*

Site to be purchased and building erected at Grand Rapids, Michigan, for court-house, &c.

Cost not to exceed, &c.
Extent of lot.

Money not to be used until jurisdiction is ceded and the right to tax released.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to purchase, at private sale or by condemnation, in pursuance of the statute of the State of Michigan, a suitable lot of ground in the city of Grand Rapids, State of Michigan, and to cause to be erected thereon a building of brick suitable for the accommodation of the court-house, post-office, and other government offices in that city; the lot of land and the building thereon, when completed, upon plans to be previously made and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall not exceed the cost of two hundred thousand dollars, and the lot of land shall be of such an extent as to leave the building independent and unexposed to fire from any and all adjoining buildings: *Provided*, That no money to be appropriated for this purpose shall be available until a valid title to the land shall be vested in the United States, and until the State of Michigan shall cede its jurisdiction over the same and relinquish the right to tax or assess the same while the United States shall be the possessor thereof.

Approved, February 21, 1873.

CHAP. CLXXIX. — *An Act to provide for the Erection of a Post-office Building at Dover, in the State of Delaware.*

Feb. 21, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be constructed a suitable brick building, with a fire-proof brick vault, at Dover, Delaware, for a post-office; and the sum of forty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose aforesaid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause proper plans and estimates to be made, so that no expenditure shall be made or authorized for the full completion of said building beyond the sum herein appropriated: *Provided*, That no money hereby appropriated shall be used or expended until a valid title to the land for a site, independent and unexposed to danger from fire in adjacent buildings, shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State of Delaware shall cede its jurisdiction over the same, and also duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said site or the property of the United States that may be thereon, during the time that the United States shall be or remain owner thereof.

Building to be erected at Dover, Delaware, for a post-office.

Appropriation.

Plans and estimates.

Money not to be used until title of site is obtained and jurisdiction is ceded and right to tax released.

Approved, February 21, 1873.

CHAP. CLXXXIV. — *An Act making Appropriations for the consular and diplomatic Service of the Government for the Year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and for other Purposes.*

Feb. 22, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, namely:

Consular and diplomatic appropriations for year ending June 30, 1874.

For salaries of envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia, at seventeen thousand five hundred dollars each, seventy thousand dollars.

Envoys and ministers plenipotentiary.

To Spain, Austria, Brazil, Mexico, Japan, China, and Italy, at twelve thousand dollars each, eighty-four thousand dollars.

To Chili and Peru, at ten thousand dollars each, twenty thousand dollars.

For ministers resident at Portugal, Switzerland, Greece, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Turkey, Ecuador, Colombia, Bolivia, Venezuela, Hawaiian Islands, and the Argentine Republic, at seven thousand five hundred dollars each, one hundred and five thousand dollars.

Ministers resident.

For minister resident accredited to Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Salvador, and Nicaragua, to reside at the place that the President may select in any one of the States named, as by act making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic service, approved May twenty-second, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, ten thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the pay and allowances of said minister resident shall hereafter be ten thousand dollars per annum, and no more.

Guatemala, Costa Rica, &c. 1872, ch. 194. *Ante*, p. 142.

Proviso.

For minister resident at Uruguay, also accredited to Paraguay, ten thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the pay and allowances of said minister resident shall hereafter be ten thousand dollars per annum, and no more.

Uruguay and Paraguay. Proviso.

For salary of minister resident and consul-general at Hayti, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Hayti and Liberia.

For minister resident and consul-general at Liberia, four thousand dollars.

For salaries of secretaries of legation at London, Paris, Berlin, and Saint Petersburg, at two thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars each, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

Secretaries of legation and assistants.

Private amanuensis for Robert C. Schenck.
Vol. xvi. p. 590.

To enable Robert C. Schenck, minister to Great Britain, to employ a private amanuensis, according to joint resolution approved January eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Secretaries of legation and assistants.

For salaries of secretaries of legation to Austria, Brazil, Italy, Mexico, and Spain, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each, nine thousand dollars.

For salary of the secretary of legation to Japan, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Assistant secretaries to be called second secretaries.

For salaries of assistant secretaries of the legations to France, Great Britain, and Germany, at two thousand dollars each, six thousand dollars; and the said assistant secretaries shall hereafter be called second secretaries.

Interpreters.

For salary of the secretary of legation (acting also as interpreter) to the legation at China, five thousand dollars.

Interpreter of legation in Turkey.
Consul-general at Constantinople to be secretary of legation.
Proviso.

For salary of the interpreter of legation in Turkey, three thousand dollars; and the salary thus appropriated may be paid to an interpreter, notwithstanding that he may not be a citizen of the United States, and on and after July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, the consul-general at Constantinople shall be also the secretary of legation in Turkey: *Provided*, That he shall receive compensation only as consul-general.

Chargés d'affaires, &c.

For chargé d'affaires ad interim and diplomatic officers of the United States abroad, forty thousand dollars.

For salary of the interpreter to the legation at Japan, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse proper, and of all the missions abroad, one hundred thousand dollars.

Consuls-general, consuls, consular clerks, &c.

For salaries of consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, commercial agents, and thirteen consular clerks, including loss by exchange, four hundred and nine thousand dollars, as follows:

Consulates General.
Schedule B.

I. — Consulates General.

Schedule B. — Alexandria, Calcutta, Constantinople, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Havana, Montreal, Shanghai, Beirut, Tampico, London, Paris.

Consulates.
Schedule B.

II. — Consulates.

Schedule B. — Aix-la-Chapelle, Acapulco, Algiers, Amoy, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Aspinwall, Bangkok, Basle, Belfast, Buenos Ayres, Bordeaux, Bremen, Brindisi, Boulogne, Barcelona, Cadiz, Callao, Canton, Chemnitz, Chin-Kiang, Clifton, Coaticook, Cork, Demerara, Dundee, Elsinore, Fort Erie, Foo Choo, Funchal, Geneva, Genoa, Gibraltar, Glasgow, Goderich, Halifax, Hamburg, Havre, Honolulu, Hong-Kong, Hankow, Hakodadi, Jerusalem, Kanagawa, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Kingston, (Canada,) La Rochelle, Laguayra, Leeds, Leghorn, Leipsic, Lisbon, Liverpool, Lyons, Malaga, Malta, Manchester, Matanzas, Marseilles, Mauritius, Melbourne, Messina, Munich, Mahe, Nagasaki, Naples, Nassau, (West Indies,) New Castle, Nice, Nantes, Odessa, Oporto, Osacca, Palermo, Panama, Pernambuco, Pictou, Port Mahon, Port Said, Prescott, Prince Edward Island, Port Sarnia, Pesth, Quebec, Rio de Janeiro, Rome, Rotterdam, San Juan del Sur, San Juan, (Porto Rico,) Saint John's, (Canada East,) Santiago de Cuba, Singapore, Smyrna, Southampton, Saint Petersburg, Santa Cruz, (West Indies,) Saint Thomas, Spezzia, Stuttgardt, Swatow, Saint Helena, Tangier, Toronto, Trieste, Trinidad de Cuba, Tripoli, Tunis, Tunstall, Tien-Tsin, Türk's Island, Valparaiso, Vera Cruz, Vienna, Valencia, Windsor, (Canada West,) Zurich, Birmingham, Barmen, and Winnipeg, (Selkirk settlement, British North America,) Salary of consul at Vienna established.

and hereafter the salary of the consul at Vienna shall be five thousand dollars.

Consulates.

III. — Consulates.

Schedule C.

Schedule C. — Aux Cayes, Bahia, Batavia, Bay of Islands, Cape Haytien, Candia, Cape Town, Carthagena, Ceylon, Cobija, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fayal, Guayaquil, Guaymas, Maranham, Matamoras, (Mexico,) Montevideo, Omoa, Payta, Para, Paso del Norte, Piræus, Rio Grande, Saint Catharine, Santiago, (Cape Verde,) Stettin, Santerem, Tabasco, Tahiti, Talcahuano, Tumbez, Venice, Windsor, (Nova Scotia,) Zanzibar.

Consular officers not citizens; names, &c., to be reported each year.

Increase of allowance for rent.

1856, ch. 127, §22. Vol. xi. p. 60

For the payment of salaries of consular officers not citizens of the United States, ten thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State shall each year report to Congress the names of consular officers not citizens of the United States to whom salaries have been paid, and also the circumstances under which they were appointed, and the allowance authorized by section twenty-two of the act of August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, entitled "An act to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States," to be made to consular officers in certain cases for office rent, may be increased to twenty per centum of the amount of annual compensation subject to the same limitation in said section contained.

R. S. Kendall.

To reimburse R. S. Kendall, late consul of the United States at Strasburg, for unavoidable expenses, incurred by the sudden discontinuance of that consulate in consequence of the invasion of France by Germany, one thousand dollars.

Commercial agencies.

IV. — Commercial Agencies.

Schedule C.

Schedule C. — Amoor River, Apia, Gaboon, Saint Paul de Loanda, Lanthala, Sabinilla.

V. — Commercial Agencies.

Schedule B.

Schedule B. — Madagascar, San Juan del Norte, Santo Domingo.

Interpreters.

For interpreters to the consulates in China, Japan, and Siam, including loss by exchange, five thousand seven hundred dollars.

Marshals for consular courts.

For marshals for the consular courts in Japan, including that of Nagasaki, and in China, Siam, and Turkey, including loss by exchange thereon, seven thousand seven hundred dollars.

Stationery, &c.

Seals to be furnished to consular agents.

For stationery, book-cases, arms of the United States, seals, presses, and flags, and payment of rent, freight, postage, and miscellaneous expenses, including loss by exchange thereon, one hundred thousand dollars; and the Secretary of State is hereby authorized to furnish seals to consular agents of the United States, the cost of which shall be defrayed out of the sum hereby appropriated.

Consulates in Turkish dominions.

For expenses for interpreters, guards, and other matters at the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, Candia, Alexandria, Jerusalem, and Beirut, in the Turkish dominions, three thousand dollars.

Prisons for American convicts.

For rent of prisons for American convicts in Siam and Turkey, and for wages of the keepers of the same, including loss by exchange, four thousand dollars.

For rent of prison for American convicts in China, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For wages of keepers, care of offenders, and expenses, ten thousand dollars.

For rent of prison for American convicts in Japan, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For wages of keepers, care of offenders, and expenses, five thousand dollars.

Bringing home persons charged with crime.

For expenses incurred in bringing home from foreign countries persons charged with crime, and expenses incident thereto, including loss by exchange, five thousand dollars.

American seamen.

For relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, one hundred thousand dollars.

Rescuing from shipwreck.

For expenses which may be incurred in acknowledging the services of masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing American citizens from shipwreck, five thousand dollars.

Neutrality act. 1818, ch. 88. Vol. iii. p. 447.

1810, ch. 10, § 3. Vol. ii. p. 609.

To meet the necessary expenses attendant upon the execution of the neutrality act, to be expended under the direction of the President, in conformity with the third section of the act of May first, eighteen hundred and ten, entitled "An act fixing the compensation of ministers and consuls residing on the coast of Barbary, and for other purposes," twenty thousand dollars.

Scheldt dues. Vol. xiii. p. 649.

To meet the payment of the last annual instalment of the proportion contributed by the United States toward the capitalization of the Scheldt dues, sixty-six thousand five hundred and eighty-four dollars.

Cape Spartel light.

For the annual proportion due from the government of the United States of the expenses of Cape Spartel light, on the coast of Morocco, two hundred and eighty-five dollars.

British claims commission.

United States and British claims commission:

For salaries of secretary, assistant secretary, messenger and watchman, four thousand four hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses, namely: Rent, fuel, stationery, books, gas, printing, temporary clerks, and other miscellaneous expenses of similar character, twelve thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

Spanish claims commission.

United States and Spanish claims commission:

For salaries of commissioner, counsel, secretary, and messenger, eleven thousand two hundred and twelve dollars.

For contingent expenses, three thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars.

Mexican claims commission.

United States and Mexican claims commission:

For salaries of commissioner, umpire, agent, legal assistant to agent, secretary, two clerks at one thousand four hundred dollars each, two translators at one thousand five hundred dollars each, messenger, and assistant messenger, twenty-three thousand seven hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For contingent expenses, five thousand dollars.

Payment to the widow, &c., of any diplomatic, &c., officer dying in a foreign country while in the discharge of his duty.

Appropriation.

Sec. 2. That when any diplomatic or consular officer of the United States shall die in a foreign country in the discharge of his duty, there shall be paid to his widow, or, if no widow survive him, then to his heirs at law, a sum of money equal to the allowance now made to such officer for the time necessarily occupied in making the transit from his post of duty to his residence in the United States. To meet the expense of this provision, there is hereby appropriated, for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

Consular officers not to grant certificates for certain goods, &c., shipped from countries adjacent to the United States.

Sec. 3. That no consular officer of the United States shall hereafter grant a certificate for goods, wares, or merchandise shipped from countries adjacent to the United States, which have passed a consulate after purchase for shipment.

Approved, February 22, 1873.

CHAP. CLXXXV. — *An Act amendatory of an Act "setting aside certain Proceeds of internal Revenue, for the Erection of Penitentiaries in the Territories of Nebraska, Washington, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Arizona, and Dakota," approved January twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.*

Feb. 22, 1873.

1867, ch. 9.
Vol. xiv. p. 377.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the net proceeds of the internal revenue in the Territory of Washington, for the fiscal years severally ending on the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, be, and the same hereby are, set aside and appropriated to and for the purpose of erecting, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, a penitentiary building in said Territory upon the site designated by the legislature thereof and approved by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided,* That the moneys so set aside and appropriated in said Territory shall be devoted exclusively to the erection of a penitentiary therein, and that the same shall not execed in amount the sum of forty thousand dollars.

Net proceeds of the internal revenue in Washington Territory for 1866–68, to be applied to erect a penitentiary.

Amount not to exceed, &c.

Approved, February 22, 1873.

CHAP. CLXXXVI. — *An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the Custom-house Property at Plymouth, North Carolina.*

Feb. 22, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be sold, at public auction, without unnecessary delay, in the town of Plymouth, in the State of North Carolina, to the highest and best bidder, the old custom-house, and the lot of land on which the same is situated, the whole being known as "the custom-house property." in the said town of Plymouth, in the State of North Carolina, upon such terms of payment as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided,* That said sale shall be had after due notice published in some newspaper at or near where the property is located.

Custom-house property at Plymouth, N. C., may be sold.

Notice of sale to be published.

Approved, February 22, 1873.

CHAP. CLXXXVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Settlers on the late Sioux Indian Reservation, in the State of Minnesota.*

Feb. 24, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all actual settlers, who have duly filed their declaratory statements under the pre-emption laws, with the register of the proper local land-office, upon the unsold lands now included within the limits of the late Sioux Indian reservation in the State of Minnesota, shall be allowed until the first day of March, anno Domini, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, in which to make proof and payment for their claims.

Certain actual settlers on the Sioux Indian reservation to be allowed until, &c., to make proof, &c., of their claims.

Approved, February 24, 1873.

CHAP. CXCVIII. — *An Act to define the Limits of the Collection District of the Teche, in the State of Louisiana, and for other Purposes.*

Feb. 25, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that portion of the State of Louisiana described as follows, to wit, commencing at the town of Plaquemine, in the parish of Iberville; thence down the western bank of the Mississippi river to the town of Donaldsonville, in the parish of Ascension; thence down the Bayou Lafourche, and along its eastern bank to the sea; thence westerly along the coast, including all the islands, bays, and so forth, to the mouth of the Sabine river; thence up the said Sabine river, and along its eastern bank to a point due west from the said town of Plaquemine; and thence to the place of beginning, shall be, and the same is hereby, constituted and created the collection district of the Teche.

Collection district of the Teche in Louisiana established.

Boundaries.

Residence and salary of collector.

Brashear made a port of entry.

Sec. 2. That the collector of said district shall reside at Brashear, in the parish of Saint Mary, which is hereby made the port of entry of said collection district of the Teche, and shall be entitled to receive a salary of one thousand dollars yearly, said salary to cover all expenses to the United States for house-rent and storage.

Approved, February 25, 1873.

Feb. 25, 1873.

CHAP. CXCIX.—*An Act for the Relief of S. P. Jocelyn.*

S. P. Jocelyn entitled to promotion in the army.

Proviso.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That upon the occurrence of a vacancy of the grade of first lieutenant in his regiment, Second Lieutenant S. P. Jocelyn, twenty-first infantry, shall be entitled to promotion to the grade of first lieutenant, with date of commission and relative rank in the army held by him on the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy: *Provided,* That this act grants no back pay or additional pay in any manner whatsoever.

Approved, February 25, 1873.

Feb. 25, 1873.

1872, ch. 334.
Ante, p. 282.

CHAP. CC.—*An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for holding a Circuit Court of the United States in the western District of Missouri," approved June eight, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.*

Circuit court of the United States for the eastern district of Missouri to dispose of all suits, &c., in the late circuit court.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the circuit court of the United States in and for the eastern district of Missouri, which was created by the act of which this act is amendatory, is hereby vested with full and complete jurisdiction to hear, determine, and dispose of, according to the usual course of judicial proceedings, all suits, causes, motions, and other matters which were pending in the late circuit court of the United States in and for the districts of Missouri at the time the act of which this act is amendatory took effect, and also all other matters which have since arisen that pertain to said suits or causes; and also to make all orders and issue of all processes which said last-named court might have done if it had not ceased to exist; and said circuit court in and for said eastern district of Missouri is hereby vested with jurisdiction and authority to do all and singular that may in the due course of judicial proceedings pertain to any of said suits, causes, or unfinished business, as fully as the said circuit court in and for the districts of Missouri might have done if said act had never been passed.

All process, &c., made valid;

where to be deemed returnable.

Sec. 2. That the service of process, mesne or final, issued out of said circuit court of the United States in and for the district of Missouri, which service was had after the act of which this act is amendatory took effect, and all levies, seizures, and sales made thereunder, also all service, seizures, levies, and sales made under any process which issued as out of said court after the said act took effect, are hereby made valid; and all said processes are to be deemed returnable to said circuit court of the United States in and for the eastern district of Missouri as of the return day thereof.

Cases pending in either of the circuit courts, commenced prior to, &c., may be transferred to the other court.

Sec. 3. That either of said United States circuit courts in and for the eastern and in and for the western district of Missouri may order any suit, cause, or other matter pending therein, and commenced prior to the creation of said new court, to be transferred for trial or determination to the other of said circuit courts, when, in the opinion of the court, said transfer ought to be made; and the court to which said transfer is made shall have as full authority and jurisdiction over the same from the date the certified transcript of the record thereof is filed as if the same had been originally pending therein.

Clerk for eastern district to have the custody of records, &c.

Sec. 4. That the clerk of said circuit court in and for the eastern district of Missouri, and his successors in office, shall have the custody of all records, books, papers, and property belonging or in any wise appertaining to said circuit court of the United States in and for the districts of Missouri, and, as such custodians and the successors of the clerk of said last-named court, they are hereby invested with the same powers and authority with respect thereto as the clerk thereof had during the existence of said last-named circuit court. Said circuit court of the United States in and for the eastern district of Missouri is hereby made the successor of said circuit court of the United States in and for the districts of Missouri as to all suits, causes, and unfinished business therein or in any wise pertaining thereto, except as hereinbefore provided.

Circuit court for eastern district made the successor, &c.

Sec. 5. That hereafter there shall be two regular stated terms each year of the district court of the United States in and for the eastern district of Missouri, commencing on the first Mondays, respectively, of May and November, in lieu of those now fixed by law, and no action, suit, proceeding, or process in said court shall abate or be rendered invalid by reason of this act, but all of the same not previously disposed of or otherwise provided for by special order of said court shall be deemed returnable to, pending, and triable at the next term of said district court established by this act which may be held after this act takes effect: *Provided, however,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal the powers heretofore granted for ordering special or adjourned terms of said court, or the powers and duties of the judge of said court in vacation and at chambers.

Terms of district court in eastern district.

Pending process.

Proviso.

Approved, February 25, 1873.

CHAP. CCI. — *An Act to enforce the Stipulations of the Convention with Venezuela, of April twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and the Payment of adjudicated Claims.*

Feb. 25, 1873.

Vol. xvi. p. 713.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the adjudication of claims by the convention with Venezuela of April twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, pursuant to the terms of said convention, is hereby recognized as final and conclusive, and to be held as valid and subsisting against the republic of Venezuela.

Adjudication of claims by the convention with Venezuela held valid against that republic.

Approved, February 25, 1873.

CHAP. CCII. — *An Act to grant an American Register to the Propeller Oliver Cromwell.*

Feb. 25, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized to issue an American register to the propeller "Oliver Cromwell," an American built vessel, sold to Canadian parties in eighteen hundred and fifty-six, wrecked in the straits of Mackinac purchased and rebuilt by J. P. Clark, an American citizen, who is now her owner.

An American register to be issued to the propeller Oliver Cromwell.

Approved, February 25, 1873.

CHAP. CCVII. — *An Act to authorize the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to construct and maintain a Bridge across the Saint Louis River.*

Feb. 27, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Northern Pacific Railroad Company is hereby authorized to construct and maintain a drawbridge across the Saint Louis river between Rice's point, in the State of Minnesota, and Connor's point, in the State of Wisconsin. That the said bridge shall be not less than ten feet above the level of the water of said river at the point where its construction is hereby authorized; that said bridge shall have a pivot-draw giving two clear openings of one hundred feet each, measured at right angles to the current at the average stage of water in the river, and located in a part of the bridge that can be safely and conveniently reached at that stage; and the next adjoining spans to the draw shall not be less than one hundred and fifty

Northern Pacific railroad may maintain a drawbridge across the Saint Louis river between, &c.

Height of bridge.

Draw.

Spans.

Draw to be opened promptly.

feet, if the proper location of the draw over the channel will admit spans of this width between it and the shore; and said span shall not be less than ten feet above extreme high-water mark, measuring to the bottom chord of the bridge; that said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passage of boats whose construction shall not be such as to admit of their passage under the stationary spans of said bridge, except when trains are passing over the same; but in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw before or after the passage of trains.

Piers.

Ripraps.

Sec. 2. That the piers of the said bridge shall be built parallel with the current at that stage of the river which is most important for navigation; and that no ripraps or other outside protection for imperfect foundation will be permitted in the channel-way of the draw-openings.

Plans for bridge and piers, &c., to be submitted to the Secretary of War.

Building of piers may be commenced if, &c.

If condition of act cannot be complied with at that location, board of three officers of the engineer corps to examine the case, &c.

Free navigation.

Sec. 3. That the said Northern Pacific Railroad Company shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination, a design and drawings of the bridge and piers, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of at least one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction of the current at all stages, and the soundings accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject by the Secretary of War; and if the Secretary of War is satisfied that the provisions of the law have been complied with in regard to location, the building of the piers may be at once commenced; but if it shall appear that the conditions prescribed by this act cannot be complied with at the location where it is desired to construct the bridge, the Secretary of War shall, after considering any remonstrances filed against the building of said bridge, and furnishing copies of such remonstrances to the board of engineers provided for in this act, detail a board composed of three experienced officers of the corps of engineers, to examine the case, and, on their recommendation, authorize such modifications in the requirements of this act, as to location and piers, as will permit the construction of the bridge, not, however, diminishing the width of the spans contemplated by this act: *Provided*, That the free navigation of the river be not materially injured thereby.

Owners, &c., of bridge to maintain suitable lights.

Sec. 4. That all parties owning, occupying, or operating the said bridge shall maintain, at their own expense, from sunset to sunrise throughout the year, such lights on their bridges as may be required by the light-house board for the security of navigation; and all persons owning, occupying or operating the said bridge shall, in any event, maintain all lights on their bridge that may be necessary for the security of navigation.

Bridge to be a lawful structure and a post-route.

Right of way for telegraph.

Litigation.

Sec. 5. That any bridge constructed under this act, and according to its limitations, shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which, also, no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to said bridge; and the United States shall have the right of way for postal-telegraph purposes across such bridge; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the navigation of said river, created by the construction of said bridge under this act, the cause or question arising may be tried before the district court of the United States of any State in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge touches.

Railway companies to have equal right to use the bridge.

Sec. 6. That all railway companies desiring to use the said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof, and of all the approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties in case they shall not agree.

Sec. 7. That the right to alter or amend this act, so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of the said bridge, is hereby expressly reserved, without any liability of the government for damages on account of the alteration or amendment of this act, or on account of the prevention or requiring the removal of any such obstructions; and if any change be made in the plan of construction of any bridge constructed under this act, during the progress of the work thereon or before the completion of said bridge, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War; and any change in the construction, or any alteration of said bridge that may be directed at any time by Congress, shall be made at the cost and expense of the owners thereof.

This act may be altered, &c.

Changes in plan to be approved by the Secretary of War.

Changes in bridge ordered by Congress to be made at the expense of the owners.

Approved, February 27, 1873.

CHAP. CCVIII. — *An Act to provide for the Expenses of the Investigation of the recent senatorial Election in Kansas.*

Feb. 27, 1873.

See pp. 423, 484.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of ten thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of the select committee appointed by the Senate on the tenth of February to inquire into certain charges of bribery and corruption in connection with the recent senatorial election in Kansas.

Appropriation for expenses of investigation of the recent senatorial election in Kansas.

Approved, February 27, 1873.

CHAP CCX. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Military Academy for the fiscal Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four.*

Feb. 28, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, namely:

Military Academy appropriation.

For additional pay of officers, and for pay of instructors, professors, cadets, and musicians, two hundred and twenty thousand three hundred and seventy-nine dollars and fifty cents: *Provided*, That the professors of the United States Military Academy whose service at the academy exceeds ten years shall have the pay and allowances of colonel, and all other professors shall have the pay and allowances of lieutenant-colonel; and the instructors of ordnance and science of gunnery and of practical engineering shall have the pay and allowances of major; and hereafter there shall be allowed and paid to the said professors ten per centum of their current yearly pay for each and every term of five years' service in the army and at the academy: *Provided*, That such addition shall in no case exceed forty per centum of said yearly pay; and said professors are hereby placed upon the same footing, as regards restrictions upon pay and retirement from active service, as officers of the army.

Officers, instructors, cadets, &c.

Pay of professors established; of instructors of ordnance and practical engineering.

Increase of pay for every five years' service.

Addition not to exceed, &c.

Restrictions as to pay and retirement.

For repairs and improvements, timber, plank, boards, joists, wall-strips, laths, shingles, slate, tin, sheet-lead, nails, screws, locks, butts, hinges, glass, paint, turpentine, oils, bricks, varnish, stone, lime, cement, plaster, hair, blasting-powder, fuel, iron, steel, tools, mantels, and other similar materials, fourteen thousand five hundred dollars.

Repairs, fuel, &c.

For pay of citizen-mechanics and labor employed upon repairs that cannot be done by enlisted men, eight thousand dollars.

Citizen-mechanics

For fuel and apparatus, namely: coal, wood, stoves, grates, furnaces, ranges, fire-bricks, and repairs of steam-heating apparatus, fourteen thousand dollars.

Gas-pipes, &c.

For gas-pipes, gasometers, and retorts, and annual repairs of the same, six hundred dollars.

For fuel for cadets' mess-hall, shops, and laundry, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Postage, stationery, &c.

For postage and telegrams, three hundred dollars.

For stationery, blank books, paper, envelopes, quills, steel pens, pencils, erasers, wax, and ink, five hundred dollars.

Transportation.

For transportation of materials, discharged cadets, and ferriages, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For printing-type, materials for office, diplomas for graduates, registers, and blanks, seven hundred dollars.

For compensation of pressman and lithographer, one hundred dollars.

Clerks.

For clerk to disbursing officer and quartermaster, one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For clerk to adjutant, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For clerk to treasurer, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Department of instruction.
Mathematics.

For department of instruction in mathematics, namely: For repairs of instruments, forty dollars; text-books, drawing materials, and stationery for instructors, thirty dollars.

Tactics.

For department of artillery, cavalry, and infantry tactics, namely: For tan-bark for riding-hall and gymnasium, three hundred dollars; and for repairing apparatus for same, fifty dollars; for repairing camp-stools, tents, and furniture, fifty dollars.

Engineering.

For department of civil and military engineering: For models, maps, repairs of instruments, text-books, books of reference, and stationery for use of instructors, five hundred dollars.

Drawing.

For department of drawing: For models for free-hand drawing for second class, forty-five dollars; mounting and framing the same, seventy-five dollars; architectural and topographical models for third class, forty dollars; mounting and framing the same, thirty dollars; tar-board for mounting models, fifteen dollars; colors, paper, brushes, and pencils, twenty dollars.

Chemistry, &c.

For department of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology: For chemicals, including chemical apparatus, glass and porcelain ware, paper, wire, and sheet metal, and ores, nine hundred and seventy-five dollars, including material for practical instruction in photography; rough specimens, files, alcohol, lamps, blow-pipes, pencils, and agate mortars, for practical instruction in mineralogy and geology, two hundred and twenty-five dollars; fossils illustrating the different rock-formations, for daily use in section-rooms, one hundred and seventy-five dollars; gradual increase of the cabinet, five hundred dollars; repairs and improvements in electric, galvanic, magnetic, electro-magnetic, and magneto-electric apparatus, and additions to pneumatic and thermic apparatus, eight hundred dollars; carpenters' and metal work, and materials for the same, sixty dollars; pay of mechanic, to be employed in chemical and geological section-rooms, and in the lecture-room, one thousand and fifty dollars; completing repairs and improvements in laboratory, lecture-rooms, and mineralogical rooms, three hundred and ninety-five dollars; models and diagrams, one hundred dollars; books of reference, text-books, and stationery, for use of instructors, and contingencies, two hundred and fifty dollars; compensation to attendant, fifty dollars.

Natural, &c., philosophy.

For department of natural and experimental philosophy: For instruments and apparatus to illustrate the laws of mechanics and of solids and fluids, three thousand dollars; instruments and apparatus to illustrate the laws of acoustics and optics, four thousand dollars; instruments and apparatus to equip one field observatory, two thousand five hundred dollars; one break-circuit chronometer for mural-circle room in the observatory, five hundred dollars; lathe, forge, tools, and equipment of work-shop, seven hundred and fifty dollars; repairs and contingencies, eight hundred dollars; compensation to mechanic and assistant in charge of apparatus, one thousand dollars; compensation to attendant, fifty dollars.

Engineering.

For department of practical engineering: For mining material, twenty-five dollars; lumber for profiling, twenty-five dollars; stationery and drawing material, twenty-five dollars; theodolite-transit, two hundred and fifty dollars; repairs of instruments, twenty-five dollars.

Spanish.

For department of Spanish: For text-books and stationery for the use of instructors, fifty dollars.

French.

For department of French: For text-books and stationery for the use of instructors, fifty-five dollars.

Law and ethics.

For department of law and ethics: For text-books and stationery for the use of instructors, fifty dollars.

Board of visitors.

Three members of the House of Representatives of forty-third Congress to be visitors.

1863, ch. 108. Vol xiii. p. 804.

For expenses of the board of visitors, four thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That three members of the House of Representatives of the forty-third Congress, whose credentials in due form of law have been duly filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives in accordance with the act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be appointed by the speaker of the present House of Representatives, members of the board of visitors, at the next annual examination to be held at the Military Academy.

Miscellaneous and contingent.

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses: For gas, coal-oil, and candles, for lighting the academy, cadet-barracks, mess-hall, hospital-offices, stable, and side-walks, four thousand dollars; water-pipes, plumbing, and repairs, two thousand dollars; cleaning public buildings, (not quarters,) five hundred and sixty dollars; brooms, brushes, pails, tubs, and cloths, two hundred dollars; chalk, crayons, sponge, and slates, for recitation-rooms, one hundred dollars; compensation of chapel-organist, two hundred dollars; compensation of librarian, one hundred and twenty dollars; compensation of non-commissioned officer in charge of mechanics, fifty dollars; compensation of soldier writing in adjutant's office, fifty dollars; pay of engineer of heating and ventilating apparatus for the cadet-barracks, chapel, and philosophical academy, including the library, one thousand five hundred dollars; pay of assistant of same, seven hundred and twenty dollars; pay of five firemen, two thousand two hundred dollars; increase and expense of the library, books, magazines, periodicals, and binding, two thousand dollars.

For pay of librarian's assistant, one thousand dollars.

For contingencies for superintendent of the academy, one thousand dollars.

For furniture for cadet-hospital, one hundred dollars.

Buildings and grounds.

For buildings and grounds: For repairing and opening roads, one thousand dollars.

Dam at foot of Crow's Nest.

For rebuilding the dam at the foot of Crow's Nest mountain, two thousand four hundred and eight dollars and six cents.

New hospital.

For preparing site and constructing foundation and beginning superstructure for cadet's new hospital, twenty thousand dollars.

Sewerage.

For commencing system of sewerage leading from barracks of troops, three thousand dollars.

Battery Knox.

For remodelling battery Knox, ten thousand dollars.

Approved, February 28, 1873.

Feb. 28, 1873.

CHAP. CCXI. — *An Act to provide for the Disposition of that Portion of the military Reservation at Fort Ripley, Minnesota, which lies east of the Mississippi River.*

Portion of military reservation

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to sell at public auction the of Fort Ripley to be sold at public auction.

whole or so much of the military reservation at Fort Ripley, in the State of Minnesota, as may no longer be required for military purposes.

Appraisement.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to appoint a board of three army officers, which board shall appraise each piece or parcel of land with the buildings thereon, before the same is offered for sale, and no sale shall be made at a price less than two-thirds of the appraised value.

Notice of sale to be published.

Sec. 3. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to cause notice of said sale to be published in one of the principal newspapers in the city of Washington, in two of the principal newspapers in the State of Minnesota, and in one paper, if any there be, in the county where said lands to be sold are situated, or any county adjoining thereto, for the space of sixty days prior to sale.

Approved, February 28, 1873.

March 1, 1873.

Post, pp 869–873.

CHAP. CCXIII. — *An Act to carry into Effect the Provisions of the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain signed in the City of Washington the eighth Day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, relating to the Fisheries.*

Certain fish-oil and fish to be admitted into the United States from Canada or Prince Edward's Island free of duty, whenever, &c.;

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, the Parliament of Canada, and the legislature of Prince Edward's Island have passed laws on their part to give full effect to the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain signed at the city of Washington on the eighth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, as contained in articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth, inclusive, and article thirtieth of said treaty, he is hereby authorized to issue his proclamation declaring that he has such evidence, and thereupon, from the date of such proclamation, and so long as the said articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth, inclusive, and article thirtieth of said treaty shall remain in force, according to the terms and conditions of article thirty-third of said treaty, all fish-oil and fish of all kinds, (except fish of the inland lakes and of the rivers falling into them, and except fish preserved in oil,) being the produce of the fisheries of the Dominion of Canada or of Prince Edward's Island, shall be admitted into the United States free of duty.

from Newfoundland.

Sec. 2. That whenever the colony of Newfoundland shall give its consent to the application of the stipulations and provisions of the said articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth of said treaty, inclusive, to that colony, and the legislature thereof, and the Imperial Parliament shall pass the necessary laws for that purpose, the above enumerated articles, being the produce of the fisheries of the colony of Newfoundland, shall be admitted into the United States free of duty, from and after the date of a proclamation by the President of the United States, declaring that he has satisfactory evidence that the said colony of Newfoundland has consented, in a due and proper manner, to have the provisions of the said articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth, inclusive, of the said treaty extended to it, and to allow the United States the full benefits of all the stipulations therein contained, and shall be so admitted free of duty, so long as the said articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth, inclusive, and article thirtieth, of said treaty, shall remain in force, according to the terms and conditions of article thirty-third of said treaty.

Merchandise arriving at designated ports, and destined for the British possessions may be entered and conveyed in transit, without pay-

Sec. 3. That from the date of the President's proclamation authorized by the first section of this act, and so long as the articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth, inclusive, and article thirtieth of said treaty, shall remain in force, according to the terms and conditions of article thirty-third of said treaty, all goods, wares, or merchandise arriving at the ports of New York, Boston, and Portland, and any other ports in the United States which have been, or may, from time to time, be, specially designated by the President of the United States and destined for Her Britannic Majesty's possessions in North America, may be entered at the proper custom-house and conveyed in transit, without the payment of duties, through the territory of the United States, under such rules, regulations, and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the Secretary of the Treasury may, from time to time, prescribe; and, under like rules, regulations, and conditions, goods, wares, or merchandise, may be conveyed in transit, without the payment of duties, from such possessions, through the territory of the United States, for export from the said ports of the United States.

ment of duties, whenever, &c.;

may be conveyed in transit for export.

Sec. 4. That from the date of the President's proclamation, authorized by the first section of this act, and so long as articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth, inclusive, and article thirtieth of said treaty, shall remain in force, according to the terms and conditions of article thirty-third of said treaty, all subjects of Her Britannic Majesty may carry in British vessels, without payment of duty, goods, wares, or merchandise from one port or place within the territory of the United States, upon the Saint Lawrence, the great lakes, and the rivers connecting the same, to another port or place within the territory of the United States as aforesaid: *Provided*, That a portion of such transportation is made through the Dominion of Canada by land-carriage and in bond, under such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon between the government of Her Britannic Majesty and the government of the United States: *And provided further*, That the President of the United States may, by proclamation, suspend the right of carrying provided for by this section, in case the Dominion of Canada should at any time deprive the citizens of the United States of the use of the canals in the said Dominion on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion, as provided in article twenty-seventh of said treaty: *And provided further*, That in case any export or other duty continues to be levied after the sixteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, on lumber or timber of any kind cut on that portion of the American territory, in the State of Maine, watered by the river Saint John and its tributaries, and floated down that river to the sea, when the same is shipped to the United States from the province of New Brunswick, that then, and in that case, the President of the United States may, by proclamation, suspend all rights of carrying provided for by this section for such period as such export or other duty may be levied.

British subjects may carry goods, &c., in British vessels without duty from place to place on the lakes and rivers of the United States, if part of the transportation is through Canada, by land-carriage and in bond.

This right may be suspended if, &c.

Sec. 5. That this act shall not take effect until the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and shall not apply to any article of merchandise therein mentioned which shall be held in bond on that day by the customs officers of the United States.

This act to take effect when, and not to apply to certain articles.

Approved, March 1, 1873.

CHAP. CCXIV. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to promote the Development of the mining Resources of the United States"*

March 1, 1873.

1872, ch. 152, § 5. *Ante*, p. 92.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the fifth section of the act entitled "An act to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States," passed May tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, which requires expenditures of labor and improvements on claims located prior to the passage of said act, are hereby so amended that the time for the first annual expenditure on claims located prior to the passage of said act shall be extended to the tenth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-four.

Time for first annual expenditure on certain mining claims extended to June 10, 1874.

Approved, March 1, 1873.

March 1, 1873.

CHAP. CCXV. — *An Act to change and fix the Time of holding the Spring Terms of the United States Circuit and District Courts in the Cities of Covington and Paducah, in the State of Kentucky.*

Terms of United States courts in Covington and Paducah, Kentucky.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the terms of the United States circuit and district courts heretofore held in Covington, Kentucky, on the third Monday in April, shall hereafter be held there on the second Monday in May; and the terms of said courts heretofore held in Paducah, Kentucky, on the third Monday in March, shall hereafter be held there on the second Monday in April.

Approved, March 1, 1873.

March 1, 1873.

CHAP. CCXVI. — *An Act authorizing the President to appoint Frank M. Ashton a second assistant Engineer in the Navy of the United States.*

Frank M. Ashton to be appointed second assistant engineer in the navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President be, and is hereby, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint Frank M. Ashton a second assistant engineer in the United States navy, subject to the usual examination.

Approved, March 1, 1873.

March 1, 1873.

CHAP. CCXVII. — *An Act to transfer the Control of certain Powers and Duties in Relation to the Territories to the Department of the Interior.*

Secretary of the Interior to perform certain duties in relation to the Territories of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior shall hereafter exercise all the powers and perform all the duties in relation to the Territories of the United States that are now by law or by custom exercised and performed by the Secretary of State.

Approved, March 1, 1873.

March 1, 1873.

See pp. 423, 479.

CHAP. CCXVIII. — *An Act to provide for the Expenses of the Investigation of alleged Frauds in the recent senatorial Election in Kansas.*

Appropriation for the expenses of the investigation of the senatorial election in Kansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the expenses of the select committee, of the Senate, appointed to inquire into the charges of bribery and corruption in the recent senatorial election in Kansas.

Approved, March 1, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCXXIII. — *An Act relating to the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the middle and northern Districts of Alabama.*

Repeal of law giving circuit court jurisdiction to certain district courts of Alabama.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of an act or acts of Congress as vests in the district court of the United States for the middle district of Alabama, and the district court of the United States for the northern district of Alabama, the power and jurisdiction of a circuit court, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Transfer of certain cases from those district courts to the circuit court.

Sec. 2. That all civil causes, actions, suits, executions, pleas, process, and other proceedings now pending in said district courts of the United States for the middle and northern districts of Alabama, which might have been brought and would have been originally cognizable in a circuit court, are hereby declared to be transferred to the circuit court of the district of Alabama; and the clerks of said district courts shall transmit all the original papers in such causes, and a complete transcript of all the dockets, minutes, orders, judgments, and decrees in such causes, as the same appear of record in said district courts, to said circuit court of the United States at Mobile, Alabama.

Sec. 3. That nothing in this act contained shall apply to any indictment found by a grand jury and now pending in either of said district courts; nor shall anything contained in this act affect the jurisdiction or power of the Supreme Court of the United States to hear and determine any cause or proceeding now pending in said Supreme Court on writ of error or appeal from either of said district courts for the middle and northern districts of Alabama.

Pending indictments and writs of error or appeals not affected.

Sec. 4. That hereafter the circuit court of the United States for the district of Alabama shall exercise appellate and revisory jurisdiction over the decrees and judgments of said district courts of the United States for the middle district of Alabama, and the northern district of Alabama, under the laws of the United States conferring and regulating the jurisdiction, powers, and practice of the circuit courts in cases removed in said courts by appeal or writ of error.

Circuit court for Alabama to exercise appellate, &c., jurisdiction.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCXXIV.—*An Act to provide for the better Care and Protection of Subsistence Supplies.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to select from the sergeants of the line of the army who shall have faithfully served therein five years, three years of which in the grade of non-commissioned officer, as many commissary-sergeants as the service may require, not to exceed one for each military post or place of deposit of subsistence supplies, whose duty it shall be to receive and preserve the subsistence supplies at the posts, under the direction of the proper officers of the subsistence department, and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War. The commissary-sergeants hereby authorized shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and shall receive for their services the same pay and allowances as ordnance-sergeants.

Secretary of War to select certain commissary-sergeants;

their duties and pay.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCXXV.—*An Act to abolish the Office of Surveyor at the Port of Chester, in Pennsylvania, and for other Purposes.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the office of surveyor at the port of Chester, in the district of Philadelphia, provided by the act establishing said port, approved March twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, be, and the same is hereby, abolished.

Office of surveyor at the port of Chester abolished.
1867, ch. 16.
Vol. xv. p. 10.

Sec. 2. That an inspector of customs, to reside at the said port of Chester, with the powers of a deputy collector, shall be appointed for said port, and shall perform such duties as may be devolved on him according to law, but the compensation of such officer shall not exceed that allowed by law to inspectors of customs at the port of Philadelphia.

Inspector of customs to be appointed for such port.
Powers, duties, and pay.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCXXVI.—*An Act making Appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial Expenses of the Government for the Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and for other Purposes.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the service of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, for the objects hereinafter expressed, namely:

Legislative, executive, and judicial expense appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1874.

Legislative.

LEGISLATIVE.

Pay and mileage of senators.

Senate. — For compensation and mileage of senators, four hundred and five thousand dollars.

Pay of officers, clerks, &c., of the Senate.

Salary of the President of the United States established;

Vice-President;

chief justice and justices of the Supreme Court;

heads of departments;

assistant secretaries;

speaker of the House of Representatives;

senators, representatives, and delegates in Congress, including those of the forty-second Congress;

in lieu of all pay, &c., except, &c.

Proviso.

Appropriation to increase the annual salaries of secretary of the Senate and clerk of the House, and of clerks, doorkeepers, postmaster, and assistants, and other officers.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the Senate, namely: secretary of the Senate, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars; officer charged with disbursements of the Senate, five hundred and seventy-six dollars; chief clerk, three thousand dollars, and the additional sum of one thousand dollars while the said office is held by the present incumbent, and no longer; principal clerk, three thousand six hundred dollars. That on and after the fourth day of March eighteen hundred and seventy-three, the President of the United States, shall receive in full, for his services during the term for which he shall have been elected, the sum of fifty thousand dollars per annum, to be paid monthly; the Vice-President of the United States shall receive in full for his services, during the term for which he shall have been elected, the sum of ten thousand dollars per annum, to be paid monthly; and the chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, shall receive the sum of ten thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States shall receive the sum of ten thousand dollars, per annum each, to be paid monthly: the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney-General, and the Postmaster-General, shall receive ten thousand dollars per annum each, for their services, to be paid monthly; and each assistant secretary of the Treasury, State and Interior Departments, shall receive as annual compensation, to be paid monthly, six thousand dollars: and the speaker of the House of Representatives shall after the present Congress receive in full for all his services, compensation at the rate of ten thousand dollars per annum, and senators, representatives, and delegates in Congress, including senators, representatives and delegates in the forty-second Congress holding such office at the passage of this act and whose claim to a seat has not been adversely decided, shall receive seven thousand five hundred dollars, per annum each, and this shall be in lieu of all pay and allowance, except actual individual travelling expenses from their homes to the seat of government and return, by the most direct route of usual travel, once for each session, of the house to which such senator, member or delegate belongs, to be certified to under his hand to the disbursing officer, and filed as a voucher. *Provided*, That in settling the pay and allowances of senators, members, and delegates in the forty-second Congress, all mileage shall be deducted and no allowance made for expenses of travel. And there is hereby appropriated a sum sufficient to make the annual salaries of such of the clerks in the office of the clerk of the House of Representatives as receive two thousand five hundred dollars and upwards and less than three thousand dollars, including the petition clerk and printing clerk, three thousand dollars each: and of such as receive two thousand dollars and upwards, and less than two thousand five hundred dollars, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars each; and of such as receive eighteen hundred dollars and upwards, and less than two thousand dollars, the sum of two thousand dollars each: and of the secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House five thousand dollars each; and of the chief clerk and journal clerk of the House, while such positions are held by the present incumbents, and no longer, three thousand six hundred dollars, each; and of the doorkeeper of the House, and the assistant-doorkeeper of the Senate, while the position is held by the present incumbent and no longer, three thousand dollars each; and of the postmaster to the Senate, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; assistant-postmaster, two thousand dollars; and of two mail-carriers one thousand seven hundred dollars; and of the superintendent and first assistant of the Senate document-room two thousand five hundred dollars each; and second assistant in said document-room eighteen hundred dollars; and of the additional compensation to the reporters of the House and Senate for the Congressional Globe fifteen hundred dollars each; and of additional pay to the chief engineer of the House three hundred and sixty dollars (so as to equalize his pay with that of the chief engineer of the Senate). And it is hereby provided that the increase of compensation to the officers, clerks, and others in the employ of the Senate and House of Representatives, provided for by this act, shall begin with the present Congress; and the pay of all the present employees of the Senate and House of Representatives, including the employees in the library of Congress and those under the commissioner of public buildings and grounds, now employed in the capitol building, and also the House reporters, whose pay has not been specifically increased by this act, holding their places by appointment under the respective officers thereof or by the authority of the committee of contingent expenses of the Senate, or the committee of accounts of the House, be increased fifteen per cent of their present compensation on the amount actually received and payable to them respectively from the beginning of the present Congress, or from the date of their appointment, during the present Congress, and who shall be actually employed at the passage of this act, and the amounts of money necessary to carry the foregoing provisions into effect are hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. Principal executive clerk, minute and journal clerk, and financial clerk, in the office of the secretary of the Senate, at three thousand dollars each; librarian and seven clerks in the office of the secretary of the Senate, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; keeper of the stationery, two thousand four hundred dollars; assistant keeper of the stationery, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one messenger, at one thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars, one page, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; sergeant-at-arms and doorkeeper, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter he shall receive, directly or indirectly, no fees or other compensation or emoluments whatever for performing the duties of the office, or in connection therewith, otherwise than as aforesaid; assistant doorkeeper, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; acting assistant doorkeeper two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; postmaster to the Senate, two thousand one hundred dollars; assistant postmaster and mail-carrier, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars; two mail-carriers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; superintendent of the document-room, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; two assistants in document-room, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; superintendent of the folding-room, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; three messengers, acting as assistant doorkeepers, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; nineteen messengers, to be appointed and removed by the sergeant-at-arms, with the approval of the committee to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; one messenger, as authorized by Senate resolution of June tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; secretary to the President of the Senate, two thousand one hundred and two dollars and forty cents; clerk to the committee on finance, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; clerk to committee on claims, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; clerk of printing records, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; clerk to committee on appropriations, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; one laborer in charge of private passage, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars; one laborer in stationery-room, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars; one special policeman, one thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars; chaplain to the Senate, nine hundred dollars; chief engineer, two thousand one hun-

Increase of pay to begin with present Congress.

Pay of certain employees increased fifteen per cent.

Sergeant-at-arms to receive no fees, &c.

Appointment and removal of certain messengers.

dred and sixty dollars; three assistant engineers, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; two firemen, at one thousand and ninety-five dollars each; three laborers, at seven hundred and thirty dollars each.

Temporary clerks.

For temporary clerks in the office of the secretary of the Senate, ten thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For contingent expenses of the Senate, namely:

Stationery and newspapers.

For stationery and newspapers for seventy-four senators, at the rate of one hundred and twenty-five dollars each per annum, nine thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For stationery for committees and officers, five thousand dollars.

Clerks to committees.

For clerks to committees, thirty thousand dollars

Pages, &c.

Appointment and removal of pages.

For fourteen pages for the Senate chamber, two riding-pages, one page for the Vice-President's room, and one page for the office of the secretary of the Senate, making eighteen pages in all, at the rate of three dollars per day while actually employed, said pages to be appointed and removed by the sergeant-at-arms, with the approval of the committee to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate, eleven thousand dollars.

Horses, &c.

For horses and carryalls, nine thousand dollars.

Fuel, &c.

For fuel and oil for the heating-apparatus, nine thousand dollars; for furniture and repairs of furniture, ten thousand dollars; for labor, fifteen thousand dollars; for folding documents and materials therefor, eight thousand dollars; for packing-boxes, seven hundred and forty dollars; for miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, including one hundred dollars for contingent expenses of capitol police, forty thousand dollars.

Additional compensation to reporters for Congressional Globe.

For the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the Senate for the Congressional Globe, for reporting the proceedings of the Senate for the session of the forty-third Congress, beginning on the first Monday in December, eighteen hundred seventy-three, eight hundred dollars each, four thousand dollars.

Capitol police;

by whom to be appointed.

Captain may suspend any member, &c.

Into what funds to be paid.

Capitol Police. — For one captain, two thousand and eighty-eight dollars; three lieutenants, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; twenty-seven privates, at one thousand five hundred and eighty-four dollars each, forty-two thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight dollars, and eight watchmen, at one thousand dollars each, eight thousand dollars; That the appointment of the capitol police shall hereafter be made by the sergeant-at-arms of the two houses, and the architect of the capitol extension; and the captain of the capitol police force may suspend any member of said force, subject to the action of the officers above referred to; making in all fifty-eight thousand two hundred and fifty-six dollars, one-half to be paid into the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, and the other half to be paid into the contingent fund of the Senate.

Pay and mileage of representatives and delegates;

may be paid monthly from the beginning of their term, until, &c.

Members whose seats are contested, not to receive pay until they are sworn in.

House of Representatives. — For compensation and mileage of members of the House of Representatives and delegates from Territories; one million six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the same to be available from and after the first day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, And hereafter representatives and delegates elect to Congress whose credentials in due form of law have been duly filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, may receive their compensation monthly from the beginning of their term until the beginning of the first session of each Congress, upon a certificate in the form now in use, to be signed by the clerk of the House, which certificate shall have the like force and effect as is given to the certificate of the speaker under existing laws: *Provided*, That in case the clerk of the House of Representatives shall be notified that the election of any such holder of a certificate of election will be contested, his name shall not be placed upon the roll of members-elect so as to entitle him to be paid, until he shall have been sworn in as a member, or until such contest shall be determined.

Pay of officers, clerks, &c.

Electrical apparatus for lighting, &c., to be placed in charge of engineer, &c.

Offices of electrician and assistant abolished.

Sergeant-at-arms to receive no fees, &c.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the House of Representatives, namely: clerk of the House of Representatives, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars; and that there be allowed to the officer disbursing the contingent fund and other expenses of the House of Representatives an annual sum of five hundred and seventy-six dollars; chief clerk and journal clerk, three thousand dollars each; six assistant clerks, at two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars each; one assistant clerk, at two thousand five hundred and twenty dollars; ten assistant clerks, including librarian and assistant librarian, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each; four assistant clerks, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; one chief messenger in the office of the clerk of the House, at five dollars and seventy-six cents per day; three messengers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; one messenger in the House library, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; one engineer, one thousand eight hundred dollars; three assistant engineers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; and the electrical apparatus for the lighting of the hall of the House, the dome, and rotunda, and old hall of Representatives, shall be placed in charge of the said engineer, and operated by the person or persons under his charge, to be designated by him, subject to the control and supervision of the architect of the capitol and the commissioner of public buildings and grounds, and the offices of electrician and assistant electrician are hereby abolished; six firemen, at one thousand and ninety-five dollars each per annum; for clerk to committee of ways and means, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; messenger to committee of ways and means, one thousand three hundred and fourteen dollars; clerk to committee on appropriations, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; messenger to committee on appropriations, one thousand three hundred and fourteen dollars; clerk to the committee of claims, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars, clerk to the committee on the public lands, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; clerk at the speaker's table, at five dollars and seventy-six cents per day; private secretary to the speaker, two thousand one hundred and two dollars and forty cents; sergeant-at-arms, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter he shall receive, directly or indirectly, no fees or other compensation or emolument whatever for performing the duties of the office, or in connection therewith, otherwise than as aforesaid; clerk to the sergeant-at-arms, two thousand five hundred dollars; paying teller for the sergeant-at-arms, one thousand eight hundred dollars; messenger to the sergeant-at-arms, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; doorkeeper, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; first assistant doorkeeper, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; postmaster, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; first assistant postmaster, two thousand and eighty-eight dollars; four messengers, at one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars each; ten mail carriers, three at one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars each, and seven at one thousand and eighty dollars each; chaplain of the House, nine hundred dollars; two stenographers, four thousand three hundred and eighty dollars each; superintendent of the folding-room, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; superintendent and assistant superintendent of the document-room, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each; document file-clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; eleven messengers, five at one thousand eight hundred dollars, and six at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; twelve messengers during the session, at the rate of one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each per annum, ten thousand and eighty dollars; fifteen laborers, seven hundred and twenty dollars each; seven laborers during the session, at the rate of seven hundred and twenty dollars per annum; and one laborer at eight hundred and twenty dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, namely:

For cartage, two thousand dollars.

Clerks to committees, &c.

For clerks to committees of the House of Representatives, twenty-six thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars.

Folding.

For folding documents, including pay of folders in the folding-rooms and materials, one hundred thousand dollars.

Fuel.

For fuel, eight thousand dollars.

Horses and carriages.

For horses and carriages for transportation of mails, and saddle-horses for use of messengers, ten thousand dollars.

Furniture.

Accounts of certain public property to be kept and reports made.

For furniture, and repairs of the same, sixteen thousand dollars; and hereafter accounts for the public property in the capitol building, President's house, and botanical garden shall be kept, and reports thereof made annually to Congress, only by the respective officers having the custody of such property and responsible for the same.

For packing-boxes, three thousand and twenty dollars.

Miscellaneous.

No payments to be made hereafter to either party to a contested election case for expenses.

For miscellaneous items, including one hundred dollars for contingent expenses of capitol police, fifty thousand dollars; *Provided*, That after the expiration of the forty-second Congress no payment shall be made by the House of Representatives, out of its contingent fund or otherwise, to either party to a contested-election case for expenses incurred in prosecuting or defending the same.

Newspapers and stationery.

For newspapers and stationery for representatives and delegates, at one hundred and twenty-five dollars each, per annum, thirty six thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars; and for stationery for committees and officers of the House, five thousand dollars.

Pages.

For twenty-eight pages, including three riding-pages, at the rate of three dollars per day while actually employed, seventeen thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

Additional compensation to reporters for Congressional Globe.

For the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the House for the Congressional Globe for, reporting the proceedings of the House for the session of the forty-third Congress, beginning on the first Monday in December, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, eight hundred dollars each, four thousand dollars.

Public printing.

Congressional printer, clerks, &c.

Public Printing: — For compensation of the Congressional printer, and the clerks and messenger in his office, thirteen thousand nine hundred and fourteen dollars.

For contingent expenses of his office, namely: For stationery, postage, advertising, travelling expenses, horses and wagons, and miscellaneous items, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Library of Congress.

Pay of librarian, assistants, &c.

Library of Congress: — For compensation of the librarian, four thousand dollars; and for fourteen assistant librarians, three at two thousand five hundred dollars each; two at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; one at one thousand six hundred dollars; two at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; three at one thousand two hundred dollars each; two at one thousand dollars each; and one at nine hundred and sixty dollars per annum; in all, twenty-six thousand one hundred and forty dollars.

Books, periodicals, and newspapers, and exchange of public documents.

For purchase of books for the library, eight thousand dollars; for purchase of law-books for the library, two thousand dollars; for purchase of files of periodicals and newspapers, one thousand five hundred dollars; for expenses of exchanging public documents for the publications of foreign governments, one thousand five hundred dollars; in all, thirteen thousand dollars.

For the purchase of new books of reference for the judges of the Supreme Court, two thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of said library, two thousand dollars.

For expenses of copyright business, five hundred dollars.

For botanic garden, grading, draining, procuring manure, tools, fuel and repairs, and purchasing trees and shrubs, under the direction of the library committee of Congress, five thousand dollars.

Botanic garden and greenhouses.

For pay of superintendent and assistants in botanic garden and greenhouses, and two additional laborers, under the direction of the library committee of Congress, twelve thousand one hundred and forty-six dollars.

Pay of superintendent and assistants.

Public Buildings and Grounds: — For pay of clerk in the office of public buildings and grounds, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For messenger in the same office, eight hundred and forty dollars.

Public buildings and grounds. Clerk and messenger.

For the public gardener, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For a landscape-gardener, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Gardener.

For the laborer in charge of the water-closets in the capitol, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For a foreman and laborers employed in the public grounds, nineteen thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars.

Laborers.

For four laborers in the capitol, two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars

For furnace-keeper, in charge of heating-apparatus under the old hall of the House of Representatives, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars.

For furnace-keeper at the President's House, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

Furnace-keepers.

For two policemen at the President's House, two thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For one night-watchman at the President's House, nine hundred dollars, and one usher, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Police and watchmen.

For two doorkeepers at the President's House, one thousand two hundred dollars each.

Doorkeepers.

For two draw-keepers at the bridge across the Eastern Branch of the Potomac, and for fuel, oil, and lamps, one thousand six hundred dollars.

Draw-keepers at bridge.

For watchman in Franklin square, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For the person in charge of the heating-apparatus of the library of Congress and other steam-heating apparatus in the central building, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars.

Heating apparatus.

For five watchmen in reservation number two, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For watchman at Lincoln square, five hundred and forty dollars.

Watchmen.

For watchman at Lafayette square, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For watchman for circle at intersection of Pennsylvania avenue and Twenty-fourth street, five hundred and forty dollars.

For one bridge-keeper at Chain bridge, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For watchman for circle at intersection of Massachusetts and Vermont avenues, five hundred and forty dollars.

For contingent and incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.

EXECUTIVE.

Executive.

For compensation of the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

President.

For compensation of the Vice-President of the United States, eight thousand dollars.

Vice-President.

For compensation of secretary to sign patents for public lands, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Secretary to sign land patents.

For compensation to private secretary, three thousand five hundred dollars; assistant secretary, two thousand five hundred dollars; two executive clerks at two thousand three hundred dollars each, steward at two thousand dollars, and messenger at one thousand two hundred dollars, of the President of the United States; in all, thirteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

Private secretary, assistant, clerks, &c.

For contingent expenses of the executive office, including stationery therefor, six thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

Department of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Pay of Secretary, &c.

For compensation of the Secretary of State, eight thousand dollars two assistant secretaries of state, at three thousand five hundred dollars each; for chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; ten clerks of class four, additional compensation to one clerk of class four as disbursing clerk, nine clerks of class three, three clerks of class two, eight clerks of class one, one messenger, one assistant messenger, nine laborers, and four watchmen; in all, seventy-four thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.

Laws in pamphlet form and in newspapers.

For publishing the laws of the third session of the forty-second Congress in pamphlet form, and in newspapers, fifty thousand dollars.

Proof-reading, stationery, &c.

For proof-reading, and packing the laws and documents for the various legations and consulates, including boxes and transportation of the same, three thousand dollars; for stationery, furniture fixtures, and repairs, five thousand dollars; for books and maps, two thousand five hundred dollars; for extra clerk-hire and copying, four thousand dollars; for contingent expenses, namely, rent, fuel, lights, repairs, and miscellaneous expenses, thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars; in all, forty-seven thousand dollars.

Treasury Department.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Pay of Secretary, assistants, clerks, &c.

Secretary's Office. — For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, eight thousand dollars, two assistant secretaries of the treasury, at three thousand five hundred dollars each; chief clerk, two thousand two hundred dollars, and three hundred dollars additional for acting as superintendent of the building; forty-nine clerks of class four, additional compensation of two hundred dollars to one clerk of class four as disbursing clerk, thirty clerks of class three, twenty-six clerks of class two, twenty-seven clerks of class one; thirty-two female clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; eleven messengers, one assistant messenger, and ten laborers; one clerk of class four, and one clerk of class one, to assist the chief clerk in superintending the building; one captain of the watch, one thousand four hundred dollars; one engineer, one thousand six hundred dollars; one machinist and gas-fitter, one thousand two hundred dollars; one storekeeper, one thousand four hundred dollars; sixty watchmen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, and additional to two of said watchmen, acting as lieutenants of watchmen, two hundred and eighty dollars each; thirty laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one assistant engineer, at one thousand dollars; nine firemen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; ninety charwomen, at one hundred and eighty dollars each; in all, three hundred and sixty-six thousand three hundred dollars; and for additional clerks and additional compensation to clerks in his office, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

Pay of supervising architect, assistants, clerks, &c.;

Supervising Architect. — In the construction branch of the treasury: For supervising architect, four thousand dollars; assistant supervising architect, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; photographer, two thousand five hundred dollars; two assistant photographers, one at one thousand six hundred dollars, and one at one thousand two hundred dollars; two clerks of class four, four clerks of class three, three clerks of class one, and one messenger; in all, twenty-eight thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

of 1st comptroller, &c.;

First Comptroller of the Treasury. — For first comptroller of the treasury, five thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; ten clerks of class four, twelve clerks of class three, twelve clerks of class two, six clerks of class one; six copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger, one assistant messenger, and three laborers; in all, seventy-seven thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

2d comptroller, &c.

Second Comptroller of the Treasury. — For second comptroller of the treasury, five thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; twelve clerks of class four, twenty clerks of class three, twenty-eight clerks of class two, twenty-one of class one; twelve copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger, one assistant messenger, and two laborers; in all, one hundred and thirty-eight thousand eight hundred dollars.

Pay of commissioner of customs, &c.;

Commissioner of Customs. — For commissioner of customs, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; three clerks of class four, seven clerks of class three, ten clerks of class two, nine clerks of class one, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, forty-six thousand four hundred dollars.

1st auditor;

First Auditor. — For the first auditor of the treasury, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; three clerks of class four, ten clerks of class three, ten clerks of class two, thirteen clerks of class one, one messenger, one assistant messenger, and one laborer; in all, fifty-eight thousand two hundred and eighty dollars.

2d auditor;

Second Auditor. — For second auditor, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; six clerks of class four, and for additional to disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; fifty-four clerks of class three, one hundred and nine clerks of class two, one hundred clerks of class one, one messenger, five assistant messengers, and seven laborers; in all, three hundred and eighty-four thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

3d auditor;

Third Auditor. — For third auditor, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; fourteen clerks of class four; additional to one clerk of class four as disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; thirty-two clerks of class three, ninety-two clerks of class two, fifty-one clerks of class one; ten copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; two messengers, three assistant messengers, and seven laborers; in all, two hundred and eighty-nine thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

4th auditor;

Fourth Auditor. — For the fourth auditor, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; five clerks of class four, eighteen clerks of class three, twelve clerks of class two, eleven clerks of class one; seven female clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger, one assistant messenger, and three laborers; in all, eighty-two thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.

5th auditor;

Fifth Auditor. — For the fifth auditor, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; four clerks of class four, eight clerks of class three, eight clerks of class two, twelve clerks of class one; seven copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger, one assistant messenger, and two laborers; in all, fifty-nine thousand nine hundred dollars.

auditor of treasury for Post-office Department;

Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-office Department. — For compensation of the auditor of the treasury for the Post-office Department, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; nine clerks of class four; additional to one clerk of class four as disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; forty-nine clerks of class three, sixty-nine clerks of class two, thirty-seven clerks of class one, one messenger, one assistant messenger, and fifteen laborers; also, eight additional clerks of class three, and fifteen assorters of money-orders at nine hundred dollars each, and three additional laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, for the money-order division; in all, two hundred and eighty-one thousand six hundred and twenty dollars.

treasurer, assistants, &c.

Treasurer. — For compensation of the treasurer of the United States, six thousand five hundred dollars; assistant treasurer, two thousand eight hundred dollars; cashier, two thousand eight hundred dollars; assistant cashier, two thousand five hundred dollars; five chiefs of division, at two thousand two hundred dollars each, two principal book-keepers, two thousand two hundred dollars each; two tellers, at two thousand two hundred dollars each; one chief clerk, two thousand dollars; two assistant tellers, two thousand dollars each; fifteen clerks of class four, fifteen clerks of class three, eleven clerks of class two, nine clerks of class one, sixty female clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; fifteen messengers; five male laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, and seven female laborers, at two hundred and forty dollars each; in all, one hundred and eighty-nine thousand four hundred and eighty dollars: *Provided*, That eight thousand five hundred dollars are hereby appropriated to be expended in the office of the Treasurer of the United States at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Pay of register, assistant, &c.;

Register of the Treasury.—For compensation of the register of the treasury, four thousand dollars; assistant register, two thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; eight clerks of class four, twelve clerks of class three, fifteen clerks of class two, ten clerks of class one; eight copyists at nine hundred dollars each, one messenger, two assistant messengers, and two laborers; in all, eighty-five thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

comptroller of currency, deputy, &c.;

Comptroller of the Currency.—For comptroller of the currency, five thousand dollars; deputy comptroller, two thousand five hundred dollars; twelve clerks of class four, fourteen clerks of class three, twelve clerks of class two, twelve clerks of class one, thirty-three female clerks, four messengers, four laborers, and two night-watchmen; in all, one hundred and twenty thousand and eighty dollars.

For expenses of special examinations of national banks, and bank-note plates, and one clerk of class four, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

commissioner of internal revenue, deputies, &c.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.—For commissioner of internal revenue, six thousand dollars; deputy commissioner, three thousand five hundred dollars; two deputy commissioners, at three thousand dollars each; seven heads of divisions, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; thirty-four clerks of class four, forty-eight clerks of class three, fifty-two clerks of class two, twenty clerks of class one; seventy-five copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; seven messengers, three assistant messengers, and fifteen laborers; in all, three hundred and fifty-four thousand one hundred and forty dollars.

Dies, paper, and stamps.

For dies, paper, and for stamps, four hundred thousand dollars.

Collectors and other officers of internal revenue.

Net pay of collectors not to exceed $4,500 a year.

For salaries and expenses of collectors, officers and agents, surveyors of distilleries, gaugers, and storekeepers, together with the expense of carrying into effect the various provisions of the several acts providing internal revenue, excepting items otherwise estimated for, four million six hundred thousand dollars; and hereafter the total net compensation of collectors of internal revenue shall, in no case, exceed four thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

Detections, &c., of violations of internal revenue laws.

For detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons guilty of violating the internal revenue laws, or conniving at the same, including payments for information and detection of such violations, one hundred thousand dollars.

Light-house board.

Light-house Board.—For chief clerk of the light-house board, two thousand dollars; two clerks of class four, two clerks of class three, one clerk of class two, one clerk of class one, one female copyist, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, thirteen thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.

Bureau of statistics.

Bureau of Statistics.—For the officer in charge of the bureau of statistics, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; twelve clerks of class four, eight clerks of class three, ten clerks of class two, five clerks of class one, five copyists at nine hundred dollars each, one messenger, one laborer, and one charwoman at four hundred and eighty dollars; in all, sixty-five thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

Temporary clerks;

limit to their pay.

For temporary clerks for the Treasury Department, forty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter no temporary clerk shall receive a greater compensation than at the rate of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum for the time actually employed.

For stationery for the Treasury Department and its several bureaus, fifty thousand dollars.

Stationery.

For postage, books, newspapers, arranging and binding canceled marine-papers, sealing ships' registers, care of horses for mail and office wagon, repairs of wagons and harness, washing towels, investigation of accounts and records, brooms, brushes, crash, cotton cloth, cane, chamois-skins, dusters, flour, keys, lye, matches, nails, oil, powders, repairing hand-stamps, sponge, soap, tacks, wall-paper, and the other miscellaneous items required for the current and ordinary business of the Department, sixty-five thousand dollars.

Postage, newspapers, &c.

For furniture, such as carpets, desks, tables, chairs, shelving for file-rooms, boxes and repairs of furniture, cases, oil-cloth, matting, rugs, chair-covers and cushions, repairs and laying of carpets, and other miscellaneous articles of the like character, forty thousand dollars.

Furniture, &c.

For coal, wood, lighting the Treasury building, baskets, books, spittoons, drop-lights and tubing, filês, blank-keys, water-coolers, tumblers, hatchets, ice-picks, mail-sacks, match-safes, and matches, pitchers, towels, traps, thermometers, buckets, dippers, saws, and other miscellaneous items, fifty thousand dollars.

Fuel, &c.

Independent Treasury. — Office of the assistant treasurer at New York: For assistant treasurer, eight thousand dollars; for deputy assistant treasurer, three thousand six hundred dollars; cashier and chief clerk, four thousand two hundred dollars; chief of coin division, four thousand dollars; chief of note-paying division, three thousand dollars; chief of note-receiving division, three thousand dollars; chief of check division, three thousand dollars; chief of registered-interest division, two thousand eight hundred dollars; chief of coupon-interest division, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief of fractional-currency division, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief of bond division, two thousand four hundred dollars; chief of cancelled-check and record division, two thousand dollars; two clerks, at two thousand four hundred dollars each; six clerks, at two thousand two hundred dollars each; ten clerks, at two thousand dollars each; nine clerks, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; four clerks, at one thousand seven hundred dollars each; four clerks, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; ten clerks, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; three clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; five messengers, at one thousand three hundred dollars each; one messenger, one thousand two hundred dollars; keeper of building, one thousand eight hundred dollars; chief detective, one thousand eight hundred dollars; assistant detective, one thousand four hundred dollars; four hall-men, at one thousand dollars each; six watchmen, at seven hundred and thirty dollars each; one engineer, one thousand dollars; one porter, nine hundred dollars; in all, one hundred and forty-eight thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars.

Independent Treasury.
Office of assistant treasurer at New York;

Office of the assistant treasurer at Boston: For assistant treasurer, five thousand dollars; for chief clerk, two thousand seven hundred dollars; paying-teller, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief interest clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; receiving teller, one thousand eight hundred dollars; first book-keeper, one thousand seven hundred dollars; second book-keeper, "depositors'" accounts, one thousand five hundred dollars; stamp and new fractional-currency clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; specie clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; two coupon clerks, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; fractional-currency redemption clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; receipt clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; assistant book-keeper, eight hundred dollars; money clerk, one thousand dollars; assistant currency redemption clerk, one thousand one hundred dollars; assistant currency redemption clerk, one thousand dollars; messenger and chief watchman, one thousand and sixty dollars; two watchmen at eight hundred and fifty dollars each;

at Boston.

Office of assistant treasurer

assistant specie clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars; in all, thirty-five thousand one hundred and ten dollars.

at San Francisco;

Office of assistant treasurer at San Francisco: For assistant treasurer, in addition to his salary as treasurer of the branch mint, one thousand five hundred dollars; for cashier, three thousand dollars; for book-keeper, two thousand five hundred dollars; for assistant cashier, two thousand dollars; for assistant book-keeper, two thousand dollars; for stamp-clerk, two thousand four hundred dollars; for one clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for three night-watchmen, four thousand five hundred dollars; for one day-watchman, nine hundred and sixty dollars; in all, twenty thousand six hundred and sixty dollars.

at Philadelphia;

Office of assistant treasurer at Philadelphia: For assistant treasurer, in addition to his salary as treasurer of the mint, one thousand five hundred dollars; for cashier and chief clerk, two thousand seven hundred dollars; chief book-keeper, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief interest clerk, one thousand nine hundred dollars; assistant book-keeper, one thousand eight hundred dollars; coin teller, one thousand seven hundred dollars; registered-interest clerk, one thousand seven hundred dollars; assistant coupon clerk, one thousand six hundred dollars; fractional-currency clerk, one thousand six hundred dollars; assistant registered-loan clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; assistant registered-loan clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars; assistant coin-teller, one thousand four hundred dollars; assistant fractional-currency clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars; receiving teller, one thousand three hundred dollars; assistant receiving teller, one thousand two hundred dollars; superintendent of building, one thousand one hundred dollars; seven female counters, at nine hundred dollars each, six thousand three hundred dollars; four watchmen at nine hundred and thirty dollars each, three thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, thirty-six thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

at Saint Louis;

Office of assistant treasurer at Saint Louis: For assistant treasurer, five thousand dollars; chief clerk and teller, two thousand five hundred dollars; assistant teller, one thousand eight hundred dollars; book-keeper, one thousand five hundred dollars; assistant book-keeper, one thousand two hundred dollars; messenger, one thousand dollars; four watchmen, at seven hundred dollars each, two thousand eight hundred dollars; in all, fifteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

at New Orleans;

Office of assistant treasurer at New Orleans: For assistant treasurer, four thousand five hundred dollars; for chief clerk and cashier, two thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk, two thousand dollars; two clerks, three thousand dollars; one porter, nine hundred dollars; two watchmen, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; amounting, in all, to fourteen thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

at Charleston;

Office of assistant treasurer at Charleston, South Carolina: For assistant treasurer, four thousand dollars; one clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand six hundred dollars; one assistant messenger, seven hundred and twenty dollars; and two watchmen, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; in all, nine thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

at Baltimore.

Office of assistant treasurer at Baltimore: For assistant treasurer, five thousand dollars; for cashier, two thousand five hundred dollars; for three clerks, five thousand four hundred dollars; for three clerks, four thousand two hundred dollars; for two clerks, two thousand four hundred dollars; for one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; for five vault watchmen, three thousand six hundred dollars; in all, twenty-three thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

Office of depositary at Chicago.

Office of depositary at Chicago: For cashier, two thousand five hundred dollars; for one clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for two clerks, three thousand dollars; for one clerk, one thousand two hundred dol-

Office of depositary

lars; for one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; for one watchman, seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, ten thousand and sixty dollars.

at Cincinnati:

Office of depositary at Cincinnati: For cashier, two thousand dollars; for one clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for one clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; for two clerks, two thousand four hundred dollars; for two clerks, two thousand dollars; for one messenger, six hundred dollars; for two watchmen, one at seven hundred and twenty dollars, and one at two hundred and forty dollars; in all, eleven thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.

at Louisville;

Office of depositary at Louisville: For cashier, two thousand dollars; for one clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; for one clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; for one watchman, seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, five thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

at Pittsburgh.

Office of depositary at Pittsburgh: For cashier, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars; one watchman, seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, three thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

at Santa Fé;

Office of depositary at Santa Fé: For depositary, in addition to his pay as receiver, two thousand dollars; one clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; two watchmen, each seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, four thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

at Tucson.

Office of depositary at Tucson, Arizona: For depositary, in addition to his pay as postmaster, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Designated depositaries.

For compensation to designated depositaries, for receiving, keeping, and disbursing public money, five thousand dollars.

Checks, &c.

For checks and check-books for disbursing officers and others, and certificates of deposits for the treasurer, assistant treasurer, and designated depositaries, thirteen thousand dollars.

Special agents.
1846, ch. 90.
Vol. ix. p. 59.

For compensation to special agents to examine the books, accounts, and money on hand at the several sub-treasuries and depositories, including national banks acting as depositaries under the act of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, six thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses no part for clerical services.

For contingent expenses under the act of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, one hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be expended for clerical services.

Additional clerks.

For additional clerks under the act for the better organization of the Treasury, at such rates as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem just and reasonable, ten thousand dollars.

UNITED STATES MINT, BRANCHES, AND ASSAY-OFFICES.

Mint, branches, and assay-offices.

Mint at Philadelphia.

Mint at Philadelphia:— For salaries of the director, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, chief coiner and engraver, assistant assayer, and seven clerks, thirty-seven thousand nine hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage, new machinery, and repairs, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For specimens of ores and coins, to be preserved in the cabinet of the mint, six hundred dollars; for freight on bullion and coin, five thousand dollars.

Branch mint at San Francisco.

Branch Mint at San Francisco, California:— For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, coiner, and six clerks, thirty thousand five hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, two hundred thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, repairs, and wastage, fifty-nine thousand five hundred and forty-five dollars.

Branch mint at Carson city.

Branch Mint at Carson City, Nevada. — For salaries of superintendent, assayer, melter and refiner, and coiner, and four clerks, seventeen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, sixty-seven thousand dollars.

For chemicals, charcoal, wood, and incidental expenses, fifty-three thousand two hundred dollars.

Assay-office, New York.

Assay-office, New York. — For salary of superintendent, four thousand five hundred dollars; for salary of assayer, three thousand dollars; for salary of melter and refiner, three thousand dollars; for compensation of clerks, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, ten thousand two hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen, sixty-eight thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, twenty-two thousand dollars.

Branch mint at Denver.

Branch Mint at Denver. — For assayer, (who shall have charge of said mint,) two thousand five hundred dollars; for melter, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For three clerks, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each, five thousand four hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen, fifteen thousand three hundred and thirty-five dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including repairs and wastage, five thousand dollars.

Assay-office at Boise city;

Assay-office at Boise City, Idaho. — For salaries of assayer, who shall have charge of the assay-office, melter and refiner, and clerk, five thousand four hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen, three thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Charlotte.

Assay-office at Charlotte, North Carolina. — For salaries:. — assayer, thousand five hundred dollars. melter and refiner, one thousand two hundred dollars; wages of fireman, laborer, man of all work, two hundred and ninety-two dollars.

Contingent expenses.

Contingent expenses,: charcoal, fuel, lights, acids, fluxes, crucibles, freights, postage, books, stationery, miscellaneous items, repairs of assaying department, and incidental expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Government in the Territories.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES.

Territory of Arizona.

Territory of Arizona. — For salaries of governor, chief justice, and two associate judges, secretary, interpreter and translator in the executive office, fourteen thousand dollars.

Members, &c., of territorial legislatures to receive only such compensation as is provided by the laws of the United States.

For rent of office, fuel, lights, postage, storage of furniture of the legislative assembly, and expenses of library, three thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no law of any territorial legislature shall be made or enforced by which the members or officers of any territorial legislature shall be paid any compensation other than that provided by the laws of the United States.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.

Territory of Colorado;

Territory of Colorado. — For salaries of governor, and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, thirteen thousand three hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the secretary's office, two thousand dollars.

Dakota.

Territory of Dakota. — For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, thirteen thousand three hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.

Government in the Territories

For rent of secretary's office, stationery, blanks, light, fuel, labor, postage, storage, and necessaries of similar character, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; for incidental expenses, two hundred and fifty dollars; in all, two thousand dollars.

Territory of Idaho;

Territory of Idaho. — For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.

Montana;

Territory of Montana. — For compensation of governor, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.

For per diem and mileage of members of the legislative assembly, eight thousand dollars; for pay of officers and employees, two thousand three hundred dollars; for printing, four thousand dollars; for furniture, rent, stationery, postage, fuel, lights, clerk-hire, and necessary incidental expenses of similar character, five thousand seven hundred dollars; in all, twenty thousand dollars.

New Mexico;

Territory of New Mexico. — For salaries of governor, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, and ex officio superintendent of public buildings and grounds, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For interpreter and translator in the executive office, five hundred dollars; for contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of legislative assembly; officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly; for rent of office, fuel, lights, stationery, printing, salary of messenger, and other incidental expenses of the secretary's office, twenty thousand dollars.

Utah;

Territory of Utah. — For salaries of governor, chief justice, two associate judges, and secretary, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and others, and contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

Washington;

Territory of Washington. — For salaries of governor, chief justice, two associate judges, and secretary, fourteen thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.

sessions of legislature not to extend beyond forty days;

For per diem and mileage of members and officers of legislative assembly, fourteen thousand dollars: *Provided,* That the sessions of said legislative assembly shall not hereafter extend beyond forty days from the first day of meeting thereof; for printing laws and journals, four thousand dollars; for stationery, fuel, lights, rent, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars; in all, twenty thousand dollars.

Wyoming.

Territory of Wyoming. — For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice, two associate judges, and secretary, thirteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.

For per diem and mileage of officers and members of the legislative assembly; incidental expenses of the same; printing of the laws and the journals of the two houses; stationery, fuel, lights, postage, rent of office, printing, storage of furniture, and so forth, twenty thousand dollars.

District of Columbia.

District of Columbia. — For salary of the governor, three thousand dollars; for salary of the secretary, two thousand dollars; for pay of the members of the council, two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars; for salaries of four members of the board of public works, ten thousand dollars; for salaries of the members of the board of health, at two thousand dollars each, ten thousand dollars; making in all, twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars: *Provided,* That no part of the

No part to be paid to any member of any board who holds any other federal office.

sum hereby appropriated shall be paid to any member of such boards who shall hold any other federal office.

War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Pay of Secretary, clerks, &c.

For compensation of the Secretary of War, eight thousand dollars; chief clerk, at two thousand five hundred dollars; two clerks, at two thousand dollars; three clerks of class four; for additional to one clerk of class four, as disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; for six clerks of class three, three clerks of class two, eight clerks of class one, one messenger, three assistant messengers, one laborer; in all, forty-seven thousand two hundred and twenty dollars.

Examination of rebel archives and copies.

Claims for collecting, &c., volunteers for the war of the rebellion, and for horses, &c., to be presented before June 30, 1874.

To enable the Secretary of War to have the rebel archives examined, and copies furnished from time to time for the use of the government, six thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no claims against the United States for collecting, drilling, or organizing volunteers for the war of the rebellion shall be audited or paid unless presented before the end of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four; and all claims for horses lost prior to January first, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, shall be presented by the end of said fiscal year.

For contingent expenses, twelve thousand dollars.

Office of adjutant-general;

Office of the Adjutant-General. — For chief clerk, two thousand dollars; six clerks of class four, twelve clerks of class three, fifty-four clerks of class two, forty clerks of class one; and two messengers, one assistant messenger, and one fireman; in all, one hundred and fifty-eight thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For contingent expenses, eighteen thousand dollars.

quartermaster-general;

Office of the Quartermaster-General. — For chief clerk, two thousand dollars; three clerks of class four, eight clerks of class three, twenty clerks of class two, seventy-five clerks of class one; thirty copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; superintendent of the building, two hundred dollars; one messenger, two assistant messengers, and six laborers; in all, one hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses, ten thousand dollars.

paymaster-general;

Office of the Paymaster-General. — For chief clerk, two thousand dollars; four clerks of class four, nine clerks of class three, twenty-three clerks of class two, twelve clerks of class one, and two messengers, seventy-one thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

For contingent expenses, five thousand dollars.

commissary-general;

Office of the Commissary-General. — For chief clerk, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class three, eight clerks of class two, fifteen clerks of class one, one messenger, and two laborers; in all, thirty-five thousand and eighty dollars.

For contingent expenses, namely: office rent, repairs, and miscellaneous items, six thousand dollars.

surgeon-general;

Office of the Surgeon-General. — For chief clerk, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class three, two clerks of class two, eight clerks of class one, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, seventeen thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

For contingent expenses, blank-books, stationery, binding, rent, fuel, and including rent of surgeon-general's office and Army Medical Museum, eight thousand dollars

chief engineer.

Office of Chief Engineer. — For chief clerk, two thousand dollars; three clerks of class four, four clerks of class three, four clerks of class two, four clerks of class one, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, twenty-five thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For contingent expenses, namely; for stationery, office-furniture, miscellaneous and incidental expenses, including professional books, maps, and two daily Washington newspapers, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Office of chief of ordnance;

Office of the Chief of Ordnance. — For chief clerk, two thousand dollars; three clerks of class four, two clerks of class three, four clerks of class two, six clerks of class one, and one messenger; in all, twenty-four thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

For contingent expenses, namely: stationery, envelopes, wrapping-paper, for sending blanks to the arsenals, forts, permanent batteries, and troops in the field, telegrams, express charges, and incidentals of a similar nature, furniture, matting, carpets, oil-cloth, professional books for Ordnance Department library, pamphlets, and newspapers, two thousand five hundred dollars.

military justice.

Office of Military Justice. — For one chief clerk, at two thousand dollars; one clerk of class three; one clerk of class one; in all, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses, five hundred dollars.

Signal-office.

For Signal-office. — For two clerks of class two, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

Office of inspector-general.

Office of the Inspector-General. — For one clerk of class three, one thousand six hundred dollars.

War Department buildings. Superintendents, watchmen, labor, fuel, lights, &c.

War Department Buildings. — For compensation of superintendent of the building occupied by the War Department, (two hundred and fifty dollars,) four watchmen and two laborers; in all, four thousand five hundred and seventy dollars.

For labor, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items for the said building, ten thousand dollars.

For superintendent of building corner of Seventeenth and F streets, (two hundred and fifty dollars,) and four watchmen and two laborers; in all, four thousand five hundred and seventy dollars.

For fuel for warming the entire building, and for operating the ventilating-fan in summer, repairs of steam warming and ventilating apparatus, pay of engineer and fireman, matting and oil-cloth for halls, gas, whitewashing, and other incidental expenses, ten thousand dollars.

For superintendent of the building occupied by the paymaster-general, (two hundred and fifty dollars,) and for five watchmen and two laborers; in all, five thousand two hundred and ninety dollars.

For rent of building, and fuel and contingencies, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Navy Department.

Pay of Secretary, clerks, &c.

For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, eight thousand dollars; for compensation of the chief clerk of the Navy Department, at two thousand two hundred dollars, and, additional to chief clerk, three hundred dollars, to continue while there is no assistant secretary, and no longer; one disbursing clerk, at two thousand dollars; four clerks of class four, four clerks of class three, two clerks of class two, three clerks of class one, two messengers, and two laborers; in all, thirty-five thousand six hundred and twenty dollars.

For stationery, furniture, newspapers, and miscellaneous items, five thousand dollars.

Bureau of yards and docks.

Bureau of Yards and Docks. — For civil engineer, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; draughtsman, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class four, two clerks of class three, one clerk of class two, one clerk of class one, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, fifteen thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery, books, plans, drawings, labor, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

Bureau of equipment and recruiting;

Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting. — For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class four, one clerk of class three, two clerks of class two, two clerks of class one, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, eleven thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery, books, and miscellaneous items, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

navigation;

Bureau of Navigation. — For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class three, one clerk of class two, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, six thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery, books, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

ordnance;

Bureau of Ordnance. — For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; draughtsman, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class three, two clerks of class two, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, nine thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery, books, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

construction and repair.

Bureau of Construction and Repair. — For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; draughtsman, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class four, two clerks of class three, two clerks of class two, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, twelve thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

steam-engineering;

Bureau of Steam-engineering. — For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; draughtsman, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class two, one thousand four hundred dollars; one assistant draughtsman, one thousand two hundred dollars; one messenger, and one laborer; in all, seven thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

provisions and clothing;

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. — For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class four, two clerks of class three, two clerks of class two, three clerks of class one, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, fourteen thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

medicine and surgery.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. — For one clerk of class four, one clerk of class three, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, four thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery and miscellaneous items, four hundred dollars.

Superintendent of buildings, &c., laborers, fuel, and lights.

For superintendent, (two hundred and fifty dollars,) five watchmen, and two laborers for the building occupied by the Navy Department; in all, five thousand two hundred and ninety dollars.

For incidental labor, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items for said building, seven thousand dollars.

Department of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Pay of Secretary, assistant, clerks, &c.

For compensation of the Secretary of the Interior, eight thousand dollars; assistant secretary, three thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk, two thousand two hundred dollars; four clerks of class four, any of whom may be paid two hundred dollars additional, if the Secretary of the Interior deem it necessary and proper; six clerks of class four, one of whom may be designated by the Secretary to act as superintendent of the building, who shall receive two hundred dollars additional compensation per annum; additional to three disbursing clerks, six clerks of class three, six clerks of class two, and six clerks of class one; three copyists, at nine hundred dollars each per annum; three messengers, two assistant messengers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; and six laborers in the office; in all, sixty-nine thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

Captain of watch and watchmen.

For one captain of watch, one thousand two hundred dollars, and twenty-eight watchmen for the general service of the Interior Depart-

Department of the Interior.

ment building, and all the bureaus therein, to be allotted to day or night service, as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, twenty-one thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.

Stationery, furniture, &c.

For stationery, furniture, advertising, telegraphing, and miscellaneous items, twelve thousand dollars.

Distribution of documents.

For expenses of packing and distributing official documents, including salary of superintendent, seven thousand dollars.

Rooms for pension-office and bureau of education.

For rent and fitting up rooms for the use of the pension-office and for the bureau of education, sixteen thousand dollars.

Repairs of building, fuel, lights, &c.

For casual repairs of the Department building, including new windows for F street wing, repairing ceilings and walls of model saloon, painting and kalsomining and repairs to the roof, fourteen thousand dollars.

For fuel, light, and salary of the engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars, and repairs of the heating-apparatus, eighteen thousand two hundred dollars.

General land office.

Pay of commissioner, clerks, &c.

General Land Office. — For commissioner of the general land office, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; recorder, two thousand dollars; three principal clerks, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; three clerks of class four, twenty-three clerks of class three, forty clerks of class two, forty clerks of class one; one draughtsman, at one thousand six hundred dollars; one assistant draughtsman, at one thousand four hundred dollars; two messengers, three assistant messengers, seven laborers, and two packers; in all, one hundred and seventy-one thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars. Also, for additional clerks on account of military bounty-lands, namely: For principal clerk, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class three, four clerks of class two, thirty-five clerks of class one, and two laborers; in all fifty-two thousand six hundred and forty dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior, at his discretion, shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to use any portion of said appropriation for piece-work, or by the day, month, or year, at such rate or rates as he may deem just and fair, not exceeding a salary of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum.

Additional clerks.

Maps, stationery, repairs, &c.

For maps, diagrams, stationery, furniture, and repairs of the same; miscellaneous items, including two of the city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office; advertising and telegraphing; miscellaneous items on account of bounty-lands and military patents under the several acts, and contingent expenses under the swamp-land act, thirty thousand dollars.

Indian office.

Pay of commissioner, chief clerk, &c.

Indian Office. — For compensation of the commissioner of Indian affairs, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; five clerks of class four, nine thousand dollars; eight clerks of class three, twelve thousand eight hundred dollars; twelve clerks of class two, sixteen thousand eight hundred dollars; nine clerks of class one, ten thousand eight hundred dollars; four copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; one watchman, one laborer, one messenger, and one assistant messenger; in all, sixty thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars.

For blank books, binding, stationery, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items, including two city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, five thousand dollars.

Pension-office.

Pay of commissioner, &c.

Pension-office. — For compensation of commissioner of pensions, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; twenty-two clerks of class four, fifty-two clerks of class three, eighty-four clerks of class two, one hundred and twenty-six clerks of class one, twenty-five copyists, at nine hundred dollars each, one messenger, twelve assistant messengers, six laborers, four watchmen, one engineer, one thousand four hundred dollars; one assistant engineer, one thousand dollars; in all, four hundred and thirty-eight thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

For stationery, engraving, and retouching plates; for bounty-land warrants, printing and binding the same, engraving and printing pension-

Department of the Interior.

certificates, office-furniture, and repairing the same, and miscellaneous items, including two daily newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office; and for detection and investigation of fraud, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Patent-office.

Pay of commissioner, assistant, chief clerk, examiners, &c.

United States Patent-office.— For compensation of the commissioner of the patent-office, four thousand five hundred dollars; for assistant commissioner, three thousand dollars; for chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; three examiners-in-chief, at three thousand dollars each; examiner in charge of interferences, two thousand five hundred dollars; trade-mark examiner, two thousand five hundred dollars; twenty-four principal examiners, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; twenty-four first assistant examiners, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; twenty-four second assistant examiners, at one thousand six hundred dollars each, two of whom may be females; twenty-four third assistant examiners, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; one librarian, two thousand dollars; one machinist, one thousand six hundred dollars; seven clerks of class four, eight clerks of class three, thirty-one clerks of class two, and forty-five clerks of class one; also, for thirty permanent clerks, at one thousand dollars each; for forty permanent clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; for three skilled draughtsmen, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; for thirty-five copyists of drawings, at one thousand dollars each; for one messenger and purchasing clerk, one thousand dollars; for one skilled laborer, one thousand two hundred dollars; for eight attendants in model-room, at one thousand dollars each; for eight attendants in model-room, at nine hundred dollars each; for thirty laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; for six laborers, at six hundred dollars each; in all, four hundred and seventy-two thousand eight hundred dollars.

Contingent, &c., expenses.

For contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the patent-office, namely: For stationery for use of office, repair of model cases, stationary portfolios for drawings, furniture, repairing, papering, painting, carpets, ice, advertising, books for library, moneys refunded, printing engraved patent-heads, international exchanges, plumbing, gas-fitting, extra labor on indexes and abstracts for annual reports, fitting rooms, temporary clerks, laborers, and other contingencies, one hundred thousand dollars.

Photo-lithographing, &c.

For photo-lithographing, or otherwise producing copies of drawings of current and back issues, for use of the office and for sale, including pay of temporary draughtsman, forty thousand dollars.

For photo-lithographing, or otherwise producing plates for the Official Gazette, including pay of employees engaged on the Gazette, forty thousand dollars.

For photo-lithographing, or otherwise producing copies of the weekly issue of drawings to be attached to patents and copies, forty thousand dollars.

Bureau of education.

Pay of commissioner, &c.

Bureau of Education.— For commissioner of education, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class four; one statistician, with the compensation of a clerk of class four; one clerk of class three; one translator, with the compensation of a clerk of class three; one clerk of class two; four copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger, at eight hundred and forty dollars; stationery, one thousand dollars; library, one thousand dollars; current educational periodicals, two hundred and fifty dollars; other current publications, two hundred and twenty-five dollars; completing valuable sets of periodicals and publications in the library, two hundred dollars; collecting statistics, and writing and compiling matter for annual and special reports, and editing and publishing circulars of information, thirteen thousand dollars; fuel and lights, two hundred and seventy-five dollars; contingencies, one thousand two hundred and sixty dollars; in all, thirty-four thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

Surveyors-General and their Clerks. — For compensation of surveyor-general of Louisiana, two thousand dollars; and for clerks in his office, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Surveyors-general and their clerks, in Louisiana;

For surveyor-general of Florida, two thousand dollars; and for clerks in his office, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Florida;

For surveyor-general of Minnesota, two thousand dollars; and for clerks in his office, eight thousand four hundred dollars.

Minnesota;

For surveyor-general of the Territory of Dakota, two thousand dollars; and for clerks in his office, six thousand three hundred dollars.

Dakota;

For surveyor-general of Kansas, two thousand dollars; and for clerks in his office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Kansas;

For surveyor-general of Colorado, three thousand dollars; and for clerks in his office, six thousand three hundred dollars.

Colorado;

For surveyor-general of New Mexico, three thousand dollars; and for the clerks in his office, six thousand three hundred dollars.

New Mexico;

For surveyor-general of California, three thousand dollars; and for the clerks in his office, twenty-five thousand dollars.

California;

For surveyor-general of Idaho, three thousand dollars; and for clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.

Idaho;

For surveyor-general of Nevada, three thousand dollars; and for clerks in his office, six thousand three hundred dollars.

Nevada;

For surveyor-general of Oregon, two thousand five hundred dollars; and for clerks in his office, five thousand four hundred dollars.

Oregon;

For surveyor-general of Washington Territory, two thousand five hundred dollars; and for clerks in his office, seven thousand dollars.

Washington Territory;

For surveyor-general of Nebraska and Iowa, two thousand dollars; and for clerks in his office, six thousand three hundred dollars.

Nebraska and Iowa;

For surveyor-general of Montana Territory, three thousand dollars; and for clerks in his office, six thousand dollars.

Montana Territory;

For surveyor-general of Utah Territory, three thousand dollars; and for clerks in his office, four thousand seven hundred dollars.

Utah Territory;

For surveyor-general of the Territory of Wyoming, three thousand dollars; and for clerks in his office, six thousand seven hundred dollars.

Wyoming Territory;

For surveyor-general of Arizona Territory, three thousand dollars; and for clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.

Arizona Territory.

For recorder of land-titles in Missouri, five hundred dollars.

Recorder of land-titles in Missouri.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Post-office Department.

For compensation of the Postmaster-General, eight thousand dollars; three assistant postmasters-general, at three thousand five hundred dollars each; superintendent of money-order system, three thousand dollars; superintendent of foreign mails, three thousand dollars; topographer of the Post-office Department, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief of division for the office of mail depredations, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief of division of dead-letters, two thousand five hundred dollars; superintendent of post-office building and disbursing officer, two thousand three hundred dollars; chief clerk to the Postmaster-General, two thousand two hundred dollars; one chief clerk to each assistant postmaster-general, at two thousand dollars each; one chief clerk in money-order office, two thousand dollars; one chief clerk in office of superintendent of foreign mails, two thousand dollars; superintendent of blank-agency, one thousand eight hundred dollars; assistant superintendent of blank-agency, one thousand six hundred dollars; four assistants, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; fourteen clerks of class four, twenty-five thousand two hundred dollars; sixty-three clerks of class three, one hundred thousand eight hundred dollars; fifty clerks of class two, seventy thousand dollars; sixty-nine clerks of class one, eighty-two thousand eight hundred dollars; fifty-seven female clerks, at nine

Pay of Postmaster-General, assistants, superintendents; chief of division, clerks, &c.

Post-office Department.

hundred dollars each; one messenger of the Postmaster-General, nine hundred dollars; one messenger to each assistant postmaster-general, at eight hundred and forty dollars each; four assistant messengers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one captain of the watch, at one thousand dollars, and nine watchmen and twenty-five laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one engineer, one thousand six hundred dollars; one assistant engineer, one thousand dollars; one carpenter, one thousand two hundred and fifty-two dollars; one assistant carpenter, one thousand dollars; one fireman and blacksmith, nine hundred dollars; two firemen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; three female laborers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; one stenographer, one thousand eight hundred dollars; making in all, four hundred and twenty-six thousand seven hundred and thirty-two dollars. And the annual compensation of assistant messengers, watchmen, and laborers in the Post-office Department shall be seven hundred and twenty dollars, and no more; and so much of section four of the act approved June eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, entitled "An act to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes relating to the Post-office Department," as provides a greater annual compensation for said assistant messengers, watchmen, and laborers, is hereby repealed.

Annual compensation of assistant messengers, watchmen, and laborers, established.
Repeal of part of 1872, ch. 335, § 4.
Ante, p. 285.

Temporary clerks.

For temporary clerks, ten thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses, Post-office Department:

Stationery, fuel, &c.

For stationery, nine thousand dollars; fuel for the general post-office building, including the auditor's office, seven thousand four hundred dollars; for gas, four thousand dollars; plumbing and gas-fixtures, three thousand dollars; telegraphing, three thousand dollars; painting, one thousand five hundred dollars; carpets, three thousand dollars; furniture, three thousand five hundred dollars; keeping horses, and repairing carriages, wagons, and harness, twelve hundred dollars; hardware, eight hundred dollars; miscellaneous items, seven thousand five hundred dollars; making in all, forty-three thousand nine hundred dollars.

Department of agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Pay of commissioner, chief clerk, &c.

For compensation of commissioner of agriculture, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; entomologist, two thousand dollars; chemist, two thousand dollars; assistant chemist, one thousand six hundred dollars; superintendent of experimental gardens and grounds, two thousand dollars; statistician, two thousand dollars; disbursing clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; superintendent of seed-room, one thousand eight hundred dollars; librarian, one thousand eight hundred dollars; botanist, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for salary of microscopist, one thousand eight hundred dollars; four clerks of class four, five clerks of class three, six clerks of class two, seven clerks of class one; engineer, one thousand four hundred dollars; superintendent of folding-room, one thousand two hundred dollars; assistant superintendent of experimental garden and grounds, one thousand two hundred dollars; assistant superintendent of the seed-room, one thousand two hundred dollars; three copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; two attendants in museum, at one thousand dollars each; chief messenger, eight hundred and fifty dollars; two assistant messengers; one carpenter, at nine hundred and sixty dollars; three watchmen and nine laborers; making, in all, seventy-five thousand three hundred and ninety dollars.

Statistics and reports.

For collecting statistics, and compiling and writing matter for monthly, annual, and special reports, fifteen thousand dollars.

Purchase and distribution of new seeds and plants.

For purchase and distribution of new and valuable seeds and plants, sixty thousand dollars; for expense of putting up the same, for labor, bagging, paper, twine, gum, and other necessary materials, five thousand dollars.

Experimental garden, &c.

For labor on experimental garden, and for flower-pots, repairs to green-house, and purchase of new plants and seeds for the same, ten thousand dollars.

Stationery, &c

For stationery, two thousand dollars; for freight-charges, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for fuel, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for lights, five hundred dollars; for repairs of building, heating-apparatus, furniture, and water and gas pipes, one thousand two hundred dollars; for keep of horses, one thousand five hundred dollars; for new furniture, one thousand dollars; for paper, twine, and gum for folding-room, three hundred dollars; for cases for the department museum, one thousand five hundred dollars; for collecting and modeling specimens of fruits and vegetables, and collecting and preparing specimens for the museum and herbarium, two thousand dollars; for cases for the library, five hundred dollars; for entomological works of reference, two hundred and fifty dollars; for botanical works of reference, two hundred and fifty dollars; for works on chemistry, mineralogy, and charts, five hundred dollars; for chemicals and contingent expenses, seven hundred dollars; for current agricultural works for the library, two hundred and fifty dollars; for miscellaneous agricultural periodicals, two hundred and fifty dollars; for incidental and miscellaneous items, namely, for advertising, postage, telegraphing, dry goods, soap, brushes, brooms, mats, oils, paints, glass, lumber, hardware, ice, purchase of old reports, five thousand dollars, in all, twenty-one thousand three hundred dollars.

JUDICIAL.

Judicial.

United States courts.

Supreme Court.

United States Courts. — For the chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, eight thousand five hundred dollars; and for eight associate justices, eight thousand dollars each; in all, seventy-two thousand five hundred dollars.

Salary, fees, &c., of clerk of Supreme Court of District of Columbia, not to exceed $6000.

Excess to be paid into the treasury.

Semi-annual returns.

For one retired justice of the Supreme Court, eight thousand dollars. And that the salary, emoluments, and fees of the clerk of the supreme court of the District of Columbia shall not exceed the sum of six thousand dollars per annum, and that the excess of fees collected by him, above that sum, shall be paid into the treasury of the United States; and that said clerk shall make semi-annual returns of the amount of fees received by him, to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Circuit judges.

For nine circuit judges to reside in circuit, fifty-four thousand dollars.

Reporter of decisions.

For salary of the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Marshal.

For the salary of the marshal of the Supreme Court, three thousand five hundred dollars.

District judges.

For salaries of the district judges of the United States, including the salaries of the retired judges of the eastern district of Texas, southern district of Ohio, and eastern district of Michigan, one hundred and ninety-three thousand dollars.

Judges of supreme court of the District of Columbia.

For salaries of the chief justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and the four associate judges, twenty thousand five hundred dollars.

District attorneys and marshals.

For compensation of the district attorneys of the United States, nineteen thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the district marshals of the United States, eleven thousand seven hundred dollars.

Warden of jail in District of Columbia.

For salary of the warden of the jail in the District of Columbia, two thousand dollars.

Court of claims.
Salaries of judges, clerks, bailiff, &c.

Court of Claims. — For salaries of five judges of the court of claims, at four thousand five hundred dollars each; the chief clerk, three thousand dollars; and assistant clerk, two thousand dollars; bailiff, one thousand five hundred dollars; and messenger thereof; in all, twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

Stationery.
Reporting decisions.
Seventh volume of reports.

For stationery, books, fuel, labor, and other contingent and miscellaneous expenses, three thousand dollars; for reporting the decisions of the court, clerical hire, labor in preparing and superintending the printing of the seventh volume of the reports of the court of claims, to be paid on the order of the court, one thousand dollars.

Judgments.

To pay judgments of the court of claims, four hundred thousand dollars.

Department of Justice.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Office of Attorney-General.
Pay of Attorney-General, solicitor-general, assistants, &c.

Office of the Attorney-General. — For compensation of the Attorney-General, eight thousand dollars; solicitor-general, seven thousand five hundred dollars; three assistant attorneys-general, at five thousand dollars each; one assistant attorney-general of post-office department, four thousand dollars; solicitor of internal revenue, five thousand dollars; naval solicitor and judge advocate-general, three thousand five hundred dollars; examiner of claims, three thousand five hundred dollars; law clerk, acting as examiner of titles three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand two hundred dollars; stenographic clerk, two thousand dollars; one clerk, two thousand dollars; seven clerks of class four; additional for disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; two clerks of class three, one clerk of class two, two clerks of class one, one messenger, two assistant messengers, two laborers, and two watchmen; in all, eighty thousand six hundred and sixty dollars.

Solicitor of the treasury, assistant, clerks, &c.

Office of the Solicitor of the Treasury. — For compensation of the solicitor of the treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars; assistant solicitor, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; four clerks of class four, three clerks of class three, three clerks of class two, two clerks of class one, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, twenty-eight thousand six hundred and sixty dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For contingent expenses of the Department of Justice, namely: Fuel, labor, stationery, and miscellaneous items, fifteen thousand dollars; for rent of building, seventeen thousand dollars; for furniture and law-books, six thousand dollars.

Secretary of the Treasury to withhold payments to certain railroad companies for freight, &c.

Companies may bring suit in court of claims.

Appeal to Supreme Court.
Causes to have precedence.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to withhold all payments to any railroad company and its assigns, on account of freights or transportation, over their respective roads, of any kind, to the amount of payments made by the United States for interest upon bonds of the United States issued to any such company, and which shall not have been reimbursed together with the five per cent. of net earnings due and unapplied as provided by law; and any such company may bring suit in the court of claims to recover the price of such freight and transportation; and in such suit the right of such company to recover the same upon the law and the facts of the case shall be determined and also the rights of the United States upon the merits of all the points presented by it in answer thereto by them and either party to such suit may appeal to the Supreme Court; and both said courts shall give such cause or causes precedence of all other business.

Salaries of certain officers established after July 1, 1873.

Sec. 3. That from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, the salary of the supervising architect of the treasury shall be five thousand dollars per annum, and the salaries of the examiner of claims in the Department of State, the solicitor of the treasury, the commissioner of agriculture, the commissioner of customs, the auditors of the treasury, the commissioner of the general land-office, the commissioner of pensions, and the assistant postmasters-general, the superintendent of the money-order system, and the superintendent of foreign mails of the Post-office Department, shall be four thousand dollars each per annum: and the salaries of the two chiefs of the diplomatic and of the consular bureaus in the Department of State, and of the chiefs of the bureaus of accounts and of indexes and archives, shall be two thousand four hundred dollars each per annum, and a sufficient sum to carry into effect the provisions of this section to the end of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, is hereby appropriated.

Salaries of certain officers established after July 1, 1873.

Appropriation.

Sec. 4. That the Attorney-General shall cause a suit in equity to be instituted in the name of the United States against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and against all persons who may, in their own names or through any agents, have subscribed for or received capital stock in said road, which stock has not been paid for in full in money, or who may have received, as dividends or otherwise, portions of the capital stock of said road, or the proceeds or avails thereof, or other property of said road, unlawfully and contrary to equity, or who may have received as profits or proceeds of contracts for construction, or equipment of said road, or other contracts therewith, moneys or other property which ought, in equity, to belong to said railroad corporation, or who may, under pretence of having complied with the acts to which this is an addition, have wrongfully and unlawfully received from the United States bonds, moneys, or lands which ought, in equity, to be accounted for and paid to said railroad company or to the United States, and to compel payment for said stock, and the collection and payment of such moneys, and the restoration of such property, or its value, either to said railroad corporation or to the United States, whichever shall in equity be held entitled thereto. Said suit may be brought in the circuit court in any circuit and all said parties may be made defendants in one suit. Decrees may be entered and enforced against any one or more parties defendent without awaiting the final determination of the cause against other parties. The court where said cause is pending may make such orders and decrees and issue such process as it shall deem necessary to bring in new parties or the representatives of parties deceased, or to carry into effect the purposes of this act. On filing the bill writs of subpœna may be issued by said court against any parties defendent, which writ shall run into any district, and shall be served, as other like process, by the marshal of such district. The books, records, correspondence, and all other documents of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, shall at all times be open to inspection by the Secretary of the Treasury, or such persons as he may delegate for that purpose. The laws of the United States providing for proceedings in bankruptcy shall not be held to apply to said corporation. No dividend shall hereafter be made by said company but from the actual net earnings thereof; and no new stock shall be issued, or mortgages or pledges made on the property or future earnings of the company without leave of Congress, except for the purpose of funding and securing debt now existing, or the renewals thereof. No director or officer of said road shall hereafter be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract therewith, except for his lawful compensation as such officer. Any director or officer who shall pay or declare, or aid in paying or declaring any dividend, or creating any mortgage or pledge prohibited by this act, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding two years, and by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars. The proper circuit court of the United States shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine all cases of mandamus to compel said Union Pacific Railroad Company to operate its road as required by law.

Attorney-General to bring suit in equity against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and all persons who, &c.

Suit to be brought in any circuit court.

Decrees.

New parties, &c.

Writs of subpœna to run into any district, and how served.

Books of the railroad company to be open to inspection.

Bankrupt laws not to apply.

Dividends, new stock, mortgages, &c.

No director to be interested in any contract, except, &c.

Penalty.

Jurisdiction of circuit court to issue mandamus.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCXXVII. — *An Act making Appropriations for sundry civil Expenses of the Government for the fiscal Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and for other Purposes.*

Civil expenses appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1874.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, namely:

PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.

Public printing and binding, and paper for court of claims and executive departments;

For the public printing, for the public binding, and for paper for the public printing, two million dollars, and of the sum hereby appropriated, printing and binding may be done by the congressional printer to the amounts following, namely: —

amounts may be distributed to bureaus and certified to public printer.

Repeal of law prohibiting the reporting, &c., of debates at public expense, except, &c.

1872, ch. 79, § 3. *Ante*, p. 47.

Debates how to be printed.

For the court of claims, fourteen thousand dollars; for the Department of State, twenty-five thousand dollars; for the Treasury Department, three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; for the War Department, one hundred thousand dollars; for the Navy Department, eighty-five thousand dollars; for the Interior Department, two hundred and twenty thousand dollars; for the Agricultural Department, twenty thousand dollars; for the Department of Justice and the Attorney-General's office, ten thousand dollars; for the Supreme Court of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars; for the supreme court of the District of Columbia, one thousand dollars; for the Post-office Department, one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars; and for both houses of Congress, one million dollars; and the amounts herein designated for the several executive departments may be distributed to the bureaus thereof at the discretion of the head of each department, who shall certify such distribution to the public printer; and the last proviso to the act providing for printing and reporting the debates in Congress, approved April second, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, is hereby repealed: *Provided*, That, until a contract is made, the debates shall be printed by the congressional printer, under the direction of the joint committee on public printing on the part of the Senate.

Circulars and report on life-insurance statistics.

For printing the preparatory circulars, and for printing and binding, at the government printing office, the report on life-insurance statistics, made under authority of the Eighth International Statistical Congress, by William Barnes, a delegate from the United States, in accordance with the plan of publication adopted at the said congress, under the direction of the Secretary of State, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Lithographing, mapping, &c.

For lithographing, mapping, and engraving for both houses of Congress, the Supreme Court, and the court of claims, fifty thousand dollars.

Treasury Department.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Life-saving stations;

superintendents;

For Life-saving Stations: — For salaries of two superintendents of the life-saving stations on the coasts of Long island and New Jersey, at one thousand five hundred dollars each, three thousand dollars; and for one superintendent on the coasts of Cape Cod and of Block island, Rhode Island, one thousand dollars.

keepers.

For fifty-four keepers of stations, at two hundred dollars each, ten thousand eight hundred dollars.

For seventeen keepers of stations, at two hundred dollars each three thousand four hundred dollars.

For ten keepers of stations, at two hundred dollars each, two thousand dollars.

Treasury Department.

For pay of crews of experienced surf-men at such stations and for such periods as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem necessary and proper, eighty-five thousand dollars.

New life-saving stations.

For establishing new life-saving stations on the coast of the United States, one hundred thousand dollars.

Contingencies.

Signal-stations at light-houses and life-saving stations.

For contingencies of life-saving stations on the coast of the United States, fifteen thousand dollars. And that the Secretary of War be, and hereby is, authorized to establish signal-stations at light-houses, at such of the life-saving stations on the lake or sea coasts as may be suitably located for that purpose, and to connect the same with such points as may be necessary for the proper discharge of the signal service by means of a suitable telegraph-line in cases where no lines are in operation, to be constructed, maintained, and worked under the direction of the chief signal-officer of the army, or the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Treasury; and the use of the life-saving stations as signal-stations shall be subject to such regulations as may be agreed upon by said officials; and the sum of thirty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to carry into effect this provision.

Revenue-cutter service, officers and rations;

Revenue-cutter Service: — For pay of thirty-four captains, one hundred and one lieutenants, and sixty-three engineers and pilots employed, three hundred and sixty-one thousand three hundred dollars.

For rations for officers: Thirty-four captains, one hundred and one lieutenants, sixty-three engineers and pilots, twenty-five thousand five hundred and eighty-three dollars and forty cents.

crews and rations;

For pay of crews: Eight hundred and sixty petty officers, seamen, cooks, stewards, boys, coal-passers, and firemen, two hundred and eighty-two thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars.

For rations for crews: Eight hundred and sixty petty officers, seamen, cooks, stewards, boys, coal-passers, and firemen, two hundred and ninety-eight thousand seven hundred and forty-eight rations, at thirty-three cents, including the liquor equivalent, ninety-eight thousand five hundred and eighty-seven dollars.

fuel, &c

For fuel for thirty-eight vessels, repairs and outfits for same, ship-chandlery and engineers' stores for same, travelling expenses of officers travelling on duty under orders from the Treasury Department, commutation of quarters, and contingent expenses, including wharfage, towage, dockage, freight, advertising, and surveys, and miscellaneous expenses which cannot be included under special heads, two hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

Marine-hospital service, sick and disabled seamen.

Secretary of the Treasury may sell hospital and buildings at New Orleans, and purchase a more healthy site, and erect a hospital thereon.

Marine-hospital Service. — For supplying deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, one hundred thousand dollars; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to sell the marine-hospital grounds and unfinished cast-iron hospital buildings, located in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, and out of the proceeds of said sale to purchase a more healthful site for a marine hospital, at a point which shall be convenient of access to and from the port of New Orleans, and to erect thereon a pavilion marine hospital of one hundred and fifty bed capacity, with the necessary auxiliary structures, in accordance with designs to be prepared by the supervising architect, to the satisfaction of the supervising surgeon of the marine-hospital service, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That said site and pavilion-hospital shall in no event cost more than the amount received from the sale of the hospital and grounds which are hereby authorized to be sold: *And provided further*, That in case the materials of the iron hospital-buildings can with advantage be used in the construction of other government buildings now being erected, said materials may be so used, and the amount of the money-value thereof, which shall be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby appropriated, for the purposes of the new hospital, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Limit to cost.

Materials of the old hospital may be used in the new.

National currency.
Expenses of making, &c.

National Currency. — For paper, engraving, printing, express charges, and other expenses of making and issuing the national currency, one hundred thousand dollars.

Replacing mutilated bank notes, and preparing new circulating notes.

Expense to be reimbursed.

For replacing the worn and mutilated circulating notes of national banking associations, and for engraving and preparing in such manner and on such paper and of such form and design as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe new circulating notes for such associations to replace notes of a design and denomination now successfully counterfeited, six hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That each of said national banking associations shall reimburse the treasury the costs of the circulating notes furnished under this provision.

Detection, &c., of counterfeiting the securities and coinage of the United States, and other frauds.

For expenses in detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons engaged in counterfeiting treasury notes, bonds, national bank notes, and other securities of the United States, and the coinage thereof, and for detecting other frauds upon the government, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Judiciary.

JUDICIARY.

Expenses of United States courts;
jurors, witnesses, expenses of suits, &c., and of enforcing the civil rights act.
1871, ch. 99.
Vol. xvi. p. 433.
1872, ch. 139.
Ante, p. 61.

For defraying the expenses of the courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; for jurors and witnesses and expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States; for the safe-keeping of prisoners; and for the expenses which may be incurred in the enforcement of the act relative to the right of citizens to vote, of February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, or any acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, three million dollars.

Law reports for circuit and other courts.

To purchase one hundred sets of Curtis's Decisions, (twenty-two volumes,) Howard's Reports, (seven volumes,) and Black's Reports, (two volumes,) of the Supreme Court of the United States, for distribution by the Department of Justice to the several circuit, district, and territorial judges of the United States, twelve thousand and five hundred dollars; and the Department of Justice shall be charged with the distribution to the various judges and courts of the statutes, reports, and other judicial documents now provided for by law.

Volume seventeenth Statutes at Large.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to purchase of Little, Brown and Company two thousand of the seventeenth volume of the United States Statutes at Large for distribution, agreeably to the act of Congress directing the distribution of the other volumes, seven thousand dollars.

Convicts from the District of Columbia.

For the support and maintenance of convicts transferred from the District of Columbia, ten thousand dollars.

Claims convention with Mexico.
Vol. xv. p. 679.

For defraying the expenses of defending claims under the convention with Mexico of fourth July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General, ten thousand dollars.

Defence of suits for seizure of captured, &c., property, &c.

For payment of the necessary expenses incurred in defending suits against the Secretary of the Treasury, or his agents, for the seizure of captured or abandoned property; and for the examination of witnesses in claims against the United States pending in any Department; and for the defence of the United States in the court of claims, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General, thirty thousand dollars.

Detection, &c., of crimes against the United States.

For this sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General in the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States, fifty thousand dollars.

Collection of claims due the United States.

For expenses to be incurred in the prosecution and collection of claims due the United States, to be disbursed under the direction of the Attorney-General, fifteen thousand dollars.

Violation of intercourse acts, and frauds in the Indian service.

For detecting and punishing violation of the intercourse acts of Congress, and frauds committed in the Indian service, the same to be expended by the Attorney-General; in allowing such increased fees and compensation of witnesses, jurors, and marshals; and in defraying such other expenses as may be necessary for this purpose, ten thousand dollars.

Increased fees of jurors, witnesses, &c.

For completing the revision of the statutes and preparing the same, to be presented in the form of a bill or bills to the next Congress, including the payment of salaries and incidental expenses of the work, and preparing proper indexes thereto, to be expended under the supervision of the Department of Justice, twelve thousand dollars.

Completing revision of the statutes, &c.

For the repair of the City Hall building and ventilation of the rooms occupied by the supreme court of the District of Columbia, two thousand five hundred dollars.

City hall building in the District of Columbia, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Miscellaneous.

For continuing the collection of statistics of mines and mining, to be laid before Congress, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, fifteen thousand dollars.

Statistics of mines and mining.

For the continuation of the geological and geographical survey of the Territories of the United States by Professor F. V. Hayden, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, seventy-five thousand dollars, to be available on the passage of this act.

Geological, &c., survey by Professor Hayden.

For the preparation and publication of the maps, charts, geological sections, and other engravings necessary to illustrate the annual and final reports of the United States geological survey of the Territories, twenty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to be available for immediate use.

Maps, charts, &c., to illustrate the geological survey.

That the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to enable Professor J. W. Powell to prepare his materials, and to present to Congress at its next session a report of the survey of the Colorado of the West and its tributaries.

Survey of the Colorado of the West, &c., by Professor Powell.

For continuing the inquiry into the causes of the decrease of the food-fishes of the coast and the lakes of the United States, five thousand dollars.

Decrease of food-fishes.

For the introduction of shad into the waters of the Pacific States, the Gulf States, and of the Mississippi valley, and of salmon, white-fish, and other useful food-fishes, into the waters of the United States to which they are best adapted, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars, to be expended under the direction of the United States commissioner of fish and fisheries.

Introduction of food-fishes into waters of the United States;

For preparation of illustrations for the report of the United States commissioner of fish and fisheries, one thousand dollars.

illustrations of report.

To enable the joint committee on the library to purchase and print a series of unpublished historical documents relating to the early French discoveries in the Northwest and on the Mississippi, ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the printing of the same to be under the direction of said committee; and of the fifteen thousand dollars appropriated by act of June tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, to enable said committee to purchase works of art, the sum of ten thousand dollars is hereby declared to have been appropriated and shall be expended for the purpose of providing for a statue of the late Edward Dickinson Baker.

Purchase, &c., of historical documents, relating to early discoveries in the Northwest, &c., by the French.

Statue of Edward Dickinson Baker.

1872, ch. 415.

Ante, p. 362.

For a plan for a new building for a library of Congress, five thousand dollars; and the selection of a plan, together with the location and supervision of said building, shall be in charge of a commission to consist of the chairman of the joint committee on the library, the chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds of the Senate, and the librarian of Congress.

Plan for new building for library of Congress.

Commission in charge.

To enable the clerk of the House of Representatives to pay the thirteen

Crippled, &c., soldiers employed by doorkeeper of House.

crippled and disabled soldiers now in the employment of the doorkeeper of the House, from March fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, to December first, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, twelve thousand six hundred dollars.

Furniture.

For furniture, and repairs of the same, for public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Fuel, lights, &c.

For fuel, lights, and water, and miscellaneous items for public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Heating-apparatus.

For heating-apparatus for public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, one hundred thousand dollars.

Vaults, safes, and locks.

For vaults, safes, and locks for public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Photographing, &c., plans, &c.

For photographing, engraving, and printing plans of public buildings under control of the Treasury Department, five thousand dollars.

Standard weights and measures.

For construction and verification of standard weights and measures for the custom-houses of the United States, and for the several States, and of metric standards for the States, twelve thousand dollars.

Janitors of public buildings.

For pay of custodians and janitors of public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Warrington Sommers.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Warrington Sommers a sum sufficient to make his salary from June first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, to March first, eighteen hundred and seventy, that of a fourth-class clerk in the fifth auditor's office, one hundred and fifty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Captured and abandoned property.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to collect captured and abandoned property of the United States, and to collect, procure, and preserve all vouchers, papers, records, and evidence, and to take testimony as to claims against the United States, to be paid only upon the certificate of the commissioners of claims, seventy thousand dollars.

Transit of Venus.
1873, ch. 415.
Ante, p. 367.

To enable the Secretary of the Navy to organize parties to observe the transit of Venus in December, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, one hundred thousand dollars, to be expended by the commission created by the act of June tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be covered into the treasury until the objects for which it is made shall have been accomplished: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to detail two vessels of the navy, from the Asiatic or Pacific stations, to convey parties to the points selected for observation with which there is no regular communication

Public vessels may be detailed.

Rebel steamer Sumter.

To enable the Secretary of the Navy to deposit with the assistant treasurer of the United States, at Washington city, District of Columbia, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, subject to the order of the United States district court for District of Columbia, in the case of the United States against the rebel steamer Sumter, in prize, said sum is hereby appropriated.

Naval academy, Annapolis.

To purchase land adjoining the naval academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and for improving the same, for the purpose of extending the area and creating additional convenience for quarters, forty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; but no money shall be paid for said land until the State of Maryland has ceded jurisdiction over the same to the United States.

Jurisdiction to be first ceded.

Alleged outrages in Southern states.

For the expenses of the joint select committee on alleged outrages in the Southern States, the sum of one thousand and eighty-seven dollars and twenty cents, the said sum to be carried for the purpose to the contingent fund of the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Department of the Interior.

Public lands. Expenses of office of surveyor-general of Louisiana;

Public Lands. — For rent of office of surveyor-general of Louisiana, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Florida;

For rent of office of surveyor-general of Florida, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Minnesota;

For rent of office of surveyor-general of Minnesota, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand two hundred dollars.

Dakota Territory;

For rent of office of surveyor-general of Dakota Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.

Kansas;

For rent of office of surveyor-general of Kansas, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.

Colorado Territory;

For rent of office of surveyor-general of Colorado Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.

New Mexico Territory;

For rent of office of surveyor-general of New Mexico Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.

California,

For rent of office of surveyor-general of California, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, seven thousand dollars.

Idaho Territory;

For rent of office of surveyor-general of Idaho Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, three thousand dollars.

Nevada;

For rent of office of surveyor-general of Nevada, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, three thousand seven hundred dollars.

Oregon;

For rent of office of surveyor-general of Oregon, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.

Washington Territory;

For rent of office of surveyor-general of Washington Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.

Nebraska and Iowa;

For rent of office of surveyor-general of Nebraska and Iowa, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Montana Territory;

For rent of office of surveyor-general of Montana Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Utah Territory;

For rent of office of surveyor-general of Utah Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.

Wyoming Territory;

For rent of office of surveyor-general of Wyoming Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Arizona Territory.

For rent of office of surveyor-general of Arizona Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Surveying public lands in Louisiana;

Surveying the Public Lands. — For surveying the public lands in Louisiana, at rates not exceeding ten dollars per linear mile for township and eight dollars for section lines, eighteen thousand dollars.

Florida;

For surveying the public lands in Florida, at rates not exceeding ten dollars per linear mile for standard, seven dollars for township, and six dollars for section lines, twelve thousand dollars.

Minnesota;

payment to the Saint Paul, &c., R. R. Co.;

For surveying the public lands in Minnesota, at rates not exceeding fourteen dollars per linear mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That there shall first be paid, out of said fifty thousand dollars, to the Saint Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company, the sum of one thousand three hundred and seventy dollars for surveys already made by said company of the public lands in said State.

Dakota Territory;

For surveying the public lands in Dakota Territory, at rates not exceeding twelve dollars per linear mile for standard lines, nine dollars for township, and eight dollars for section lines, eighty thousand dollars.

Montana Territory.

For surveying the public lands in Montana Territory, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per linear mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, sixty thousand dollars.

Surveying public lands in Nebraska;

For surveying the public lands in Nebraska, at rates not exceeding twelve dollars per linear mile for standard lines, nine dollars for township, and eight dollars for section lines, sixty thousand dollars, to take effect upon the passage of this act.

Kansas;

For surveying the public lands in Kansas, at rates not exceeding twelve dollars per linear mile for standard lines, nine dollars for township, and eight dollars for section lines, sixty thousand dollars, said amount to be available from and after the passage of this act.

Colorado Territory;

For surveying the public lands in Colorado Territory, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per linear mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, eighty thousand dollars.

Idaho Territory;

For surveying the public lands in Idaho Territory, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per lineal mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, thirty thousand dollars.

New Mexico Territory;

For surveying the public lands in New Mexico Territory, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per linear mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, thirty thousand dollars.

Arizona Territory;

For surveying the public lands in Arizona Territory, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per linear mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, twenty thousand dollars.

California;

For surveying the public lands in California, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per linear mile for standard lines, fourteen dollars for township, and twelve dollars for section lines, and for heavily-timbered mountain-lands, at augmented rates, not exceeding eighteen dollars per linear mile for standard, sixteen dollars for township, and fourteen dollars for section lines, ninety thousand dollars.

Oregon;

For surveying the public lands in Oregon, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per linear mile for standard lines, fourteen dollars for township, and twelve dollars for section lines, forty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Oregon, densely covered with forests of thick undergrowth, at rates not exceeding eighteen dollars per linear mile for standard, sixteen dollars for township, and fourteen dollars for section lines, thirty thousand dollars; one-third of said amount to be expended east of the Cascade mountains.

Washington Territory;

For surveying the public lands in Washington Territory, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per linear mile for standard lines, fourteen dollars for township, and twelve dollars for section lines, and for heavily-timbered lands at augmented rates, not exceeding eighteen dollars per linear mile for standard, sixteen dollars for township, and fourteen dollars for section lines, seventy thousand dollars.

Utah Territory;

For surveying the public lands in Utah Territory, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per linear mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Nevada;

For surveying the public lands in Nevada, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per linear mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, fifty thousand dollars.

Wyoming Territory.

For surveying the public lands in Wyoming Territory, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per linear mile for standard, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, fifty thousand dollars.

Survey of boundary of Wyoming Territory;

For survey of the western boundary of Wyoming Territory, at a rate not exceeding fifty dollars per linear mile, estimated distance two hundred and seventy-seven miles, thirteen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

Colorado Territory.

For survey of so much of the south boundary of Colorado Territory as lies between the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth meridian, west of Washington, at a rate not exceeding forty dollars per linear mile, estimated distance sixty miles, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For survey of so much of the eastern boundary of New Mexico as lies between the northwest corner of Texas and the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude, at a rate not exceeding forty dollars per linear mile, estimated distance thirty-five miles, one thousand four hundred dollars.

Survey of boundary of New Mexico;

For survey of the boundary between the Territories of Idaho and Washington, at a rate not exceeding sixty dollars per linear mile, estimated distance one hundred and eighty miles, ten thousand eight hundred dollars.

between Idaho and Washington.

For occasional examinations of the public surveys in the several surveying districts, in order to test the accuracy of the work in the field, ten thousand dollars.

Examinations of public surveys.

For expenses of survey, appraisement, and other contingent expenses for carrying out the provisions of the act of February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, providing for the sale of useless military reservations, twenty thousand dollars.

Survey, &c., of useless military reservations; 1871, ch. 68. vol. xvi. p. 430.

For survey of exterior boundaries of Indian reservations, and subdividing portions of the same, two hundred thousand dollars.

Indian reservations.

Expenses of the Collection of Revenue from Sales of Public Lands. — For salaries and commissions of registers of land-offices and receivers of public moneys at ninety-two land-offices, four hundred and ninety-eight thousand seven hundred dollars.

Collection of revenue from sales of public lands.

Registers and receivers.

For incidental expenses of the land-offices, including rents, fifty-five thousand and forty dollars.

Incidental expenses.

For expenses of depositing moneys received from sales of public lands, thirteen thousand dollars.

Expenses of depositing.

To meet the expenses of suppressing depredations upon the timber on the public lands, eight thousand dollars.

Suppressing depredations upon timber.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to defray the expenses connected with the appraisal and sale of the tracts of land in the State of Nebraska, belonging to the Omaha, Pawnee, Otoe and Missouria, and the Sac and Fox of Missouri tribes of Indians, in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act for the relief of certain tribes of Indians in the Northern superintendency" approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, twenty thousand dollars, said amount to be reimbursed from the proceeds of the sale of said lands.

Expenses of sale, &c., of certain Indian lands in Nebraska.

1872, ch. 436. *Ante*, p. 391.

Metropolitan Police. — For salaries and other necessary expenses of the metropolitan police for the District of Columbia, two hundred and seven thousand five hundred and thirty dollars: *Provided*, That a further sum, amounting to one hundred and three thousand seven hundred and sixty-five dollars, shall be paid to defray the expenses of the said metropolitan police force by the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and the county of Washington, beyond the limits of said cities, in the District of Columbia, in the proportion corresponding to the number of privates allotted severally to said precincts; and the corporate authorities of said cities, and proper authorities of the District of Columbia, are hereby authorized and required to levy a special tax, not exceeding one-third of one per centum, which shall be specially deposited once in each week, as such collections are made, to be appropriated and expended for said purpose only, for the service of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four: *Provided further*, That the annual report of the board of metropolitan police commissioners shall hereafter be made to the Attorney-General of the United States, who shall also be charged with the disbursement of this appropriation.

Metropolitan police.

Washington and Georgetown to contribute.

Special tax to be levied and how to be expended.

Annual report to Attorney-General.

Government Hospital for the Insane. — For the support, clothing, medical, and moral treatment of the insane of the army and navy, revenue-cutter, and volunteer service, who may have become insane since their entry into the service of the United States, and of the indigent insane of

Government hospital for the insane.

Patients.

the District of Columbia, in the government hospital for the insane, including five hundred dollars for books, stationery, and incidental expenses, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Hospital buildings.

For repairs and improvements of the hospital-buildings, twenty thousand dollars.

For the erection of a stock-barn on one of the outlying farms of the institution, and a hay-barn on the other outlying farm, and of a poultry-house within the hospital inclosure, nine thousand dollars.

For the erection, lighting, heating, and furnishing of a detached building to contain tailors', shoemakers', and mattress-makers' shops and store-rooms, and dormitories for mechanics and farm-laborers, without families, ten thousand dollars.

For moving, repairing, and building cottages for the occupation of the employees of the hospital having families, five thousand seven hundred and twelve dollars and twenty-two cents.

Roads and walks.

For completion of the roads and walks in the exercise-grounds of the patients, two thousand dollars.

Columbia Institution for the deaf and dumb.

Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.—For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, the maintenance of the beneficiaries of the United States, and five hundred dollars for books and illustrative apparatus, forty-eight thousand dollars.

Columbia Hospital for women and lying-in asylum, and other charities.

Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, and other Charities. — For the support of the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, over and above the probable amount which will be received from pay patients, twenty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

Children's Hospital.

To aid in the support of the Children's Hospital of Washington, District of Columbia, five thousand dollars.

Seventy-five transient paupers under contract.

For care, support, and medical treatment of seventy-five transient paupers, medical and surgical patients, in some proper medical institution in the city of Washington, under a contract to be formed with such institution, fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, under the direction of the Secretary of War.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.

What children only to be admitted;

1866, ch. 249, § 3.
Vol. xiv. p. 247.

not to remain after, &c.

For the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Washington city, District of Columbia, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, fifteen thousand dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter no child or children shall be admitted into said home except "the destitute orphans of soldiers and sailors who have died in the late war on behalf of the Union of these States," as provided for in section three of the act entitled "An act to incorporate the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home," approved July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six: *And provided further*, That no child not an invalid shall remain in said home after having attained the age of sixteen years.

Sisterhood of Saint John.

To aid in the erection of a building for a hospital in the city of Washington, under the charge and control of an incorporated association in said city, known as the Sisterhood of Saint John, twenty-five thousand dollars are hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid to the said association.

Smithsonian Institution.

Smithsonian Institution. — For preservation of the collections of the surveying and exploring expeditions of the government, fifteen thousand dollars.

For fitting up the new halls required for the government collections, fifteen thousand dollars.

For steam-heating apparatus for the same, twelve thousand dollars.

Capitol extension.

Capitol Extension. — For continuing the work on the capitol, and for general care and repairs thereof, sixty-five thousand dollars.

Ventilation of Senate chamber.

For extending the inlets to the Senate chamber for fresh air to the lower terrace near the western park, ten thousand dollars.

For constructing coal-vaults within the open space at the east front of the capitol, between the wings and the old building, sixteen thousand

Telegraph for public business, construction of;

dollars; and for connecting the capitol by telegraph, to be used solely for public business, with all the departments of government and the government printing office in the city of Washington, eight thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the officer in charge of the public buildings and grounds: *Provided*, That the immediate connection of the wires with any of the public buildings shall be made under ground, or in such manner as not to injure the appearance of the capitol or other public buildings.

wires to be under ground, &c.

Grading, &c., streets.

For grading and paving the streets and footways around the capitol, and running from Pennsylvania avenue to B streets north and south, to the line of the east front of the capitol, and for improving the grounds within that area, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That in the improvements of streets about the capitol, the Secretary of the Interior shall assess and collect the cost of all improvements made in front of all private property in the same proportion as charged by the District authorities for similar improvements.

Cost of certain improvements to be collected.

Israel African Methodist Episcopal Church

For ten thousand eight hundred and forty-four square feet of land on South Capitol and South B streets, with the buildings standing theron, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, to be paid to the trustees of the Israel African Methodist Episcopal Church, whenever they shall, in due and legal form, transfer to the United States a good and sufficient title to said land and premises: *Provided*, That said trustees may have the right to remove the building thereon known as the parsonage and the seats and benches belonging to the church, any time within thirty days after being notified to remove the same by the architect of the capitol.

Building may be removed.

Alteration, &c., of hall of the House of Representatives.

For alteration and refitting the hall of the House of Representatives for accommodation of the increased number of members and the better ventilation and lighting thereof, to be expended under the supervision of the architect of the capitol extension, according to a plan to be established by resolution of the House, forty thousand dollars; and the amounts hereby appropriated for work on and around the capitol shall be available from the passage of this act.

Appropriation, when available.

Botanical garden.

Botanical Garden. — For the construction of a brick wall and iron fence along First street, between Pennsylvania and Maryland avenues, and for gateways on same line, nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For taking down and rebuilding fence along Maryland avenue and Third street, to conform to new grade, four thousand dollars.

For repairs to buildings, improvements to heating-apparatus, and walks, and for grading and inclosing square on Maryland avenue opposite the botanical garden, bounded by Second, Third, and B streets, and for erecting thereon houses for storing pots, soil, coal, and plants, six thousand five hundred dollars.

New conservatory.

For completing the new conservatory by erecting an octagon at the eastern end to conform to that at the western end, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars; and the several amounts hereby appropriated for the botanical gardens shall be available from the passage of this act.

Appropriation when available

Coast survey. Atlantic, &c., coasts.

Survey of the Coast. — For continuing the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States, and Lake Champlain, including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, and excluding pay and emoluments of officers of the army and navy, and petty officers and men of the navy employed in the work, four hundred and ten thousand dollars.

Western coast.

For continuing the survey of the western coast of the United States, including compensation of civilians, and pay and rations of engineers of steamers engaged in the work, two hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

Extending triangulation, &c.

For extending the triangulation of the coast survey, so as to form a geodetic connection between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States, and assisting in the State surveys, including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, thirty-six thousand dollars.

Repairs, &c., of vessels.

For repairs and maintenance of the complement of vessels used in the coast survey, fifty thousand dollars.

Publication of observations.

For continuing the publication of the observations made in the progress of coast survey, including compensation for civilians engaged in the work, the publication to be made at the government printing office, ten thousand dollars.

Light-house establishment.
Keepers and assistants.

Light-house Establishment. — For salaries of eight hundred and ninety-three light-house keepers and light-beacon keepers, and their assistants, five hundred and thirty-five thousand eight hundred dollars.

Repairs.

For repairs and incidental expenses in refitting and improving light-houses, and buildings connected therewith, two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Supply of light-houses, &c.

For supplying the light-houses and beacon-lights on the Atlantic, Gulf, Lake, and Pacific coasts, with oil, wicks, glass chimneys, chamois-skins, spirits of wine, whiting, polishing-powder, towels, brushes, soap, paints, and other cleaning materials, and for expenses of repairing and keeping in repair illuminating apparatus and machinery, and of gauging, testing, transportation, delivery of oil and other supplies for light-houses, and other incidental necessary expenses, three hundred and sixty thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

Visiting lights, &c.

For expenses of visiting and inspecting lights and other aids to navigation, two thousand dollars.

Light-ships and vessels.

For seamen's wages, rations, repairs, salaries, supplies, and incidental expenses of twenty-two light-ships and seven relief light-vessels, two hundred and seventeen thousand seven hundred and thirty-two dollars and fifty cents.

Fog-signals.

For repairs and incidental expenses in renewing, refitting, and improving fog-signals and buildings connected therewith, fifty thousand dollars.

Buoys, beacons, &c.

For expenses of raising, cleaning, painting, repairing, renewing, and supplying losses of buoys, spindles, and day-beacons, and for chains, sinkers, and similar necessaries, three hundred thousand dollars.

Light-houses, beacons, and fog-signals.
Nash's island.

For Light-houses, Beacons, and Fog-signals. — For rebuilding the upper part of the light-house tower at Nash's island, coast of Maine, three thousand dollars.

Seguin island.

For rebuilding the upper part of the light-house tower at Seguin island, coast of Maine, five thousand dollars.

Cape Elizabeth.

For rebuilding the west light-house at Cape Elizabeth, coast of Maine, thirty thousand dollars.

Day-beacons.

For replacing day-beacons destroyed by the ice on the coast of Maine and Massachusetts, thirty thousand dollars.

Fog-signals at Cape Cod;

For a steam fog-signal at the Highlands, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, five thousand dollars.

For a steam fog-signal (to guide into a harbor of refuge) at Race point, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, five thousand dollars.

Atchafalaya river.

For a steam fog-signal at the mouth of the Atchafalaya river, Louisiana, fifteen thousand dollars.

Muscle-Bed beacon.

For placing a light on Muscle-Bed beacon, Narragansett bay, Rhode Island, three thousand dollars.

Conimicut light-house.

For new dwelling at Conimicut light-house, Narragansett bay, Rhode Island, fifteen thousand dollars: *Provided*, That upon the completion of said dwelling the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to

Site of old station to be sold.

sell, at public auction, after due notice, and either in one parcel or divided into lots, the land constituting the site of the old light-station at Nayat point.

Wharf, &c., at Pumham rock.

For wharf and boat-house at Pumham rock, Providence river, Rhode Island, one thousand two hundred dollars.

New London.

For a fog-signal at New London, Connecticut, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Race rock.

For completing the light-house at Race rock, Long Island sound, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Black-ledge

For a day-beacon at Black Ledge, entrance to New London, Connecticut. five thousand five hundred dollars.

Calves island, &c.

For protecting the foundations of the light-houses at Calves island, Brockway's beach, and Devil's wharf, Connecticut river, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Southwest Ledge.

For commencing a light-house on Southwest Ledge, entrance to New Haven harbor, Connecticut, fifty thousand dollars.

Stratford shoals.

For the construction of a light-house to take the place of the light-ship at Stratford shoals, Long Island sound, fifty thousand dollars.

Sandy Hook.

For protecting the site of east beacon and fog-signal at Sandy Hook, New York harbor, twenty thousand dollars; and the fog-bell authorized by act approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, to be placed at Fort Hamilton, New York harbor, may be placed at any point in the Narrows which the light-house board may select.

Light-house supply-depot, Staten island.

For cisterns, coping of exterior walls, and the completion of other works of improvement at the light-house supply-depot, Staten island, New York, five thousand dollars.

Cross Ledge shoal.

For commencing the construction of a light-house to replace the light-ship at Cross Ledge shoal, Delaware bay, fifty thousand dollars.

Bulk-Head shoal.

For commencing the construction of a light-house at Bulk-Head shoal, Delaware river, fifty thousand dollars.

Pea-Patch island.

For a light-house on or near the south end of Pea-Patch island, Delaware river, eight thousand dollars.

Craighill channel.

For completing the range-lights for Craighill channel, Chesapeake bay, twenty thousand dollars.

Love point.

For re-establishing the light at Love point, Chesapeake bay, ten thousand dollars.

Ship John shoal.

For commencing the construction of a light-house at Ship John shoal, Delaware bay, fifty thousand dollars.

Christiana.

For completing the buoy depot at Christiana, Delaware, ten thousand dollars.

Thomas's Point shoal.

For building a screw-pile light-house on Thomas's Point shoal, to take the place of the old light-house on Thomas's point, Maryland, twenty thousand dollars.

Potomac river.

For three day-beacons in the Potomac river, fifteen thousand dollars; and the light-house authorized at Shipping point may be placed at any point in the near vicinity that the light-house board may determine upon.

Dutch-Gap canal.

For building light-houses at Dutch-Gap canal, Virginia, fifteen thousand dollars.

Hatteras inlet.

For a screw-pile light-house to mark the entrance to the sounds of North Carolina by Hatteras inlet, eighteen thousand dollars.

Poyner's hill.

For commencing the construction of a first-order light-house at or near Poyner's hill, a point midway between Cape Henry and Body's island, North Carolina, fifty thousand dollars.

Morris island.

For commencing the rebuilding of the first-order sea-coast light on Morris island, South Carolina, destroyed during the war, sixty thousand dollars.

Hunting island.

For completing the sea-coast light at Hunting island, South Carolina, fifty thousand dollars.

Tybee.

For a screw-pile light-house to replace the light-ship at Tybee, Knoll river, Savannah, Georgia, eighteen thousand dollars.

Savannah.

Proviso.

For day-beacons in the river Savannah, Georgia, two thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the appropriation of last year for Oyster rock shall revert to the treasury.

Saint Augustine.

For completing the sea-coast light at Saint Augustine, Florida, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Alligator reef.

For completing the first-order sea-coast light-house at Alligator reef, Florida reefs, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Saint Andrew's bay.

For a screw-pile light-house at the entrance to Saint Andrew's bay, Florida, twenty-two thousand dollars.

Sand island.

For completing the Gulf coast light at Sand island, off Mobile harbor, Alabama, twenty thousand dollars.

Horn Island pass.

For a screw-pile light-house at Horn Island pass, Gulf of Mexico, twenty-two thousand dollars.

Head of the Passes, Mississippi river.

For protecting the light-house depot at the head of the Passes, river Mississippi, from the erosion of the shore, ten thousand dollars.

Timbalier island.

For completion of the Gulf coast iron light-house at Timbalier island, coast of Louisiana, fifty thousand dollars.

Southwest reef.

For repairs of the screw-pile light-house at Southwest reef, Louisiana, damaged by a hurricane, five thousand dollars.

Trinity shoal.

For completion of the first-order iron light-house at Trinity shoal, Gulf of Mexico, forty thousand dollars.

Matagorda island.

For completion of a coast-light at Matagorda island, Texas, twelve thousand dollars.

Thirty-mile point.

For a lake-coast light, at or near Thirty-Mile point, Lake Ontario, New York, thirty thousand dollars.

Ashtabula.

For rebuilding the light-house at Ashtabula, Ohio, three thousand four hundred dollars.

Pier-head lights on lakes.

For pier-head lights on the lakes, twenty thousand dollars.

Spectacle Reef.

For completion of Spectacle Reef light-house, Lake Huron, twenty thousand dollars.

Grosse point.

For completion of a second-order light-house at Grosse point, Lake Michigan, Illinois, fifteen thousand dollars.

L'Anse.

For a light-house at L'Anse, Lake Superior, ten thousand dollars.

Stannard's rock.

Portage Lake ship-canal.

For surveys, examinations to determine the practicability of building a light-house on Stannard's rock, Lake Superior, ten thousand dollars; and the light-house board may, in their discretion, expend for a light-house at the entrance to Portage Lake ship-canal the appropriation heretofore made for Eagle river, Lake Superior.

Isle Royal.

For a light-house on Isle Royal, Lake Superior, twenty thousand dollars.

Outer island.

For a lake-coast light on Outer island, Lake Superior, forty thousand dollars.

Poverty island.

For a light-house on Poverty island, Lake Michigan, eighteen thousand dollars.

Twin River point.

For a lake-coast light at Twin River point, Wisconsin, Lake Michigan, forty thousand dollars.

Marquette.

For a fog-signal at Marquette, Lake Superior, four thousand dollars.

Port Austin.

For building a light-house at Port Austin, Saginaw bay, ten thousand dollars.

Point Hueneme.

Former appropriation.

For a light-house at Point Hueneme, Santa Barbara channel, California, twenty-two thousand dollars; and the amount heretofore appropriated for a fog-signal at said point shall revert to the treasury.

Point San Pablo.

For completing the light-house at Point San Pablo, California, thirty thousand dollars; and the light-house may be built at Point San Pablo, or at such point in the near vicinity as the light-house board may select.

Columbia river.

For building a small light and fog-signal at the mouth of the Columbia river, Oregon, thirty thousand dollars.

New Dungeness.

For building a fog-signal at New Dungenness, Straits of Fuca, Washington Territory, eight thousand dollars.

Point-No-Point.

For a light-house at Point-No-Point, Puget sound, Washington Territory, or at such other point in Puget sound as the light-house board may elect, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Steam-tender in tenth district.

For building a steam-tender for engineers' constructions and repairs, and for inspection in the tenth district, Lakes Erie and Ontario and river Saint Lawrence, ninety thousand dollars.

Relief light-ship.

For building a relief light-ship for general service, thirty-five thousand dollars.

Point Montara.

For a steam fog-signal at or near Point Montara, coast of California, fifteen thousand dollars.

Humboldt bay.

Appropriations when available.

For a steam fog-signal at the entrance to Humboldt bay, California, ten thousand dollars; and the light-house appropriations made in this act for special objects shall be available from the date of this act

Public buildings under Treasury Department.

UNDER THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Rockland.

Public Buildings. — For completion of the building for the custom-house and post-office at Rockland, Maine, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Boston.

For alterations and repairs of the building for the custom-house at Boston, Massachusetts, thirty thousand dollars.

Fall River.

For purchase of site and construction of a building for the custom-house at Fall River, Massachusetts, two hundred thousand dollars.

New departments building.

For continuing the work on the new State, War and Navy Departments building, one million five hundred thousand dollars.

New York city.

For continuation of the building for the court-house and post-office at New York city, fencing, grading, sewers, and similar necessaries, one million nine hundred thousand dollars.

Albany.

Proviso.

For the purchase (in part) of a site for a building for purposes of the general government, at Albany, New York, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the corporation of the city of Albany, or the citizens thereof, make the purchase of the balance of the ground necessary for said site, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Philadelphia.

Proviso.

For purchase of site and to commence the erection of a building at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for a post-office and United States courts, one million five hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the aggregate cost of such site and building shall not exceed three million dollars.

Charleston.

For completion of the building for a custom-house at Charleston, South Carolina, including the sum of twenty-three thousand two hundred and twenty-six dollars and six cents for construction of and repair of wharves, one hundred and seventy-two thousand and eighty-one dollars and fifty-two cents.

Columbia.

For continuation of construction of the building for court-house and post-office at Columbia, South Carolina, one hundred thousand dollars.

New Orleans.

For completion of the building for the custom-house at New Orleans, Louisiana, one hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

Port Huron.

For purchase of the site and commencing construction of the building for the custom-house and post-office at Port Huron, Michigan, one hundred thousand dollars.

Cincinnati.

For purchase of site for the building for custom-house and post-office at Cincinnati, Ohio, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Knoxville.

For completion of the building for the custom-house at Knoxville, Tennessee, one hundred and sixty-six thousand seven hundred and forty-seven dollars.

Nashville.

For erection of building for use of custom-house, post-office, and court-house at Nashville, Tennessee, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Chicago.

For continuation of construction of the building for the custom-house and sub-treasury at Chicago, Illinois, eight hundred thousand dollars.

Chicago.

For the marine hospital at Chicago, Illinois, for engine, coal-house, laundry, machinery, water-works, engine, tanks, and similar necessaries, twenty-three thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars and forty-four cents

Omaha.

For completion of the building for the court-house and post-office at Omaha, Nebraska, seventy-one thousand dollars.

San Francisco.

For building for appraiser's stores, and other purposes, at San Francisco, California, four hundred and eight thousand dollars.

Portland, Oregon.

For completion of the building for the custom-house at Portland, Oregon, seventy-six thousand five hundred dollars.

Saint Louis.

Proviso.

For continuation of construction of the building for the custom-house, court-house, and post-office at Saint Louis, Missouri, one million dollars: *Provided*, That the total cost of the building and site shall not exceed four million dollars.

Raleigh.

For completion of a building for post-office and court-house in the city of Raleigh, North Carolina, one hundred thousand dollars.

Additional land in Boston for post-office.

No money to be expended until title is acquired, jurisdiction ceded, and the right to tax relinquished.

Land not to be purchased until, &c.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain by purchase, or to obtain by condemnation in the courts of the State of Massachusetts, the several lots or parcels of land lying easterly of the present site of the new post-office in Boston, and bounded by said site, Water street, Congress street and Milk street, upon the lines of said streets as they are now established or may hereafter be established by due process of law, and for repairing the injuries to the post-office building, caused by fire, and to extend the building over said site, eight hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no money appropriated for this purpose shall be used or expended in the purchase of the several lots or parcels of land for said site until a valid title thereto shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State of Massachusetts shall cede its jurisdiction over the same, and shall duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said site and the property of the United States that may be thereon during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall make no purchase of land under this provision until the city of Boston shall cause the triangular space between Congress, Pearl, Milk, and Water streets to be opened to the public and graded and paved at the expense of the city, and shall widen Milk and Water streets, where the buildings have been destroyed by fire, to a width of at least sixty feet.

Appropriations made immediately available.

And the sums hereby appropriated for the construction of public buildings under the Treasury Department, including the building for the new State, War, and Navy Departments, shall be available immediately upon the approval of this act.

New branch-mint building, San Francisco.

For machinery for the new branch-mint building, San Francisco, California, two hundred and fifty thousand five hundred dollars, including such part of the appropriation for the same object made for the present fiscal year as shall be expended prior to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

Mints of the United States.

Workmen and ordinary expenses.

For the mints of the United States.

For wages of workmen from April first to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, thirty-one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For ordinary expenses for same period, fifteen thousand dollars.

For wages of workmen for fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For ordinary expenses, repairs, and replacing machinery, oil, dies, acids, coal, wood, and other miscellaneous items for same period, fifty thousand dollars, to be available immediately upon the passage of this act.

For repairs and preservation of all the public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, two hundred thousand dollars.

Preservation of public buildings.

For the annual repairs and improvements of the Treasury building, Washington, District of Columbia, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Treasury building.

UNDER THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

War Department.

Armories and Arsenals. — Springfield armory, Springfield, Massachusetts: For repairs and preservation of grounds, buildings, and machinery, twenty thousand dollars; and for macadamizing the hill portion of Pearl street and curbing one side of its entire length, three thousand five hundred dollars; in all, twenty-three thousand five hundred dollars.

Armories and arsenals. Springfield.

Rock Island arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois: For a new wood-working and gun-carriage shop, two hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

Rock Island.

For the completion of new finishing shop for armory, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and for one set of subaltern officers' quarters, twenty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; in all, one hundred and seventy-three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For forges, foundery, chimneys, machinery, and shop-fixtures, for forge-shop, fifty thousand dollars.

For machinery and shop-fixtures for shop C, as laid down on the plan adopted by the War Department, fifteen thousand dollars.

For improvement of grounds, building of new roads, and care and preservation of the same, eight thousand dollars.

For paving the basements of shops B and C., as laid down in the plan adopted by the War Department, twenty-one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For a new guard-house, fire-engine house, and quartermaster's and commissary store-house, twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For machinery for transmitting power from the water-power to shops, eighteen thousand dollars.

For painting of buildings and fences, and for care and preservation of water-power and public buildings, ten thousand dollars.

Benicia arsenal, Benicia, California: For one set of officers' quarters, twenty-six thousand five hundred and seventy-one dollars; for repairing roads, building sewers and drains, four thousand eight hundred and seventy-six dollars; for grading grounds, seven thousand eight hundred and sixty-four dollars; for permanent repairs of post, machinery for shops, and fences, five thousand nine hundred and five dollars; for artesian well, four thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine dollars; in all fifty thousand and forty-five dollars.

Benicia.

For the construction of depot-buildings, including shops, offices, and commissary and quartermaster's store-rooms at San Antonio, Texas, one hundred thousand dollars.

San Antonio.

For necessary repairs and preservation of all other arsenals, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the same shall not be expended at one arsenal, but shall be distributed to the various arsenals, not herein named, as the same shall be in need of such preservation and repairs.

Repairs, &c., of other arsenals; not to be expended on one arsenal.

Buildings and Grounds in and around Washington. — Improvement and care of public grounds: For repair, care, and improvement of public buildings, grounds, and works in the District of Columbia, under the direction of the chief of engineers: Completing improvement of reservations, viz:

Buildings and grounds in and around Washington.

For monumental grounds, five thousand dollars;

For Smithsonian grounds, ten thousand dollars;

For Armory square, five thousand six hundred dollars.

For reservation between Third and Sixth streets, five thousand dollars.

For grounds south of the executive mansion, ten thousand dollars.

For improvement of Lincoln square, six thousand dollars.

For continuing improvement of Judiciary square, ten thousand dollars.

For improving reservations on various avenues, twenty thousand dollars.

For repairs of propagating-house, including its removal from Third street to monumental grounds, three thousand dollars.

For ordinary care and protection of Lafayette square, two thousand dollars.

For annual repairs of fences, two thousand dollars.

For manure and hauling same on public grounds, five thousand dollars.

For painting iron fences around the government reservations, four thousand dollars.

For purchase and repair of seats in the public grounds, one thousand dollars.

For hire of horses and carts, five thousand dollars.

For purchase and repair of tools, two thousand dollars.

For trees and tree-boxes, and for lime and whitewashing, five thousand dollars.

For flowers, flower-pots, mats, twine, and wire, one thousand dollars.

For removing snow and ice from pavements, one thousand dollars.

For purchase of young trees and plants for nursery, two thousand dollars.

For tree-markers and marking trees, one hundred dollars.

For purchase of cages and boxes for sparrows, five hundred dollars.

Abating nuisances, and expenses of the board of health of the District of Columbia.

For abating nuisances, one thousand dollars; and for the expenses of the board of health of the District of Columbia, thirty thousand dollars.

For inclosing, drainage, and for grading reservation numbered seventeen, five thousand dollars.

For reconstructing walks, and for water and drain pipes, and laying the same, in the Washington circle, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For constructing walks and fountain-bowl, and for purchase of trees and shrubs, for circle at intersection of Rhode Island and Vermont avenues, two thousand three hundred dollars.

Reservations.

For improving reservations on Massachusetts and New York avenues, and reservation lately occupied by the Northern Liberties' market, draining, water-pipes, and iron posts and chain, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For improving four triangular reservations on Pennsylvania avenue, east of the capitol, by inclosing, draining, and introducing water, and for trees and shrubs, and for setting out same, three thousand dollars.

For improving two reservations on Massachusetts and Rhode Island avenues, on east side of site selected for the Scott statue, seven thousand dollars.

For repairing fountain-bowls in various reservations, five hundred dollars.

Reimbursing the late corporation of Washington;

To reimburse the late corporation of Washington for work done around government reservations, one hundred and eighty-eight thousand two dollars and seventy-five cents.

board of public works.

To reimburse the board of public works for work done around government reservations not heretofore paid, one hundred and six thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars.

Streets and avenues.

To complete improvements of streets and avenues now in progress opposite and around government property, nine hundred and thirteen thousand four hundred and ninety-seven dollars and twenty-six cents

Payments to be made only upon vouchers, &c

Provided, That all payments made under this and the two preceding appropriations shall be made only upon vouchers, approved by the officer in charge of the public buildings and grounds of the District, after full examination and measurement of the said improvements, and the approval of the prices claimed therefor.

To reimburse the city of Washington for improvement of the avenues of said city, and for work done thereon not chargeable against owners of private property, nor included in appropriations heretofore made, one million dollars; and this appropriation shall be available on and after the passage of this act, and shall be subject to the draft of the board of public works, upon the certificate of the engineer in charge of public buildings and grounds as to the amount of work done and prices paid.

Reimbursement of Washington.

For lighting the capitol, executive mansion, and grounds:

Lighting capitol, &c.

For gas, forty-five thousand dollars.

For pay of lamp-lighters, gas-fitting, plumbing, lamps, posts, and repairs of all sorts, fifteen thousand dollars.

For fuel for propagating garden and watchmen's lodges, eight hundred dollars.

For annual repairs of the navy yard and upper bridge, seven thousand dollars.

Navy yard and upper bridge.

For annual repairs of the executive mansion, fifteen thousand dollars; for refurnishing same, ten thousand dollars; for fuel for same, five thousand dollars.

Executive mansion.

For care, protection, and continuing permanent improvement of greenhouse at executive mansion, ten thousand dollars.

For repairing and extending water-pipes, purchase of necessary apparatus to clean them, and for cleaning the spring supplying the capitol, executive mansion, War and Navy Departments, ten thousand dollars.

Washington aqueduct:

Washington aqueduct.

For finishing the wooden fence at the distributing reservoir, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For dwelling for gate-keeper, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For completing stone bridges, eight thousand six hundred dollars.

For completing the macadamizing of the conduit-road, sixteen thousand dollars.

For engineering, maintenance, and general repairs, fifteen thousand dollars.

Modification and repairs of building at corner of Seventeenth and F streets:

Building corner Seventeenth and F streets.

For cutting out windows in basement, and fitting fourteen cellar-rooms for office or file rooms, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For removing mastic from fronts on Seventeenth and F streets, cleaning face and pointing and flushing up joints of underlying brick wall, and painting and sanding same and other portions of each front, and of woodwork of rear and ends of the building, six thousand dollars.

For removing marble from basement from and including present upper course, and refacing with marble from present ground line up to present upper course of marble, and building marble steps to each of the front entrances, ten thousand dollars.

For renewing tin roof and painting same, repairs of steam-warming apparatus, and painting, whitewashing, and general renovation of interior of the building, five thousand dollars.

For contingencies, five hundred dollars.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

War Department.

Miscellaneous. — Signal-office: For observation and report of storms by telegraph and signals for the benefit of commerce and agriculture throughout the United States, two hundred and ninety-six thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars: *Provided*, That the chief signal officer may cause to be sold any surplus maps or publications of the signal-office, the money received therefor to be applied towards defraying the expenses of the signal service, an account of the same to be rendered in each annual report of the chief of the signal service.

Miscellaneous. Signal-office.

Surplus maps, &c., may be sold.

Collection and payment of bounty, &c., of colored soldiers and sailors.

For expenses of the War Department in the collection and payment of bounty, prize-money, and other legitimate claims of colored soldiers and sailors, fifty thousand dollars.

Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum.

For support of the Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum at Washington, District of Columbia, viz: Pay of medical officers and attendants; medicines, medical supplies, and rations; clothing; rent of hospital buildings; fuel and lights; repairs; and transportation, sixty thousand dollars.

State penitentiaries for military convicts.

For payment of costs and charges of State penitentiaries for the care, clothing, maintenance, and medical attendance of United States military convicts confined in them, sixty-five thousand dollars.

States for enrolling, &c., troops for defense of the United States.

Nebraska for Indian hostilities.

To indemnify the States for expenses incurred by them in enrolling, equipping, and transporting troops for the defense of the United States during the late insurrection, three hundred thousand dollars; ten thousand dollars of which, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be appropriated to reimburse the State of Nebraska for expenses incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to be paid by warrant in favor of the treasurer of said State.

Payment for horses, &c., lost in military service.

Census-takers of 1860.

To provide for the payment, under existing laws, for horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States, fifty thousand dollars. And the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to the census-takers of eighteen hundred and sixty, or their assigns, the sums set to their credit, now in the treasury of the United States, any provision of existing laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

Military telegraph from San Diego to Prescott and Tucson.

For the construction of a military telegraph from San Diego, California, via Fort Yuma and Maricopa Wells, to Prescott and Tucson, Arizona, fifty thousand three hundred and eleven dollars and eighty cents.

Survey of northern, &c., lakes, &c.

For continuation of the survey of the northern and northwestern lakes, determination of points in the interior of Michigan, and construction of maps, one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

Navy Department.

UNDER THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Navy-yards. Kittery.

Navy-yards. — For the navy-yard at Kittery, Maine: For repairs of all kinds, ninety-three thousand five hundred dollars.

Boston.

For the navy-yard at Boston, Massachusetts: For repairs of all kinds, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Brooklyn.

For the navy-yard at Brooklyn, New York: For repairs of all kinds, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Philadelphia.

For the navy-yard at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: For repairs of all kinds, forty thousand dollars.

League island.

For work at the naval station at League island, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and not less than fifty thousand dollars of this shall be expended in the removal of property and materials from the Philadelphia yard to League island.

Washington.

For the navy-yard at Washington, District of Columbia: For repairs of all kinds, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Norfolk.

For the navy-yard at Norfolk, Virginia: For repairs of all kinds, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Pensacola.

For the navy-yard at Pensacola, Florida: For repairs of all kinds, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Mare Island.

For the navy-yard at Mare island, California: For repairs of all kinds, ninety-seven thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars; for continuation of stone dry-dock, four hundred thousand dollars; for dredging, twenty thousand dollars; for continuation of rail-track, fifteen thousand dollars; for iron-plating shop, fifty thousand dollars; in all, five hundred and eighty-two thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

Naval stations. New London.

For naval station at New London, Connecticut: For repairs of all kinds, five thousand dollars.

Key West.

For naval station at Key West, Florida: For repairs of all kinds, five thousand dollars.

Magazine, &c., at Boston.

Improvements at Navy-yards under Direction of the Bureau of Ordnance. — For the magazine at Boston, Massachusetts, five hundred dollars.

Washington.

For the navy-yard, Washington, District of Columbia: For removal of the present, and establishment of a new magazine and ordnance buildings, one hundred thousand dollars.

Mare Island.

For the magazine at Mare island, California: For fitting up racks in new magazine, two thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars; for doors, locks, shutters, and lightning-rods for new magazine, four thousand dollars; for fence-inclosure of new magazine, one thousand six hundred dollars; for grading, graveling, and brick drains, two thousand five hundred and fifty-eight dollars; in all, ten thousand four hundred and thirty-three dollars.

UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Department of Agriculture.

For improvement of the grounds of the Department of Agriculture: For labor, twelve thousand dollars; for cast-iron labels for trees and shrubs, one thousand five hundred dollars; for tools, wagons, lawn-mowers, carts, and general repairs of the same, one thousand dollars; for boiler for heating-apparatus, three hundred dollars; for building furnaces and chimneys, two hundred and fifty dollars; for repairing fence on Fourteenth street, four hundred dollars; for repairing concrete roads and walks, seven hundred and fifty dollars; in all, sixteen thousand two hundred dollars.

Reform school of District of Columbia.
Officers, &c.

Reform School of District of Columbia. — For superintendent, one thousand five hundred dollars; two assistant superintendents, at seven hundred and fifty dollars each; matron, six hundred dollars; two teachers, at six hundred dollars each; physician, five hundred dollars; superintendent of work-shop, six hundred dollars; laborer, one hundred and forty-four dollars; seamstress, laundress, and servants, five hundred and forty dollars; fuel, clothing, and incidentals, two thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars; in all, nine thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

Steam-heating apparatus, repairs, &c.

To provide a steam-heating apparatus for the main and family building; plumbing, and painting brick walls of said building; introducing water and erecting a water-tank forty feet high, and means to force water into it, as a reservoir in case of fire; erecting an apparatus to manufacture gas for the use of the buildings; grading down the old Fort Lincoln, (the site selected for the school;) making a road in front of and around the buildings, and setting out ornamental trees, fifteen thousand dollars.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

State Department.

Boundary line between the United States and British possessions, from Lake of the Woods to Rocky mountains.
1872, ch. 62.
Ante, p. 43.

For expenses of the commission appointed under act approved March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, for the purpose of surveying and making the boundary between the territory of the United States and the possessions of Great Britain, from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky mountains, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; and this amount shall be available from the passage of this act.

Balance of appropriation for British claims commission may be applied to fulfil treaty stipulations.

Any unexpended balance of the appropriations made by the act approved December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, for the expenses that may be incurred under articles one to nine of the treaty with Great Britain, concluded May eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, with the approval of the

1872, ch. 3.
Ante, p. 24.
Post, pp. 870. 871.

President of the United States, to enable the President to fulfill the stipulations contained in the twentieth, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, and twenty-fifth articles of the said treaty in relation to the creation of commissioners, and proceedings before the same, and to the appointment of agents.

Lithograph press and materials.

For a lithographic press and necessary materials, not to exceed one thousand dollars, and for a lithographic pressman and laborers, not to exceed two thousand dollars; in all, three thousand dollars.

Henry Douglass.

That the compensation of Henry Douglass, employed under the doorkeeper of the House, be fixed at two dollars and fifty cents per diem, and a sum sufficient to pay the same until the next fiscal year is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Civil service.

To enable the President of the United States to perfect and put in force such rules regulating the civil service as may from time to time be adopted by him, there is hereby reappropriated any balance of the appropriation for the same object, for the current fiscal year remaining unexpended at the close of said fiscal year.

Amendment of 1868, ch. 273, § 1.
Vol. xv. p. 240.

That section one of an act entitled "An act to extend the laws of the United States relating to customs, commerce, and navigation over the territory ceded to the United States by Russia, to establish a collection-district therein, and for other purposes," approved July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, be so amended as to read as follows:

Customs, &c., of the United States extended to territory ceded to United States by Emperor of Russia.
1834, ch. 161, §§ 20, 21.
Vol. iv. p. 732.
Vol. xv. p. 539.

"That the laws of the United States relating to customs, commerce, and navigation, and sections twenty and twenty-one of "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with Indian tribes and to preserve peace on the frontiers," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, be, and the same are hereby, extended to and over all the mainland, islands, and waters of the territory ceded to the United States by the Emperor of Russia, by treaty concluded at Washington on the thirtieth day of March, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, so far as the same may be applicable thereto.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCXXVIII. — *An Act making Appropriations to supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for the Service of the Government for the fiscal Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and for other Purposes.*

Deficiency appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and for former years, and for other purposes, namely:

Senate.

SENATE.

For clerks to committees, pages, and so forth, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars; for compensation and mileage, seven thousand dollars; for folding documents and materials, four thousand five hundred dollars, and for furniture and repairs, six thousand dollars; in all, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars.

State Department.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Publishing laws.

For publishing the laws of the second session, forty-second Congress, for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-two, twenty-four thousand and fifty-six dollars.

Consuls at Havre and La Rochelle; to be paid from what appropriation.

For additional compensation to the consuls of the United States at Havre and La Rochelle, for extraordinary services during the late war in Europe, to be paid from the unexpended balance remaining to the credit of the appropriation for diplomatic and consular war expenses in London, Paris, Berlin, and Madrid, such sums as the Secretary of State may allow, with the approval of the President, not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars.

Stationery, &c.

For stationery, book-cases, seals, arms of the United States presses, flags, rent, freight, postage, and miscellaneous expenses, for the fiscal years eighteen hundred and seventy-two and eighteen hundred and seventy-three, sixty-five thousand dollars.

Disbursing clerk.

To pay the disbursing clerk of the Department of State additional compensation for disbursing moneys appropriated for the building now being erected for the use of the War, State, and Navy Departments, five hundred dollars per annum from the commencement of such duties until the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, a sufficient sum is hereby appropriated.

Mixed commission on American and British claims.

For expenses of the mixed commission on American and British claims, including salaries of the commissioner and agent, and expenses of the defense of the United States against claims presented before said commission, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, twenty-six thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Treasury Department.

Furniture, &c.

For furniture, carpets, desks, tables, chairs, shelving for file-rooms, boxes, repairs of furniture, cases, oil-cloths, matting, rugs, chair-covers, and cushions, repairs and laying of carpets, and other miscellaneous expenses, for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-three, ten thousand dollars.

Mint, branches, and assay-offices. Branch mint at Carson city;

Mint, Branches, and Assay-offices. — Branch mint at Carson city, Nevada:

For salary of coiner for fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-two, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen and adjusters for fiscal years eighteen hundred and seventy-two and eighteen hundred and seventy-three, sixteen thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses for fiscal years eighteen hundred and seventy-two and eighteen hundred and seventy-three, forty-four thousand dollars.

Charlotte.

Branch mint, Charlotte, North Carolina: For repairs, fixtures, apparatus, and chemicals, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, five hundred and six dollars and forty-two cents.

Mint.

. Mint at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: For wages of workmen for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, six thousand two hundred and seventy-seven dollars and seventy-four cents.

For the amount required to make good to the treasurer of the mint a loss in the redemption of forty-four million seven hundred and forty-seven thousand six hundred and five pieces of base coin, amounting to seven hundred and ninety-four thousand five hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eight cents, for the fiscal years ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, four thousand four hundred and eighty-one dollars and seventy-eight cents.

Assay-office, New York.

Assay-office at New York: For wages of workmen for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For salary of deputy treasurer for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, thirteen thousand dollars.

Assay-office, Boise city.

Assay-office at Boise city, Idaho: For amount due on construction of the assay-office for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, one hundred and thirty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents.

Internal revenue. Gaugers and storekeepers.

Internal Revenue. — For compensation and actual necessary traveling expenses of internal-revenue gaugers, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, nine hundred thousand dollars.

For compensation of internal-revenue storekeepers, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, six hundred thousand dollars.

Coast survey. Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

Coast Survey. — For survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, for the fiscal years ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two and eighteen hundred and seventy-three, sixty-one dollars and twenty-six cents.

Western coast.

For the survey of western coast, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, one thousand seven hundred and two dollars and eighty-three cents.

Extending triangulation, &c.

For extending the triangulation of the coast survey to form a geodetic connection between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, sixty-four dollars and sixty-six cents.

Pay, &c., of engineers.

For pay and rations of engineers employed in the coast survey, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, five thousand dollars.

Light-house establishment. Keepers.

Light-house Establishment. — To pay seventy-seven keepers of light-houses, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, forty-six thousand two hundred dollars.

Buoys.

To replace buoys already lost, and to meet emergencies that may arise, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

Territorial governments.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS.

Arizona;

Territory of Arizona. — For balance due Isham Reavis, late associate judge, on account of his salary from April first to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, as per certificate of first comptroller, for fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, four hundred and sixty-nine dollars and seventy-eight cents.

For legislative expenses for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, three thousand and fifty-four dollars.

Colorado;

Territory of Colorado. — For amount due to Edward McCook, governor, on account of his salary from April first to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, as per certificate of the first comptroller, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, one hundred and ninety-seven dollars and fifty-two cents.

For amount required to pay printing expenses for the ninth session of the legislature, convened January first, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, two thousand seven hundred and forty dollars and sixty-four cents.

Montana.

Territory of Montana. — For amount due First National Bank of Washington, District of Columbia, assignee of John P. Bruce, for printing, third session legislative assembly, for fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, one hundred and twenty-two dollars and fifty cents.

New Mexico;

Territory of New Mexico. — For per diem and mileage of members and officers of the legislative assembly convened December fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, nine hundred and fifty-nine dollars and eighty-five cents.

For rent of office, fuel, lights for secretary's office, for fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Utah;

Territory of Utah. — For current and contingent expenses of the Territory, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, two thousand five hundred dollars.

To pay the just expenses and emoluments of the marshal of the United States for the Territory of Utah incurred and earned in the service of process and performing other official duties pursuant to the decision of the supreme court of said Territory that it was the duty of said marshal to serve all process of said supreme and the district courts of said Territory, twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided*, That the accounts of said marshal shall be settled by the same officers and upon the same principles required by law in respect to his accounts as marshal of said courts when exercising jurisdiction as circuit and district courts of the United States.

Proviso.

Washington.

Territory of Washington. — For amount due Elisha P. Ferry, governor, for salary from June fifth to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, as per adjustment of account by first comptroller, for fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, two hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty eight cents.

For contingent expenses of secretary's office, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Treasury, miscellaneous.
Commissions to collectors.

Treasury — Miscellaneous. — To pay the commissions allowed by law and now due to collectors of customs acting as superintendents of lights, sixty thousand dollars.

Steam-heating.

For a new boiler and to complete the steam-heating apparatus of the Treasury Department building, nine thousand dollars.

Custom-house, Saint Paul..

For completion of the building for the custom-house at Saint Paul, Minnesota, thirty-four thousand nine hundred and forty-three dollars and fifty cents.

Accounts of disbursing officers of Freedmen's Bureau.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the accounts of disbursing officers and agents for expenditures of the Freedmen's Bureau already made under orders of superior officers, which will not involve any actual expenditure, a transfer on the books of the treasury of seventy-five thousand dollars is hereby authorized.

Designated depositaries.
1846, ch. 90.
Vol. ix. p. 59.

For compensation to designated depositaries under the fourth section of the act of August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, ten thousand dollars, for the fiscal years ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two and eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

War Department.

Office of quartermaster-general.

Office of the Quartermaster-General. — Contingent: For stationery, office-furniture, repairs, and so forth, for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-three, two thousand dollars.

Military establishment.
Quartermaster's department.

Military Establishment. — Quartermaster's department:

Regular supplies: For stoves for heating and cooking, fuel for officers, enlisted men, guards, hospitals, storehouses, and offices, forage for the horses, mules, and oxen of the quartermaster's department at the several posts and stations, and with the armies in the field, and for horses of the several regiments of cavalry and batteries of artillery and such companies of infantry and scouts as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officers' horses, including bedding for the animals, straw for soldiers' bedding, stationery, including blank books for the quartermaster's department, certificates of discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermaster's departments, and for the printing of division and department orders and reports, each item being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-two, three hundred and ten thousand dollars.

For stoves for heating and cooking, fuel for officers, enlisted men, guards, hospitals, storehouses, and offices, for fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-three; forage for the horses, mules and oxen of the quartermaster's department at the several posts and stations, and with the armies in the field, and for the horses of the several regiments of cavalry and batteries of artillery, such companies of infantry and scouts as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officers' horses, including bedding for the animals, straw for soldiers' bedding, stationery, including blank books for the quartermaster's department, certificates of discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermaster's departments, and for the printing of division and department orders and reports, each item being for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-three, five hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

Incidental expenses.

For incidental expenses, consisting of postage and telegrams or despatches received and sent on public business, extra pay to soldiers employed under the direction of the quartermaster's department in the erection of barracks, quarters, store-houses, and hospitals; in the construction of roads and other constant labor, for periods not less than ten days, including those employed as clerks at division and department head-quarters, and hospital-stewards on clerical duty; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier-posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers and to trains, where military escorts cannot be furnished, expenses of the interment of officers killed in action, or who die when on duty in the field or at posts on the frontier or other places, when ordered by the Secretary of War, and of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office-furniture; hire of labor in the quartermaster's department including the hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the army; compensation of clerks for officers of the quartermaster's department; compensation of forage and wagon masters; for the apprehension, securing, and delivering of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; and for the following expenditures, required for the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of light artillery, and such companies of infantry and scouts as may be mounted, viz: the purchase of travelling-forges, blacksmiths and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes and nails, iron and steel for shoeing; hire of veterinary surgeons; medicines for horses and mules; picket-ropes; and for shoeing the horses of the corps named; also, generally, the proper and authorized expenses for the movement and operations of the army not expressly assigned to any other department, for fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-two, two hundred thousand dollars.

For incidental expenses, as above set forth, for fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-three, one hundred thousand dollars.

Transportation of the army.

Army transportation.

For transportation of the army, including the baggage of the troops, when moving either by land or water; of clothing, camp, and garrison equipage, from the depots at Philadelphia and Jeffersonville to the several posts and army depots, and from these depots to the troops in the field; of horse-equipments and of subsistence stores from the places of purchase and from the places of delivery, under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require them to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small-arms, from the founderies and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots; freights, wharfage, tolls, and ferriages; the purchase and hire of horses, mules, oxen, and harness, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, and drays, and of ships and other sea-going vessels, and of boats required for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments; the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, the Atlantic, and the Pacific; for procuring water at such posts as from their situation require that it be brought from a distance; and for cleaning roads, and for removing obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers, to the extent which may be required for the actual operations of troops in the field, for fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-two, six hundred thousand dollars.

For transportation of the army, including the items as above set forth, for fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-three, five hundred thousand dollars.

Barracks and quarters.

Barracks and quarters: For rent or hire of quarters for troops, and for officers on military duty; of store-houses for safe-keeping of military stores; of offices; of grounds for camps and cantonments, and for temporary frontier stations; for construction and repair of temporary huts, of stables and other military buildings at established posts, and for repairs of buildings occupied by the army, for fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-three, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Clothing and equipage.

Clothing and equipage: For purchase and manufacture of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and for preserving and repacking stock of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and materials on hand at the Schuylkill arsenal and other depots, for fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-three, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

Pay department.

Pay Department. — General expenses of paymaster-general's office:

Paymaster-general's office.

Postage.

For postage on letters and packages, and telegrams received and sent by officers of the army on public business; the additional compensation of judge-advocates, recorders, members, and witnesses, while on court-martial service, and the traveling expenses of paymasters' clerks, for fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-two, six thousand dollars.

For postage on letters and packages received and sent by officers of the army on public service; cost of telegrams; compensation of citizen witnesses attending upon courts-martial, military commissions, courts of inquiry, and traveling expenses of paymasters' clerks, for fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-three, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Mileage.

Mileage, paymaster-general's office: For allowances made to officers of the army for transportation of themselves and their baggage when traveling on duty without troops, escort, or supplies, for fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-three, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Public buildings.

Officer in charge of, to have what rank, pay, &c.

To enable the Secretary of War to pay certain indebtedness incurred by the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds in the city of Washington during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, in furnishing the executive mansion, one thousand four hundred and ninety-five dollars and thirty-six cents; and the officer in charge of the public buildings and grounds shall have the rank, pay, and emolument of a colonel.

W. H. Shirley.

To enable the Secretary of War to pay W. H. Shirley, for additional clerical services, heretofore employed by him in the investigation and settlement of accounts for abandoned and captured property, one thousand dollars.

Signal service.

Observation and report of storms.

Signal Service. — Observation and report of storms: For expenses of the manufacture, purchase, or repair of meteorological and other necessary instruments for telegraphing reports; for expenses of storm-signals, announcing the probable approach and force of storms; for instrument-shelters; for hire, furniture, and expenses of offices maintained for public use, in cities or posts receiving reports; for maps, bulletins, and so forth, to be displayed in chambers of commerce and boards of trade rooms, and for distribution to agricultural, scientific, and other associations ; for books and stationery ; and for incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, for the fiscal year of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, eighty-eight thousand dollars.

Medical and hospital department.

Medical and Hospital Department. — To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the accounts of disbursing officers for expenditures already made in pursuance of law, which will not involve any actual expenditure, a transfer on the books of the treasury of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars is hereby authorized.

To pay bills for medical attendance and medicines furnished by citizens to officers and men on detached service, such bills not having been presented until after the close of the fiscal year, eight thousand dollars.

State penitentiaries.

For payment of costs and charges of State penitentiaries for the care, clothing, maintenance, and medical attendance of United States military convicts confined in them, five thousand dollars.

Marine corps.

Marine Corps. — For a deficiency in the appropriation for clothing for the marine corps, ten thousand dollars.

For a deficiency in the appropriation for contingencies in the marine corps, ten thousand dollars.

Interior Department.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Clerks, &c.

For clerks, copyists, messengers, and laborers in the office of the secretary, eight thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

Contingent expenses: For expenses of packing and distributing official documents, for fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, two thousand dollars.

Maps for statistical atlas of United States.

For the expense of preparing, engraving, and printing fifty maps for the statistical atlas of the United States, based on the results of the ninth census, to be compiled by Francis A. Walker, and to be published in an edition of three thousand copies, thirty thousand dollars.

Francis A. Walker.

For compensation of Francis A. Walker, late commissioner of Indian affairs, for extra services and labor performed by him while such commissioner, in finishing the report of the census, fifteen hundred dollars.

Public lands.
Surveyor-general.
Idaho;

Public Lands. — For office of surveyor-general of Idaho, for fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, ten dollars and eighty-seven cents.

Oregon;

For office of surveyor-general of Oregon: For clerks in his office, for fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, one hundred and sixty-one dollars and ninety-one cents.

Washington Territory;

Surveyor-general of Washington Territory: For clerks in his office, for fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, sixty-eight dollars and ninety-four cents.

California.

For surveyor-general of California: For rent of office, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, for fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, four hundred and eighty dollars and four cents.

Recorder of land-titles in Missouri.

For recorder of land-titles in Missouri, for fiscal years ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, one thousand dollars.

Surveying public lands in Nevada;

For surveying the public lands in Nevada, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per mile for standard, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, four hundred and seventy-eight dollars and eighty-eight cents.

Montana;

For surveying the public lands in Montana, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per mile for standard, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, one thousand and eight dollars and fifty-eight cents.

Oregon.

For surveying the public lands in Oregon, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per mile for standard, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, seven hundred and ninety-eight dollars and sixty-seven cents.

Surveying public lands in Wyoming;

For surveying the public lands in Wyoming, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per mile for standard, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, one hundred and forty-six dollars and forty-eight cents.

Nebraska:

For surveying the public lands in Nebraska, at rates not exceeding ten dollars per mile for standard, seven dollars for township, and six dollars for section lines, one hundred and thirty dollars and nine cents.

Kansas.

For surveying the public lands in Kansas, at rates not exceeding ten dollars per mile for standard, seven dollars for township and six dollars for section lines, six hundred and ninety-two dollars and five cents.

Eastern boundary of Nevada.

For surveying the eastern boundary of Nevada, two hundred dollars.

Survey of public lands in Idaho.

For surveying the public lands in Idaho, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per mile for standard, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, one thousand and thirteen dollars and eight cents. The foregoing for surveys of public lands are for deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal years eighteen hundred and seventy-one, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and eighteen hundred and seventy-three

Appropriations are for what deficiencies.

Penitentiary in Wyoming Territory.

For the building for the penitentiary in Wyoming Territory, being amount of deficiency in the proceeds of internal revenue set apart for this purpose, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, thirteen thousand one hundred and ninety-six dollars and seventy-seven cents.

EXTENSION OF CAPITOL GROUNDS.

Extension of capitol grounds.

Purchase of certain land in Washington.
1872, ch. 140, §§ 6–11.
Ante, pp. 83, 84.

Squares six hundred and eighty-seven and six hundred & eighty-eight. — To enable the Secretary of the Interior to purchase from the owners thereof all the remaining real estate and improvements thereon in square numbered six hundred and eighty-eight, in the city of Washington, necessary to be taken to complete the purchase of said square, and of square numbered six hundred and eighty-seven, in said city, authorized by sections six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and for other purposes," approved May eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, the sum of two hundred and eighty-four thousand one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and fifteen cents is hereby appropriated: *Provided*, That such real estate and improvements shall be purchased at the prices fixed in the report of the commissioners appointed by the supreme court of the District of Columbia to appraise the value of such property, made to said court on the twelfth day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and confirmed by said court on the sixteenth day of October, in said year: *Provided further*, that the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to sell at public auction such materials in the buildings in said squares, numbered six hundred and eighty-seven and six hundred and eighty-eight, as are not necessary for the public works in this District; and from the proceeds of such sales shall be paid, by the Secretary of the Interior, all actual and necessary charges for advertising, auctioneer's fees, extra clerical labor, services of commissioners for appraising the property aforesaid, and such other expenses as may have been incident to, and occasioned by, the appraisement and purchase of the real estate and improvements in the squares hereinbefore named, and the sales of the materials in the buildings thereon; the remainder of such proceeds, after payment of all such charges and expenses, to be applied to the improvement and extension of the capitol grounds.

Prices.

Certain materials in the buildings may be sold at public auction.

Proceeds of sales, how to be applied.

Elevator in Senate wing of capitol.

For an elevator in the Senate wing of the capitol, ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the architect of the capitol extension

Expenses of examination of titles, &c.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to defray the expenses incurred in executing the provisions of the eighth section of the act approved June twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one," being for the examination of titles, surveys, plats, and appraisement, forming the basis of the purchase by the United States of squares numbered six hundred and eighty-seven and six hundred and eighty-eight, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, the sum of seven thousand dollars, or so much thereof as is necessary, is hereby appropriated.

Miscellaneous.
Zebulon B. Sturges.

Miscellaneous. — To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay Zebulon B. Sturges, assistant secretary to sign patents of public lands for the President, for the months of June, July, August, and September, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, five hundred dollars.

Alexander Lynch.

To pay Alexander Lynch for services rendered by him as clerk of the select committee to inquire into matters connected with the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Credit Mobilier, appointed pursuant to House resolution of January sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, four hundred dollars.

John G. Merritt.

To pay John G. Merritt for services as messenger of the Senate from July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, to July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, as authorized by resolution of the Senate passed June tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, fourteen hundred and forty dollars.

John W. Wright.
Thomas Lewis.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay John W. Wright for rent of building, under lease dated May twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars; to enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay John W. Wright for buildings, under lease dated June second, eighteen hundred and seventy, two thousand six hundred dollars; and to pay John W. Wright and Thomas Lewis for rent of buildings, under lease dated June second, eighteen hundred and seventy, one thousand five hundred dollars, making the total sum of seventeen thousand six hundred dollars.

Temporary clerk in pension-office.

To enable the commissioner of pensions to employ certain temporary clerks in his office for the remainder of the current fiscal year, twelve thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine dollars.

Wagon-road to Red Lake branch of agency for Chippewas.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the construction of a wagon-road, by which supplies may be transported from a point on the Northern Pacific railway, in the State of Minnesota, known as Red Lake Crossing, to the Red Lake branch of the agency for the Chippewa Indians of the Mississippi, five thousand dollars.

Indian bureau.
Portion of proceeds of sale of Osage Indian lands to be transferred to pay for lands bought by the Osages from the Cherokees, and placed to credit of Cherokees.
1870, ch. 296, § 12.
Vol. xvi. p. 362.
1872, ch. 310.
Ante, p. 228.

Indian Bureau. — That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to transfer from the proceeds of sale of the Osage Indian lands in Kansas, made in accordance with the twelfth section of the act of Congress approved July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, the sum of one million six hundred and fifty thousand six hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay for lands purchased by the Osages from the Cherokees, and to place the same on the books of his Department to the credit of the Cherokee Indians, the same shall bear interest at the rate of five per cent., in accordance with the act of Congress approved June fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, entitled "An act to confirm to the Great and Little Osage Indians a reservation in the Indian Territory," and the acts of Congress and treaties therein mentioned and referred to, whenever the amount to be so transferred shall be certified to the said Secretary of the Treasury by the Secretary of the Interior. *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as

1873, ch. 138, § 4.
Ante, p. 462.

in any manner changing the provisions of section four of the act "making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and for other purposes."

Interest to Osage Indians.

For this amount, to be paid to the Osage Indians, being interest at five per centum per annum, in accordance with section twelve of the act approved July fifteenth eighteen hundred and seventy, upon the net avails of Osage trust and diminished reserve lands sold by the United States prior to November first, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, one hundred and five thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars and seventy-one cents.

Sioux Indians
1872, ch. 233.
Ante, p. 182.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary to make up deficiency in the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, for the subsistence and support of "Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux in the State of Nebraska, and Poncas in the great Sioux reservation, and families of Santee Dakota Sioux, who have taken homesteads at or near Flandreau, in Dakota Territory," three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Indian service in California, Utah, Nevada, Dakota, and Montana.

For the following amounts, or so much thereof as may be necessary to meet deficiencies in the appropriations for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three: For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in California, ten thousand dollars; in Utah, ten thousand dollars; in Nevada, ten thousand dollars; in Dakota, five thousand dollars; and in Montana, five thousand dollars; amounting, in all, to forty thousand dollars.

Menomonees.

For fulfilling treaty with the Menomonee tribe of Indians, being an amount erroneously carried to the surplus fund, for fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, seven thousand four hundred and eighty-nine dollars.

Purchase of land from Mississippi bands of Chippewas

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be required, for the purchase from the Mississippi bands of Chippewa Indians one township of land in the White Earth reservation in Minnesota, for the use and benefit of the Pembina band of Chippewas, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Pembina band of Chippewas.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to aid and assist the Chippewas of the Pembina band in establishing themselves upon the White Earth reservation in Minnesota, ten thousand dollars.

Apache Indians;

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to meet the deficiency in the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, to subsist and properly care for the Apache Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, who have been, or may be, collected on reservations in New Mexico and Arizona: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be expended only in behalf of those Indians who go and remain upon said reservations, and refrain from hostilities, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

only for those on reservations, and who refrain from hostilities

Stockbridge, &c., Indians.

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to transfer from the proceeds of sales of public lands, one hundred and seventy-four thousand five hundred and forty-eight dollars and eighty-three cents to the credit of the appropriation, "Fulfilling treaty with Stockbridges — proceeds of land," the aforesaid sum having been received from the sale of the Stockbridge and Munsee Indian lands, and having been erroneously covered into the treasury as receipts from sales of public lands.

Expenses of Indian hostilities in Montana.

To enable the Secretary of War, according to the act upon that subject passed at the present session of Congress, to pay for expenses incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities in the Territory of Montana in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, to the persons entitled thereto, the claims reported upon by General James A. Hardie, under the provisions of section ten of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government, and for other purposes, for the year ending June the thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy," approved July

1870, ch. 292, § 10.
Vol. xvi. p. 310.

fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy; and for that purpose there is hereby appropriated, from any money in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five hundred and thirteen thousand three hundred and forty-three dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Subsistence, &c., of Arickare, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the subsistence, civilization, and care of the Arickare, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians, at Fort Berthold agency, Dakota, to make up deficiency in the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, seventy-six thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous.

Introduction of shad.

Miscellaneous. — For introduction of shad into the rivers and lakes of the United States, to be expended under the United States commissioner of fish and fisheries, ten thousand dollars.

Folding documents.

For a deficiency in the appropriation for folding documents in the House of Representatives, eight thousand dollars.

Rives and Bailey.

To pay Rives and Bailey for reporting and the publication of the debates and proceedings of the forty-second Congress, forty-two thousand dollars.

Public printing.

For the public printing, fifty thousand dollars.

S. Wolf.

To reimburse S. Wolf, recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, for certain books of record and indexes purchased by him for the use of his office in the years eighteen hundred and seventy-one and eighteen hundred and seventy-two, one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

W. H. Powell.

To pay the last installment due W. H. Powell for picture illustrative of Perry's victory, nine hundred and five dollars.

International Prison Reform Congress.

To pay for five hundred copies of the proceedings of the International Prison Reform Congress which assembled in London in July, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, for the use of the commissioner of the United States at said congress, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Congressional cemetery.

For repair and improvement of the congressional cemetery, to be expended under the direction of and on vouchers to be approved by the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds of the District of Columbia, two thousand dollars.

Board of health.

To enable the board of health of the District of Columbia to perform the duties imposed upon them by law, thirty-nine thousand three hundred dollars.

Columbia Hospital for Women.

For completion of the building known as the Columbia Hospital for Women: For a steam-heating apparatus, for remodeling the upper stories in order to have more rooms, and to ventilate the building properly, fifteen thousand dollars.

Purchase of city-hall building in Washington.

Appraisers.

Purchase-money, how to be applied.

Land for new building.

Proviso.

For the purchase by the United States of the interest of the District of Columbia in the present city-hall building in Washington, now used solely for government purposes, such sum as may be determined by three impartial appraisers to be selected by the Secretary of the Interior, not exceeding seventy-five thousand dollars, the same to be applied by said District only for the erection of a suitable building for the District offices; and the governor and board of public works are authorized, if they deem it advisable for that purpose, to make arrangements to secure sufficient land fronting on Pennsylvania and Louisiana avenues, between Seventh and Ninth streets: *Provided*, That the government of the United States shall not be liable for any expenditures for said land, or for the purchase-money therefor, or for the buildings to be erected thereon; and no land, or the use thereof, is hereby granted for the purpose of erecting any building thereon, for such building.

Purchase and distribution of seeds.

For purchase and distribution of valuable seeds, being so much of the appropriation for the Department of Agriculture, for fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, erroneously carried to the surplus fund, two thousand one hundred and eighty dollars and ninety-two cents.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Department of Justice.

Courts, jurors, witnesses, prisoners, and prosecution of crime

For defraying expenses of the Supreme Court and circuit and district courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia, and also for jurors and witnesses, and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and prosecuting offenses committed against the United States, and for the safe-keeping of prisoners, for fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, three hundred thousand dollars.

Judges.

For salaries of United States district judges, for fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, one thousand six hundred and ninety-three dollars and eighty-seven cents.

For associate justices of the Supreme Court, for fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, four thousand dollars.

Rent.

For rent of the fifth story of the building occupied by the Department of Justice from January first to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, two thousand dollars.

Rooms.

For fitting up rooms twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, and connecting hall, in above building, and furnishing the same, one thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Pay of certain members of Congress from Mississippi.

To enable the sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives to pay the members of the forty-first Congress from the State of Mississippi for the time embraced in the period between the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and the thirtieth day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, a sufficient sum is hereby appropriated.

Representative from the first district of Ohio.

To enable the clerk of the House to pay the representative from the first district of Ohio, as provided in House resolution of February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, his compensation from the eleventh day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, to December second, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, the sum of one thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight dollars and thirty-three cents, to be added to the contingent fund of the House.

Pay of certain members of Congress from Georgia.

To enable the sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives to pay to each representative in the forty-first Congress from the State of Georgia such sum as shall make his pay equal to that received by P. M. B. Young as a representative in said Congress.

Bearer of contesting electoral vote of Louisiana.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the bearer of the contesting electoral vote of the State of Louisiana, the sum of six hundred and thirty-eight dollars is hereby appropriated out of the appropriation heretofore made to pay the regular messengers.

Sergeant-at-arms of the House.

To reimburse the sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives for sundry payments made by him for contingent expenses of the House on vouchers approved by the committee on accounts of said House, three thousand four hundred and sixty dollars and forty-five cents.

Building at Evansville, Indiana, for custom-house, &c.

For the purchase of site, and to commence the construction of a brick building at Evansville, Indiana, to be used as a custom-house, court-house, post-office, and for other government offices, one hundred thousand dollars.

Ante, p. 411.
Land in Indianapolis, adjoining court-house.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase a part of a lot of ground in Indianapolis, Indiana, east of and adjoining the ground on which the court-house and post-office is situated, the sum of thirty thousand dollars be, and is hereby, appropriated.

Pension-office. Salaries.

For salary of deputy commissioner of pensions, two thousand five hundred dollars; for salary of medical referee, two thousand five hundred dollars; for additional compensation of four surgeons, now receiving one thousand two hundred dollars per annum, to be one thousand eight hundred dollars per annum, two thousand four hundred dollars; making, in all, seven thousand four hundred dollars, the same to be immediately available.

Balance of appropriation for payments to States for amounts due for enrolling, &c., troops, &c., reappropriated.
1861, ch. 21.
Vol. xii. p. 276.
1872, ch. 172.
Ante, p. 129.

Sec. 2. That the unexpended balance of the appropriation of one million dollars for payment of any balance due, or to be found due, during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, to any State for costs, charges, and expenses, contemplated and provided for in and by the act approved July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, being an act entitled "An act to indemnify certain States for expenses incurred by them in enrolling, equipping, and transporting troops for the defense of the United States during the war of the late rebellion," is hereby reappropriated for the service of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

Topographer, &c., of Post-office Department.
1872, ch. 335.
Ante, pp. 283, 284.
William M. Ireland.
J. M. McGrew.

Sec. 3. That a sum sufficient to pay the amounts due respectively to the topographer, and to the assistant carpenter of the Post-office Department, and the superintendent of the post-office building, under the provisions of the "act to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes relating to the Post-office Department," approved June eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, is hereby appropriated; and to pay William M. Ireland and J. M. McGrew for preparing regulations and instructions for the use of the Post-office Department under the new postal code, the sum of one thousand dollars each is hereby appropriated.

Registered package-envelopes.

To supply deficiency in the appropriation for registered package-envelopes for the Post-office Department for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, eleven thousand and fifty-three dollars and two cents.

Salaries of postmasters.

For balance on salaries of postmasters for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, one hundred and eighty-four thousand dollars.

Post-office at Charleston, S. C.

To enable the Postmaster-General to pay the expenses incurred in eighteen hundred and sixty-six in fitting up the post-office at Charleston, South Carolina, one thousand four hundred and thirty dollars and five cents.

Postage-stamps for certain offices and departments for the year ending June 30, 1874.

Sec. 4. That the following amounts, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby appropriated for the following-named officers and departments for purchase of postage-stamps for use during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four:

Special stamps or stamped envelopes for official mail-matter for the executive departments;
to be sold at what price.

For executive office, six hundred dollars; for Department of State eighty-three thousand dollars; for Post-office Department, eight hundred thousand dollars; for Treasury Department, five hundred and four thousand dollars; for Navy Department, thirty-eight thousand dollars; for Interior Department, two hundred and twenty thousand dollars; for Agricultural Department, fifty-two thousand dollars; for Department of Justice, fifteen thousand dollars; for War Department, one hundred and fifty-three thousand dollars; for offices of the clerk of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Senate, and the sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives, one hundred dollars each; making, in all, one million eight hundred and sixty-five thousand and nine hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the Postmaster-General shall cause to be prepared a special stamp or stamped envelope, to be used only for official mail-matter, for each of the executive departments; and said stamps and stamped envelopes shall be supplied by the proper officer of said departments to all persons under its direction requiring the same for official use; and all appropriations for postage heretofore made shall no longer be available for said purpose; and all said stamps, and stamped envelopes shall be sold or furnished to said several departments or clerks only at the price for which stamps and stamped envelopes of like value are sold at the several post-offices.

Charles H. W. Meehan.

For one month's salary of the late Charles H. W. Meehan, assistant librarian, for the month of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, to be paid to Mary M. Meehan, his widow, two hundred and ten dollars and sixty cents.

Sec. 5. That there shall be appointed an assistant treasurer of the United States, to be located in the city of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio; and one to be located in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois; and such assistant treasurers shall be appointed in like manner, for like time, and be subject to all the provisions of law to which the other assistant treasurers of the United States are subject.

Assistant treasurers of the United States to be appointed at Cincinnati and Chicago;

Sec. 6. That there shall be prepared within the custom-house of the city of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, and within the custom-house to be erected in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, suitable and convenient rooms for the use of the assistant treasurers herein authorized, and sufficient and secure fire-proof vaults and safes for the safe-keeping of the public moneys collected and deposited with them; and the said assistant treasurers shall have the custody and care of said rooms, vaults, and safes, respectively, and of such other rooms, vaults, and safes as may be temporarily assigned to them, or either of them, by the Secretary of the Treasury, and of the public moneys deposited therein; and they shall perform all the duties required to be performed by other United States assistant treasurers in reference to the receipt, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of such moneys: *Provided*, That the rooms, vaults, and safes now used by the United States designated depositaries at Cincinnati, Ohio, and Chicago, Illinois, shall be set apart for the purposes named in this section, as far and as long as they may be applicable and convenient.

suitable rooms to be prepared for them;

their powers and duties.

Proviso.

Sec. 7. That upon the appointment and qualification of said assistant treasurers, the Secretary of the Treasury shall revoke the designations as depositories of the United States of the surveyor of customs at Cincinnati and the collector of customs at Chicago, and shall direct the transfer of all the books, accounts, vouchers, property, and public moneys in the offices of the said depositories to the offices of the said assistant treasurers, respectively.

Designation as depositories of, &c., at Cincinnati and Chicago to be revoked, when, &c.

Sec. 8. That the assistant treasurers authorized by this act to be appointed shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars each per annum, to be paid quarter-yearly at the treasury of the United States, which shall be in full for all their services; and a sufficient amount to pay said salary until June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, is hereby appropriated.

Pay of such assistant treasurers established.

Sec. 9. That the assistant treasurers herein provided for, may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, appoint the same number of clerks and messengers in their respective offices, and at the same compensation as is now provided by law for the offices of the United States depositaries at Cincinnati and Chicago, respectively; and all unexpended balances of moneys heretofore appropriated, or that may hereafter be appropriated, for the payment of the clerks and messengers appointed in the offices of the assistant treasurers created by this act.

Such assistant treasurers may appoint clerks and messengers

Sec. 10. That there shall be appropriated and paid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand dollars, to be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in such repairs and additions as may be necessary to put in good condition, for immediate use, the offices, rooms, vaults, and safes herein mentioned, or such others as may be temporarily assigned to the assistant treasurer at Chicago, Illinois, and in the purchase of any necessary additional furniture and fixtures, and in defraying any other incidental expenses necessary to carry this act into effect.

Preparation of rooms, vaults, &c., for assistant treasurer at Chicago.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCXXIX. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury

Army appropriation for year

ending June 30, 1874.

not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four:

Commanding general's office.

For expenses of the commanding general's office, five thousand dollars.

Recruiting, &c.

For expenses of recruiting and transportation of recruits, one hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars.

Adjutant-general's department.

For contingent expenses of the adjutant-general's department, at the headquarters of military divisions and departments, five thousand dollars.

Signal-service.

For the expenses of the signal-service of the army, purchase, equipment, and repair of field electric telegraphs and signal equipments, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

Pay of army and allowances to officers.

For pay of the army and for allowances to officers of the army for transportation of themselves and their baggage when travelling on duty without troops, escorts, or supplies, and for compensation of witnesses while on court-martial service; for travelling expenses of paymasters' clerks; for payment of postage on letters and packages, and cost of telegrams received and sent by officers of the army on public business, twelve million three hundred thousand dollars.

Subsistence.

For subsistence of regular troops, engineers, and Indian scouts, two million five hundred thousand dollars.

Quartermaster's department.

For regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, to wit: For the regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, consisting of stoves for heating and cooking, of fuel for officers, enlisted men, guards, hospitals, store-houses, and offices; of forage in kind for the horses mules, and oxen of the quartermaster's department at the several posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of artillery, and such companies of infantry and scouts as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officers' horses, including bedding for the animals, of straw for soldiers' bedding; and of stationery, including blank books, for the quartermaster's department, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermaster's departments, and for printing of division and department orders and reports, four million five hundred thousand dollars.

Incidental expenses of quartermaster's department.

1819, ch. 45.
Vol. iii. p. 488.
1854, ch. 247, § 6.
Vol. x. p. 576.

1838, ch. 162, § 10.
Vol. v p. 257.

For incidental expenses, viz: For postage and telegrams or dispatches; extra pay to soldiers employed, under the direction of the quartermaster's department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, store-houses, and hospitals, in the construction of roads, and other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under the acts of March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, including those employed as clerks at division and department headquarters; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field, of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers, and to trains where military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of officers killed in action, or who die when on duty in the field, or at post on the frontiers, or at posts and other places, when ordered by the Secretary of War, and of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office-furniture: hire of laborers in the quartermaster's department, including the hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the army: compensation of clerks to officers of the quartermaster's department: compensation of forage and wagon masters authorized by the act of July fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.: for the apprehension of deserters and the expense incident to their pursuit: and for the following expenditures required for the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of light artillery, and such companies of infantry and scouts as may be mounted, namely: the purchase of travelling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes and nails, iron and steel for shoeing, hire of veterinary surgeons, medicines for horses and mules, picket-ropes, and for shoeing the horses of the corps named; also, generally, the proper and authorized expenses for the movement and operations of an army not expressly assigned to any other department, one million three hundred thousand dollars.

Horses for cavalry, artillery, and Indian scouts.

For purchase of horses for the cavalry and artillery, and for Indian scouts, and for such infantry as may be mounted, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Transportation.

For transportation of the army, including baggage of the troops when moving either by land or water; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage from the depots of Philadelphia and Jeffersonville to the several posts and army depots, and from those depots to the troops in the field; of horse-equipments and of subsistence stores from the places of purchase, and from the places of delivery under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require them to be sent; of ordnance, ordnances stores, and small-arms from the founderies and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots; freights, wharfage, tolls and ferriages; the purchase and hire of horses, mules, oxen, and harness, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, and drays, and of ships and other sea-going vessels, and boats required for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts, hire of teamsters, transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments; the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific; for procuring water at such posts as, from their situation, require it to be brought from a distance; and for clearing roads and removing obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers to the extent which may be required for the actual operations of the troops in the field, four million five hundred thousand dollars.

Public transports.

Water.

Clearing obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers.

Hire, &c., of quarters, huts, repairs, &c.

For hire of quarters for officers on military duty, hire of quarters for troops, of store-houses for the safe-keeping of military stores, offices, and of grounds for camps and for summer cantonments, and for temporary frontier stations; for the construction of temporary huts and stables; and for repairing public buildings at established posts, and for establishing two new posts between the Missouri river and Fort Ellis, one million seven hundred thousand dollars.

Hospitals.

For construction and repairs of hospitals, one hundred thousand dollars.

Clothing and camp equipage.

For purchase and manufacture of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and for preserving and repacking stock of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and materials on hand at the Schuylkill arsenal and other depots, one million five hundred and twenty-three thousand five hundred and eight dollars and eighty-one cents: *Provided*, That when the new uniform is distributed to the troops, the clothing of the old style no longer to be issued, incapable of alteration, shall be sold by the Secretary of War at public auction after due public notice by advertisement; and the gross proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the treasury.

When new uniform is distributed, clothing of the old style to be sold at auction, &c.

National military cemeteries.

For establishing and maintaining national military cemeteries, two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the headstones required by an act entitled "An act to establish and protect national cemeteries," approved February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, shall be of durable stone, and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set; and the contract for supplying the same shall be awarded by the Secretary of War, after sixty days' advertisement in ten newspapers of general circulation, to some responsible person or persons whose samples and bids shall in the greatest measure, combine the elements of durability, decency, and cheapness; and the sum of one million dollars is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of War shall first determine for the various cemeteries the size and model for such headstones, and the standards of quality and color of the stone to be used, and bids shall be made and decided with reference thereto; and contracts may be made for separate quantities of such headstones; and

Headstones to be of what material, design, and weight.

1867, ch. 61.
Vol. xiv. p. 399
1872, ch. 368.
Ante, p. 345.

Contract for supplying, how to be awarded.

Secretary of War to determine size, model &c.

the contracts made under this act shall provide for furnishing and setting all the said headstones, and shall not, in the aggregate, exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

Army contingencies.

For army contingencies, namely: such expenses as are not provided for by other estimates, embracing all branches of the military service, one hundred thousand dollars.

Medical and hospital supplies, &c.

Chief medical purveyor to supervise their purchase, &c.

For purchase of medical and hospital supplies, pay of private physicians employed in emergencies, hire of hospital attendants, expenses of purveying-depots, of medical examining boards, and incidental expenses of the medical department, two hundred thousand dollars; and the chief medical purveyor of the army shall have, under the direction of the surgeon-general, supervision of the purchase and distribution of all hospital and medical supplies.

Army medical museum.

For the army medical museum and medical and other necessary works for the library of the surgeon-general's office, ten thousand dollars.

Engineer depot at Willett's point.

For engineer depot at Willett's point, New York, viz: Remodelling portions of bridge equipage, and for current expenses of the depot, purchase of engineering material for use in instruction of engineer battalion, and purchase and repair of instruments for general service of the corps of engineers, nine thousand dollars.

Trials with torpedoes.

For trials with torpedoes for harbor and land defence, and to instruct the engineer troops in their practical construction and application, ten thousand dollars.

Ordnance service.

For the ordnance service required to defray the current expenses at the arsenals; of receiving stores and issuing arms and other ordnance supplies; of police and office duties; of rents, tolls, fuel, and lights; of stationery and office furniture; of tools and instruments for use; of public animals, forage, and vehicles; incidental expenses of the ordnance service, including those attending practical trials and tests of ordnance, small-arms, and other ordnance supplies, two hundred thousand dollars.

Metallic ammunition.

For manufacturing metallic ammunition for small-arms, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Ordnance stores in arsenals.

For overhauling, preserving, and cleaning new ordnance stores on hand in the arsenals, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Sea-coast cannon.

For purchase and manufacture of ordnance stores, to fill requisition of troops, and for sea-coast cannon, and for carriages for the same, two hundred thousand dollars.

For alterations of the carriages now in use in sea-coast forts, one hundred thousand dollars.

For repairing ordnance and ordnance stores in the hands of troops, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Gatling guns.

To enable the Secretary of War to provide Gatling guns, of light calibre, for the use of the army, sixty thousand dollars.

Projectiles for heavy guns.

Exchange of powder.

For the purchase of projectiles for heavy guns, fifty thousand dollars. And the Secretary of War is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to exchange the unserviceable and unsuitable powder on hand for new powder.

Clothing and equipage.

For preservation of clothing and equipage from moth and mildew, two hundred thousand dollars, which shall be available for immediate use.

Equipments.

For infantry, cavalry, and artillery equipments, consisting of knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, and great-coat straps, sixty thousand dollars.

Tests of Gatling guns of large calibre, and of systems of heavy rifled ordnance.

For experiments and tests of two Gatling guns of large calibre for flank defence of fortifications, five thousand dollars, and of the systems of heavy rifled ordnance recommended for trial by the board convened under act of June sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and, in the discretion of the Secretary, of any other systems for utilizing or improving the cast-iron guns now in the service, fifty thousand dollars in addition to any unexpended balance of appropriations made for the present fiscal year.

Manufacture of arms.

For manufacture of arms at the national armory, one hundred thousand dollars.

For improved machinery and instruments for testing American iron and steel, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Machinery, &c., for testing American iron and steel.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCXXX. — *An Act making Appropriations for the naval Service for the Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and for other Purposes.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the naval service of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and for other purposes:

Navy appropriation for year ending June 30, 1874.

For pay of commissioned and warrant officers at sea, (including sea-pay and rations of officers detailed or appointed as naval storekeepers abroad,) on shore, on special service, and of those on the retired list and unemployed, and for mileage and transportation of officers travelling under orders, and for pay of the petty-officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, and boys, including men of the engineer's force, and for the coast-survey service eight thousand five hundred men, at an average pay of three hundred dollars each per annum, six million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided,* That no officer on the retired list of the navy shall be employed on active duty except in time of war: *And provided,* That those officers on the retired list, and those hereafter retired, who were, or who may be, retired after forty years' service, or on attaining the age of sixty-two years, in conformity with section one of the act of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and its amendments, dated June twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or those who were or may be retired from incapacity resulting from long and faithful service, from wounds or injuries received in the line of duty, from sickness or exposure therein, shall, after the passage of this act, be entitled to seventy-five per centum of the present sea-pay of the grade or rank which they held at the time of their retirement. The rear-admirals provided for in the act of June fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, shall be considered as having been retired as rear-admirals.

Pay of officers and seamen, mileage, transportation, &c.

Retired officers not to be employed on active duty except, &c.

Pay of certain officers on the retired list.

1861, ch. 1, § 1.
Vol. xii. p. 329.
1864, ch. 152.
Vol. xiii. p. 183.
1865, ch. 6, § 3.
Vol. xiii. p. 420.

1872, ch. 307.
Ante, p. 223.

For contingent expenses of the Navy Department, one hundred thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

Bureau of Navigation. — For foreign and local pilotage and towage of ships of war, fifty thousand dollars.

Bureau of navigation.

Pilotage and towage.

For services and materials in correcting compasses on board ship, and for adjusting and testing compasses on shore, three thousand dollars.

Correcting, &c., compasses.

For nautical and astronomical instruments, nautical books, maps, charts, and sailing directions, and repairs of nautical instruments for ships of war, ten thousand dollars.

Nautical instruments, books, charts, &c.

For books for libraries for ships of war, three thousand dollars.

For navy signals and apparatus, namely, signal-lights, lanterns and rockets, including running lights, drawings, and engravings for signal-books, six thousand dollars.

Navy signals, &c.

For compass-fittings, including binnacles, tripods, and other appendages of ships' compasses, five thousand dollars.

Compass-fittings.

For logs and other appliances for measuring the ship's way, leads and other appliances for sounding, three thousand dollars.

Logs, &c.

For lanterns and lamps, and their appendages, for general use on board ship, including those for the cabin, ward-room, and steerage, for the holds and spirit-room, for decks and quartermaster's use, six thousand dollars.

Lanterns, &c.

For bunting and other materials for flags, and making and repairing flags of all kinds, five thousand five hundred dollars.

Bunting and flags.

For oil for ships of war other than that used for the engineer department; candles when used as a substitute for oil in binnacles and running-

Oil.

lights; for chimneys and wicks; and soap used in navigation department, thirty-five thousand dollars.

Stationery.

For stationery for commanders and navigators of vessels of war, four thousand dollars.

Musical instruments.

For musical instruments, and music for vessels of war, one thousand dollars.

Signal communication.

For steering signals and indicators, and for speaking-tubes and gongs, for signal communication on board vessels of war, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Civil establishment.

Civil establishment: For pay of writers and laborers, and for purposes incidental to the support of the civil establishment under this bureau at the several navy-yards, twelve thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For contingent expenses of the bureau of navigation: Freight and transportation of navigation materials; instruments, books, and stores; postage and telegraphing; advertising for proposals; packing-boxes and materials; blank books, forms, and stationery at navigation offices, six thousand dollars.

Charts.

For drawing, engraving, and printing and photo-lithographing charts, electrotyping and correcting old plates, preparing and publishing sailing directions, and other hydrographic information, twenty thousand dollars.

Surveys in the Pacific.

For surveying in the Pacific, fifty thousand dollars.

For making charts, including those of the Pacific coast, thirty thousand dollars.

Fuel, &c.

For fuel, lights, and office furniture; care of building and other labor; purchase of books for library, drawing materials, and other stationery; postage, freight, and other contingent expenses, seven thousand dollars.

Rent.

For rent and repair of building, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

Naval observatory.

For expenses of naval observatory, namely:

For pay of one clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For three assistant observers, at one thousand five hundred dollars each.

For wages of one instrument-maker, one messenger, three watchmen, and one porter; for keeping grounds in order and repairs to buildings; for fuel, light, and office furniture; and for stationery, purchase of books for library, chemicals for batteries, postage, and freight, and all other contingent expenses, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For transcribing astronomical observations upon sheets for publication, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Tower for new refracting telescope.

For completing tower and dome for the new refracting telescope, five thousand dollars.

Catalogue of zone-stars.

For computations for catalogue of zone-stars observed by the United States naval astronomical expedition to the southern hemisphere, in eighteen hundred and fifty, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and eighteen hundred and fifty-two, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For switch-board for telegraphic apparatus, six hundred dollars.

Refracting telescope.

For payment of second instalment for the great refracting-telescope now in the course of construction, ten thousand dollars.

Nautical almanac.

For expenses of Nautical Almanac:

For pay of computers and clerk for compiling and preparing for publication the American Ephemeris and the Nautical Almanac, twenty thousand dollars.

Elements of new planets.

For continuance of work on new planets discovered by American astronomers, three thousand dollars.

Rent, &c.

For rent, fuel, labor, stationery, boxes, expresses, and miscellaneous items, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Bureau of ordnance.

Fuel and labor.

Bureau of Ordnance. — For fuel and materials necessary in carrying on the mechanical branches of the ordnance department at the navy-yards and stations, one hundred thousand dollars.

For labor at all the navy-yards, three hundred thousand dollars.

For repairs to ordnance buildings, magazines, gun-parks, machinery, and other necessaries of the like character, forty-seven thousand six hundred and one dollars.

For miscellaneous items, six thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

Experiments.

For experiments in ordnance, forty thousand dollars.

Torpedo-corps.

For the torpedo-corps: For the purchase and manufacture of gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, and gun-cotton, twelve thousand dollars.

For purchase and manufacture of electrical machines, galvanic batteries, and insulated wire, twenty-four thousand dollars.

For purchase of copper, iron, wood, and other materials necessary for the manufacture of torpedoes, and for work on the same, twenty-seven thousand dollars.

Torpedo-boats.

For construction of torpedo-boats, purchase of coffer-work or hulks, and contingent expenses, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For repairs to buildings and wharves, four thousand seven hundred dollars.

Proviso.

For labor, including one chemist at two thousand dollars, pyrotechnist electrician, one foreman machinist at one thousand five hundred and sixty-five dollars, and two clerks at one thousand seven hundred dollars each, twenty-one thousand and sixty-five dollars: *Provided*, That the funds herein appropriated for the torpedo-corps shall only be used in the establishment and maintenance of torpedoes to be operated for offensive or defensive use against an enemy in naval warfare.

Civil establishment.

Civil establishment: For pay of superintendents and the civil establishment of the several navy-yards under this bureau, fifteen thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the ordnance service of the navy, one thousand dollars.

Bureau of equipment and recruiting.

Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.—For equipment of vessels: For coal for steamers' use, including expenses of transportation; storage, labor, hemp, wire, and other materials for the manufacture of rope; hides, cordage, canvas, leather; iron for manufacture of cables, anchors, and galleys; condensing and boat-detaching apparatus; cables, anchors, furniture, hose, bake-ovens, and cooking-stoves, life-rafts, heating-apparatus for receiving-ships; and for the payment of labor in equipping vessels, and manufacture of articles in the navy-yards, pertaining to this bureau, one million five hundred thousand dollars.

Civil establishment at navy-yard at Kittery;

Civil establishment at the navy-yard, Kittery, Maine: For clerk in equipment office, one thousand four hundred dollars; for store-clerk, one thousand one hundred dollars; for time-clerk, nine hundred dollars; in all, three thousand four hundred dollars.

Charlestown;

At the navy-yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts: For superintendent of rope-walk, one thousand nine hundred dollars; clerk to same, one thousand two hundred dollars; clerk in equipment office, one thousand five hundred dollars; for store-clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; time-clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, seven thousand dollars.

Washington;

At the navy-yard, Washington, District of Columbia: For clerk in equipment office, one thousand five hundred dollars; and for one store and one time clerk, one at one thousand four hundred dollars and one at one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, four thousand one hundred dollars.

Philadelphia;

At the navy-yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: For clerk in equipment office, one thousand four hundred dollars; for one store and one time clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; in all, three thousand eight hundred dollars.

Brooklyn.

At the navy-yard Brooklyn, New York: For clerk in equipment office, one thousand five hundred dollars; and for one store and one time clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; in all, three thousand nine hundred dollars.

Civil establishment at navy-yard at Norfolk;

At the navy-yard, Norfolk, Virginia: For clerk in equipment office, one thousand four hundred dollars; for store-clerk, one thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars; and for time-clerk, nine hundred dollars; in all, three thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Pensacola;

At the navy-yard, Pensacola, Florida: For equipment-office clerk, one thousand three hundred dollars.

Mare island.

At the navy-yard, Mare island, California: For clerk in equipment office, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars; for store-clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, three thousand and seventy-five dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For contingent expenses of the bureau of equipment and recruiting, namely: For freight and transportation of stores, transportation of enlisted men, mileage to honorably discharged men, printing, advertising, expenses of auction-sales, telegraphing, stationery, apprehension of deserters, assistance to vessels in distress, and good-conduct badges for enlisted men, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Bureau of yards and docks.
Civil establishment at navy-yard at Kittery;

Bureau of Yards and Docks. — For civil establishment at the navy-yard, Kittery, Maine: For draughtsman and clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; for gate-keeper and detective, one thousand dollars; and for messenger at commandant's office, six hundred dollars; making in all, four thousand four hundred dollars.

For establishing gas-works and piping to light the Kittery navy-yard, twenty thousand dollars.

Charlestown;

At the navy-yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts: For assistant to civil engineer, one thousand five hundred dollars; for draughtsman and clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; for writer to commandant, one thousand dollars; for gate-keeper and detective, one thousand dollars; and for messenger to commandant's office, six hundred dollars; in all, six thousand nine hundred dollars.

Brooklyn;

At the navy-yard, Brooklyn, New York: For assistant to civil engineer, one thousand five hundred dollars; for draughtsman and clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; for writer to commandant, one thousand dollars; for gate-keeper and detective, one thousand dollars; for mail-carrier, nine hundred dollars; and for messenger for commandant's office, six hundred dollars; in all, seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

Philadelphia;

At the navy-yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: For draughtsman and clerk to civil engineer, one thousand four hundred dollars each; for gate-keeper and detective, one thousand dollars; and for messenger for the commandant's office, six hundred dollars; in all, four thousand four hundred dollars.

Washington;

At the navy-yard, Washington, District of Columbia: For draughtsman and clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; for gate-keeper and detective, one thousand dollars; for mail-messenger, one thousand dollars; and for messenger for commandant's office, six hundred dollars; in all, five thousand four hundred dollars.

Norfolk;

At the navy-yard, Norfolk, Virginia: For draughtsman and clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; for gate-keeper and detective, one thousand dollars; and for messenger for commandant's office, six hundred dollars; in all, four thousand four hundred dollars.

For the construction of gas-works and piping at the Norfolk navy-yard, Portsmouth, Virginia, ten thousand dollars.

Pensacola;

At the navy-yard, Pensacola, Florida: For superintendent of yard improvements, two thousand dollars; for gate-keeper and detective, one thousand dollars; for messenger for the office of the commandant, six hundred dollars; in all, three thousand six hundred dollars.

Mare island.

At the navy-yard, Mare island, California: For assistant to civil engineer and draughtsman, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for clerk to civil engineer, one thousand five hundred dollars; for gate-keeper and detective, one thousand dollars; and for messenger for commandant's office, seven hundred and fifty dollars; in all, five thousand and fifty dollars.

Naval station at League island.

At the naval station, League island, Pennsylvania: For draughtsman and clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; in all, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

Naval asylum.

At the naval asylum, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: For superintendent, six hundred dollars; steward, four hundred and eighty dollars; matron, three hundred and sixty dollars; cook, two hundred and forty dollars; assistant cook, one hundred and sixty-eight dollars; chief laundress, one hundred and ninety-two dollars; three laundresses, at one hundred and sixty-eight dollars each; eight scrubbers and waiters, at one hundred and sixty-eight dollars each; six laborers, at two hundred and forty dollars each; stable-keeper and drivers, three hundred and sixty dollars; masters-at-arms, four hundred and eighty dollars; corporal, three hundred dollars; barber, three hundred and sixty dollars; for furniture, and repairs of the same, one thousand dollars; house-cleaning and white-washing, eight hundred dollars; furnaces, grates, and ranges, six hundred dollars; gas and water-rent, one thousand four hundred dollars; repairs of all kinds, five thousand dollars; improvement of cemetery, two thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; and for support of beneficiaries, forty thousand dollars; in all, fifty-eight thousand four hundred and seventy-eight dollars; which sum shall be paid out of the income from the naval pension fund.

General expenses

For general maintenance of yards and docks, viz: For general expenses of the bureau of yards and docks; Freight and transportation of materials and stores; printing, stationery, and advertising, including the commandant's office; books, models, maps, and drawings; purchase and repair of fire-engines; machinery and patent-rights to use the same; repairs on steam-engines and attendance on the same; purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses, and driving teams, carts, and timber-wheels for use in the navy-yards, and tools and repairs of same; postage and telegrams; furniture for government houses and offices in the navy-yards; coal and other fuel; candles, oil, and gas; cleaning and clearing up yards, and care of buildings; attendance on fires; lights; fire-engines and apparatus; incidental labor at navy-yards; water-tax, and for toll and ferriages; pay of the watchmen in the navy-yards; and for flags, awnings, and packing-boxes, and for contingent expenses of yards and docks, not exceeding forty thousand dollars, nine hundred thousand dollars.

Bureau of medicine and surgery. Surgeons' necessaries.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. — For support of the medical department for surgeons' necessaries for vessels in commission, navy-yards, naval stations, marine corps, and coast survey, forty thousand dollars.

Repairs of laboratory, hospitals, &c.

For necessary repairs of naval laboratory, hospitals, and appendages, including roads, wharves, cemeteries, out-houses, steam-heating apparatus, side-walks, fences, gardens, and farms, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Civil establishment at hospital at Chelsea;

For pay of the civil establishment under this bureau: At the hospital at Chelsea, Massachusetts, seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-two dollars.

New York;

At the hospital, New York, eleven thousand three hundred and thirty-two dollars.

Philadelphia;

At the hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, six thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars.

Washington;

At the hospital, Washington, District of Columbia, four thousand nine hundred and twenty-six dollars.

Annapolis.

At the hospital, Annapolis, Maryland, four thousand five hundred and twelve dollars.

Civil establishment at hospital at Norfolk; At the hospital, Norfolk, Virginia, five thousand four hundred and six dollars.

Pensacola; At the hospital, Pensacola, Florida, five thousand and ninety-four dollars.

Mare Island; At the hospital Mare island, California, eight thousand eight hundred and seventy-two dollars.

Yokohama, Japan; At the hospital at Yokohama, Japan, two thousand four hundred and seventy-eight dollars.

at naval laboratory, New York; At the naval laboratory, New York, six thousand four hundred dollars.

at navy-yard at Charlestown; At the navy-yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts, one thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

New York; At the navy-yard, New York, one thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

Philadelphia; At the navy-yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, one thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

Washington; At the navy-yard, Washington, District of Columbia, one thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

Norfolk; At the navy-yard, Norfolk, Virginia, one thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

at naval academy; At the naval academy, Annapolis, Maryland, one thousand two hundred and forty-two dollars.

naval station at Mound city; At the naval station, Mound city, Illinois, one thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

Kittery. At the navy-yard, Kittery, Maine, one thousand two hundred and ninety dollars.

Contingent expenses. For contingent expenses of the bureau, freight on medical stores, transportation of insane patients to the government hospital, advertising, telegraphing, purchase of books, expenses attending the naval medical board of examiners, purchase and repair of wagons, harness, purchase and feed of horses, cows, trees, garden-tools and seeds, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Bureau of provisions and clothing. Provisions. *Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.* — For provisions for the officers, seamen, and marines, one million five hundred and forty-seven thousand and six hundred dollars.

Water. For purchase of water for ships, forty thousand dollars.

Civil establishment at navy-yard at For pay of the civil establishment at the several navy-yards under this bureau:

Boston; At the navy-yard, Boston, Massachusetts: Two writers, one to paymaster and one to inspector of provisions and clothing, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents each; in all, two thousand and thirty-four dollars and fifty cents.

Brooklyn; At the navy-yard, Brooklyn, New York: Two writers to paymasters, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents each; assistant to inspector of provisions and clothing, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight dollars; writer to inspector of provisions and clothing, one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents; assistant superintendent of mills, nine hundred and thirty-nine dollars; in all, five thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents.

Philadelphia; At the navy-yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: One writer to paymaster, one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents; one writer to inspector of provisions and clothing, one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents; in all, two thousand and thirty-four dollars and fifty cents.

Washington; At the navy-yard, Washington, District of Columbia: One writer to paymaster, one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents.

Norfolk. At the navy-yard, Norfolk, Virginia: One writer to paymaster, one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents.

Civil establishment at navy-yard at Mare island.

At the navy-yard, Mare island, California: One writer to paymaster, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents; one writer to inspector of provisions and clothing, one thousand two hundred and ninety-five dollars and fifty cents; in all, two thousand three hundred and twelve dollars and seventy-five cents.

Contingent expenses.

For contingent expenses: For freight and transportation to foreign and home stations; candles; fuel; interior alterations and fixtures in inspection buildings; tools, and repairing same at eight inspections; special watchmen in eight inspections; books and blanks; stationery; telegrams; postages and express charges; tolls, ferriages, and car tickets; ice; and incidental labor not chargeable to other appropriations, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Bureau of construction and repair.

Bureau of Construction and Repair. — For the construction of eight steam vessels of war, three million two hundred thousand dollars; this appropriation to be available from the passage of this act.

Preservation of vessels, &c.;

For preservation of vessels on the stocks and in ordinary; purchase of materials and stores of all kinds; labor in navy-yards and on foreign stations; preservation of materials; purchase of tools; wear, tear, and repair of vessels afloat, and general maintenance of the navy; incidental expenses, advertising, and foreign postages, three million five hundred thousand dollars.

of timber lands.

For protection of timber lands, five thousand dollars.

Civil establishment at navy-yard at Kittery;

Civil establishment at the navy-yard, Kittery, Maine: For draughtsman, one thousand four hundred dollars; clerk of store-houses, one thousand five hundred dollars; inspector of timber, clerk to naval constructor, time-clerk, and superintendent of floating-dock, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; in all, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

Charlestown;

At the navy-yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts: For draughtsman to naval constructor, one thousand four hundred dollars; clerk to naval constructor, inspector of timber, time-clerk, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; clerk of store-houses, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, seven thousand one hundred dollars.

Brooklyn;

At the navy-yard, Brooklyn, New York: For draughtsman to naval constructor, one thousand four hundred dollars; clerk to naval constructor, inspector of timber, and time-clerk, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; and clerk of store-houses, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, seven thousand one hundred dollars.

Philadelphia;

At the navy-yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: For draughtsman to naval constructor, one thousand four hundred dollars; clerk of store-houses, one thousand two hundred dollars; inspector of timber, clerk to naval constructor, time-clerk, and superintendent of floating-dock, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; in all, eight thousand seven hundred dollars.

Washington;

At the navy-yard, Washington, District of Columbia: For draughtsman to naval constructor, one thousand four hundred dollars; clerk to naval constructor and clerk of store-houses, inspector of timber and time-clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; in all, six thousand two hundred dollars.

Norfolk;

At the navy-yard, Norfolk, Virginia: For draughtsman to naval constructor and clerk of store-houses, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; time-clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, four thousand dollars.

Pensacola;

At the navy-yard, Pensacola, Florida: For clerk of store-houses, one thousand four hundred dollars.

Mare island.

At the navy-yard, Mare island, California: For draughtsman to naval constructor, one thousand four hundred dollars; inspector of timber, clerk of store-houses, clerk to naval constructor, superintendent of floating-dock, and time-clerk, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; in all, eight thousand nine hundred dollars.

Bureau of steam-engineering.

Bureau of Steam-Engineering. — For repairs and preservation of machinery and boilers on naval vessels, one million dollars.

Repairs, &c., of machinery.

For fitting, repair, and preservation of yard machinery and tools, fifty thousand dollars.

Labor and materials.

For labor in navy-yards and stations, not before included, and incidental expenses, one hundred thousand dollars.

For purchase and preservation of oils, coal, iron, and all materials and stores, four hundred thousand dollars.

Engines and boilers for certain vessels.

For completing five pairs of compound engines and accompanying boilers for the third-rate vessels Marion, Vandalia, Swatara, Quinnebaug, and Galena, and other vessels, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Civil establishment at navy-yard at Portsmouth;

Civil establishment at the navy-yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: For draughtsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; clerk to chief engineer and store-clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; and time-clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, five thousand six hundred dollars.

Charlestown;

At the navy-yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts: For draughtsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; clerk to chief engineer and store-clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; and time-clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, five thousand six hundred dollars.

Brooklyn;

At the navy-yard, Brooklyn, New York: For draughtsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; clerk to chief engineer and store-clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; and time-clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, five thousand six hundred dollars.

Philadelphia;

At the navy-yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: For draughtsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; clerk to chief engineer and store-clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; and time-clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, five thousand six hundred dollars.

Washington;

At the navy-yard, Washington, District of Columbia: For draughtsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; clerk to chief engineer and store-clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; and time-clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, five thousand six hundred dollars.

Norfolk;

At the navy-yard, Norfolk, Virginia: For draughtsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; clerk to chief engineer and store-clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; and time-clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, five thousand six hundred dollars.

Pensacola;

At the navy-yard, Pensacola, Florida: For clerk of store-houses, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Mare island.

At the navy-yard, Mare island, California: For draughtsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; clerk to chief engineer and store-clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars each; and time-clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, five thousand six hundred dollars.

Naval academy.

Pay of professors, assistants, teachers, &c.

Naval Academy. — For pay of professors and others: One professor of mathematics, two thousand five hundred dollars; four professors, namely, of mathematics, (assistant,) of French, of chemistry, and of ethics and English studies, at two thousand two hundred dollars each; twelve assistant professors, namely, four of French, one of Spanish, three of ethics and English studies, one of mathematics, one of astronomy, and two of drawing, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; sword-master, at one thousand two hundred dollars, and two assistants, at one thousand dollars each; boxing-master and gymnast, one thousand two hundred dollars; assistant librarian, one thousand four hundred dollars, three clerks to superintendent, one at one thousand two hundred dollars, one at one thousand dollars, and one at eight hundred dollars; clerk to commandant of midshipmen and clerk to paymaster, at one thousand dollars each; apothecary, seven hundred and fifty dollars; commissary, two hundred and eighty-eight dollars; messenger to superintendent, six hundred dollars; cook, three hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifty cents; armorer, five hundred and twenty-nine dollars and fifty cents; quarter-gunner, four hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents; gunner's mate, four hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty cents; cockswain, four hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty cents; three seamen, in departments of seamanship, at three hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty cents each; band-master, five hundred and twenty-eight dollars; eighteen first-class musicians, at three hundred and forty-eight dollars each; seven second-class musicians, at three hundred dollars each; two drummers and one fifer, (first-class,) at three hundred and forty-eight dollars each; in all, fifty-eight thousand five hundred and seventy-six dollars.

For pay of watchmen and others, thirty thousand six hundred and fifty-nine dollars and fifty cents.

For pay of mechanics and others, seventeen thousand four hundred and sixty-one dollars and ninety cents.

Pay of watchmen, mechanics, and laborers.

For pay of employees in the department of steam-enginery, for machinists, boiler-makers, and others, eight thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For repairs and improvements of public buildings, and for repairing the wall inclosing the grounds of the academy, fourteen thousand dollars.

Public buildings.

For contingent expenses, sixty-four thousand dollars.

That from and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, the term of the classes in the naval academy at Annapolis shall be six years, instead of four, as now provided by law, and this provision shall first apply to the class entering the academy in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and to all subsequent classes.

Term of classes at naval academy to be six years.

Provision to first apply to what class.

Hereafter the course of instruction for cadet-engineers shall include two years of service in naval sea-steamers in addition to the period at the naval academy now provided by law: *Provided*, That engineer officers graduated at the naval academy shall take precedence with all other officers with whom they have relative rank, according to the actual length of service in the navy. Chief engineers having the same rank as medical and pay directors and inspectors shall, when at sea, have the same pay; that naval officers subject to examination before promotion to a grade limited in number by law shall not be entitled to examination in such a sense as to give increase of pay until designated by the Secretary of the Navy to fill vacancies in the higher grade; and officers eligible for promotion to a grade not limited in number shall not be entitled to examination until ordered to present themselves for examination or until a class, in which they are included, has been so ordered by the Secretary of the Navy.

Course for cadet-engineers to include what.

Engineer officers graduated at the naval academy to take precedence.

Pay of chief engineers.

No increase of pay to officers subject to examination, &c., until, &c.

Certain officers not entitled to examination until, &c.

Marine Corps. — For pay and subsistence of officers of the marine corps, and for pay of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and others of the corps, three hundred and seventy-three thousand six hundred and thirty-nine dollars.

Marine corps.

Pay and subsistence.

For pay and subsistence of two thousand privates, three hundred and seventy-four thousand dollars.

For provisions, one hundred and twenty-one thousand six hundred and thirty-six dollars and twenty-five cents.

Provisions.

For clothing, one hundred and sixty-seven thousand six hundred and thirty-six dollars.

Clothing.

For fuel, thirty thousand eight hundred and fifty-six dollars.

Fuel.

For military stores, namely: For pay of mechanics, repair of arms, purchase of accouterments, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and other instruments, ten thousand dollars.

Military stores.

For transportation of officers, and their servants, and troops, and for expenses of recruiting, twelve thousand dollars.

Transportation.

For repairs of barracks, and rent of offices, where there are no public buildings, ten thousand dollars.

Barracks and rent of offices.

For forage for horses belonging to field and staff officers, six thousand dollars.

Forage.

Hire of quarters.

For hire of quarters for officers where there are no public quarters, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For contingencies, namely: Freight; ferriage; toll; cartage; wharfage; purchase and repair of boats; labor; burial of deceased marines; stationery, telegraphing; apprehension of deserters; oil, candles, gas; repairs of gas and water fixtures; water-rent, barrack furniture; furniture for officers' quarters, bed-sacks, wrapping-paper, oil-cloth, crash, rope, twine, spades, shovels, axes, picks, carpenters' tools; repairs to fire-engines; purchase and repair of engine-hose; purchase of lumber for benches, mess-tables, bunks; repairs to public carryall; purchase and repair of harness; purchase and repair of hand-carts and wheel-barrows; scavengering; purchase and repair of galleys, cooking-stoves, ranges, stoves where there are no grates; gravel for parade-grounds, repair of pumps; brushes, brooms, buckets, paving, and for other purposes, twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he hereby is, authorized to make soundings between the western coast of the United States and Japan, for scientific purposes, and for the purpose of determining the practicability of laying a telegraph cable between those points: *Provided*, That no appropriation of money shall be made for such purpose: *And provided further*, That no money appropriated by this act shall be expended on account of vessels or naval engines contracted for during the war.

Soundings between west coast of the United States and Japan.

No appropriation.

No part for naval engines.

Appeals in prize cases; amendments, &c.

Sec. 2. That the Supreme Court may, if, in its judgment, the purposes of justice require it, allow any amendment, either in form or substance, of any appeal in prize cases, or allow a prize appeal therein, if it appears that any notice of appeal or of intention to appeal was filed with the clerk of the district court within thirty days next after the rendition of the final decree therein.

Acts of 1861, ch. 1, vol. xii. p. 329, 1864, ch. 152, vol. xiii. p. 420, not to be construed to retire any officer before he is sixty-two years of age.

Sec. 3. That the act of Congress approved December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act to further promote the efficiency of the navy," and the act approved June twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to amend the act of the twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled 'An act to further promote the efficiency of the navy,'" shall not be hereafter construed to retire any officer before sixty-two years of age.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCXXXI.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Service of the Post-office Department for the Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four.*

Appropriation for Post-office Department.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the service of the Post-office Department for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, out of any moneys in the treasury arising from the revenues of said department, in conformity to the act of July second, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, as follows:

1836, ch. 270. Vol. v. p. 80.

Inland mails.

For inland mail transportation, fourteen million eight hundred and forty thousand and twenty dollars.

Messengers.

For pay of mail-messengers, six hundred and seven thousand one hundred and seven dollars.

Route-agents.

For pay of route-agents, eight hundred and eighty-four thousand seven hundred and ninety-six dollars.

Mail-route messengers.

For pay of mail-route messengers, one hundred and seventy-one thousand two hundred and sixty-five dollars.

Local agents.

For pay of local agents, ninety-five thousand one hundred and fifty-eight dollars.

Clerks.

For pay of railway post-office clerks, one million two hundred and fifty-seven thousand one hundred and fifty-seven dollars.

Baggage-masters.

For pay of baggage-masters, two thousand four hundred and twenty-nine dollars.

Foreign mails.

For foreign mail transportation, three hundred thousand dollars.

Ship, &c., letters.

For ship, steamboat, and way letters, ten thousand dollars.

Postmasters, clerks, and letter-carriers.

For pay of postmasters, five million seven hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For pay of clerks for post-offices, two million nine hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

Letter-carriers may be employed in places of not less than 20,000 population, within, &c.

Superintendent of free delivery

Salary, and when to terminate.

For pay of letter-carriers, one million six hundred thousand dollars; and that commencing with the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, letter-carriers may be employed for the free delivery of mail-matter, as frequently as the public convenience may require, at every place containing a population of not less than twenty thousand within the delivery of its post-office; and that for the purpose of employing carriers where not already employed at such places, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. And for the more efficient organization of the free-delivery system, the Postmaster-General may designate one of the present fourth-class clerks, to act as superintendent of free-delivery in the Post-office Department, at an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the salary hereby fixed shall terminate at the end of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four.

Paper and twine.

For wrapping-paper, thirty-three thousand dollars.

For twine, thirty-eight thousand dollars.

Letter-balances.

For letter-balances, three thousand dollars.

Office-furniture.

For office-furniture, six thousand five hundred dollars.

Advertising; no part for, &c.

For advertising, seventy thousand dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter no payment shall be made to any newspaper published in the District of Columbia for advertising any other mail-routes than those in Virginia and Maryland.

Postage-stamps and stamped envelopes.

For manufacture of adhesive postage-stamps, one hundred and thirty thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

Envelopes not to contain, &c.

For stamped envelopes and wrappers, four hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter no envelope as furnished by the government shall contain any lithographing and engraving, and no printing except a printed request to return the letter to the writer.

Postal cards.

For manufacture of postal cards, one hundred and sixty-seven thousand dollars.

Distributing agents.

For pay of distributing agents and assistants fourteen thousand dollars.

Mail depredations.

For payments on account of mail depredations and for special agents, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

Mail-bags, &c.;

For mail-bags and mail-bag catchers, one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

locks and keys.

For mail-locks and keys, forty thousand dollars.

Stamps for post-marking and canceling.

For post-marking and canceling stamps, twelve thousand dollars.

Post-route maps.

For preparing and publishing post-route maps, twenty-seven thousand dollars.

Foreign balances.

For balances due foreign countries, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Rent, fuel, and lights.

For rent of post-offices, three hundred thousand dollars.

For fuel for post-offices, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

For light for post-offices, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

Stationery.

For stationery and miscellaneous items, sixty thousand dollars.

Envelopes.

For registered package envelopes, fifty-six thousand dollars.

For official envelopes for postmasters, twenty-nine thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For envelopes for returning dead-letters, six thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

Fees to United States attorneys, marshals, and clerks.

For fees to marshals, attorneys, and clerks of courts, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Engraving, &c.

For engraving, printing, and binding drafts and warrants, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Miscellaneous.

For miscellaneous items, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Increase of pay for transportation on railroad routes, &c.;

conditions of readjustment.

Pay per mile per annum.

For increase of compensation for the transportation of mails on railroad routes upon the condition and at the rates hereinafter mentioned, five hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided*, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to readjust the compensation hereafter to be paid for the transportation of mails on railroad routes upon the conditions and at the rates hereinafter mentioned, to wit: That the mails shall be conveyed with due frequency and speed; that sufficient and suitable room, fixtures and furniture, in a car or apartment properly lighted and warmed, shall be provided for route-agents to accompany and distribute the mails; and that the pay per mile per annum shall not exceed the following rates, namely: On routes carrying their whole length an average weight of mails per day of two hundred pounds, fifty dollars; five hundred pounds, seventy-five dollars; one thousand pounds, one hundred dollars; one thousand five hundred pounds, one hundred and twenty-five dollars; two thousand pounds, one hundred and fifty dollars; three thousand five hundred pounds, one hundred and seventy-five dollars; five thousand pounds, two hundred dollars, and twenty-five dollars additional for every additional two thousand pounds, the average weight to be ascertained, in every case, by the actual weighing of the mails for such a number of successive working-days, not less than thirty, at such times, after June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and not less frequently than once in every four years, and the result to be stated and verified in such form and manner, as the Postmaster-General may direct: *Provided also*, That in case any railroad company now furnishing railway post-office cars shall refuse to provide such cars, such company shall not be entitled to any increase of compensation under any provision of this act: *Provided further*, That additional pay may be allowed for every line comprising a daily trip each way of railway post-office cars, at a rate not exceeding twenty-five dollars per mile per annum for cars forty feet in length; and thirty dollars per mile per annum for forty-five feet cars; and forty dollars per mile per annum for fifty-feet cars; and fifty dollars per mile per annum for fifty-five to sixty feet cars; *And provided also*, That the length of cars required for such post-office railway-car service shall be determined by the Post-office Department, and all such cars shall be properly fitted up, furnished, warmed and lighted for the accommodation of clerks to accompany and distribute the mails: *And provided further*, That so much of section two hundred and sixty-five of the act approved June eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, entitled "An act to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes relating to the Post-office Department," as provides that "the Postmaster-General may allow any railroad company with whom he may contract for the carrying of the United States mail, and who furnish railway post-office cars for the transportation of the mail, such additional compensation beyond that now allowed by law as he may think fit, not exceeding, however, fifty per centum of the said rates," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Companies now furnishing cars refusing to provide them not to have any increase of pay.

Additional pay according to length of cars.

Length of cars, how determined.

Repeal of part of 1872, ch. 335, §265. *Ante*, p. 316.

Appropriations for steamship service between

Sec. 2. That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, namely:

San Francisco, Japan, and China.

For steamship service between San Francisco, Japan, and China, eight hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

For steamship service between the United States and Brazil, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Appropriations for steamship service between United States and Brazil;

For steamship service between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, seventy-five thousand dollars.

San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands.

Sec. 3. That if the revenues of the Post-office Department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations made by this act, then the sum of five million three hundred and ninety-six thousand six hundred and two dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post-office Department for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four: *Provided*, That all laws and parts of laws permitting the transmission by mail of any free matter whatever be, and the same are hereby, repealed from and after June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

Conditional deficiency appropriation.

All laws permitting the transmission by mail of any free matter repealed from June 30, 1873.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCXXXII. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to reduce Duties on Imports and to reduce internal Taxes, and for other Purposes," approved June sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for other Purposes.*

March 3, 1873.

1872, ch. 315.
Ante, p. 230.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after the date of the passage of this act, for all purposes relating to custom duties and importation "heading-bolts" shall be held and construed to be included under the term "stave-bolts."

"Heading-bolts" included in "stave-bolts."

Section 2. That barrels of American manufacture exported filled with domestic petroleum and returned empty, may be admitted free of duty under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and without requiring the filing of a declaration at time of export of intent to return the same empty.

Certain empty barrels may be admitted free of duty.

Section 3. That foreign merchandise which arrived at a port of the United States on or before the thirty-first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and upon which duties were not paid prior to August first, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, though the same were not entered or transferred to a public store or bonded warehouse, shall be entitled to the benefits provided for in the second section of an act entitled "An act to reduce duties on imports, and to reduce internal taxes and for other purposes," approved June sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, the same as such merchandise would have been entitled to had it actually been in public store or bonded warehouse on, or prior to the thirty-first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-two: *Provided*, That the owner of such merchandise shall, within thirty days from the passage of this act, make application therefor in writing to the collector of the port at which such merchandise arrived.

Certain foreign merchandise not in public store, &c., July 31, 1872, but then in port, entitled to same benefits as though then in public store.

Application therefor to be made within thirty days.

Section 4. That on kid and all other gloves imported into the United States from foreign countries there shall be no discrimination in determining by appraisement the foreign market value of such goods, whether protected by trade-mark or not, and that in no case shall the goods so protected by trade-mark be appraised at a less foreign market value than the like goods not so protected; and no sale or pretended sale of such goods shall be held to fix the value of the same.

Imported gloves, protected by trade-mark, not to be appraised at less, &c.

No sale to fix the value.

Section 5. That section fifty-five of the act of July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, as amended by the act of June sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be further amended by adding to the first paragraph of said section the words: "*Provided further*, That the bonds required to be given for the exportation of distilled spirits shall be cancelled upon the presentation of satisfactory proof and certificates that said distilled spirits have been landed at the port of destination named in the bill of lading, or upon satisfactory proof that after shipment the

Bonds for exportation of distilled spirits to be cancelled upon proof, &c.

1868, ch. 186, § 55.
Vol. xv. p. 148.

same were lost at sea without fault or neglect of the owner or shipper thereof.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCXXXIII. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Repair, Preservation, and Completion of certain public Works on Rivers and Harbors, and for other Purposes.*

Appropriations for the repair, &c., of public works on rivers and harbors.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be, and are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, for the repair, preservation, and completion of the following public works hereinafter named:

Superior and Du Luth.

For the purpose of dredging out the bay of Superior from the natural entrance to the docks of Superior and Du Luth and preserving both entrances from the lake thereto, one hundred thousand dollars.

Marquette.

For the improvement of Marquette harbor, Michigan, fifteen thousand dollars.

Menomonee.

For the improvement of Menomonee harbor, Michigan and Wisconsin, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Green Bay.

For the improvement of Green Bay harbor, Wisconsin, twenty thousand dollars.

Two Rivers.

For the improvement of Two Rivers harbor, Wisconsin, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Manitowoc.

For the improvement of Manitowoc harbor, Wisconsin, twenty thousand dollars.

Sheboygan.

For the improvement of Sheboygan harbor, Wisconsin, ten thousand dollars.

Port Washington.

For the improvement of Port Washington harbor, Wisconsin, fifteen thousand dollars.

Milwaukee.

For the improvement of Milwaukee harbor, Wisconsin, ten thousand dollars.

Racine.

For the improvement of Racine harbor, Wisconsin, twenty thousand dollars.

Chicago.

For the improvement of Chicago harbor, Illinois, ninety thousand dollars.

Calumet.

For the improvement of Calumet harbor, Illinois, forty thousand dollars.

Michigan City.

For the improvement of Michigan City harbor, Indiana, fifty thousand dollars.

Fox and Wisconsin rivers.

For the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, three hundred thousand dollars.

Manistee.

For the improvement of Manistee harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

Ludington.

For the improvement of Ludington harbor, Michigan, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Washington and Georgetown.

For the improvement of the harbors of Washington and Georgetown, District of Columbia, fifty thousand dollars.

Great Kanawha river.

For the improvement of Great Kanawha river, West Virginia, twenty-five thousand dollars.

White River.

For the improvement of White River harbor, Michigan, seven thousand dollars.

Frankfort.

For the improvement of Frankfort harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

Grand Haven.

For the improvement of Grand Haven harbor, Michigan, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Black Lake.

For the improvement of Black Lake harbor, Michigan, twelve thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Saugatuck harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars. Saugatuck.

For the improvement of South Haven harbor, Michigan, twenty thousand dollars. South Haven

For the improvement of Monroe harbor, Michigan, fifteen thousand dollars. Monroe.

For the improvement of Cheboygan harbor, Michigan, fifteen thousand dollars. Cheboygan.

For the improvement of Saint Mary's Falls canal, two hundred thousand dollars. Saint Mary's Falls canal.

For the improvement of Saint Clair river, at the mouth of Black river, fifteen thousand dollars. Saint Clair river.

For the improvement of harbor of Refuge, on Lake Huron, seventy-five thousand dollars. Harbor of Refuge.

For the improvement of Pentwater harbor, Michigan, twenty thousand dollars. Pentwater.

For the improvement of Saint Clair Flats canal, one hundred thousand dollars. Saint Clair Flats canal.

For the improvement of Toledo harbor, Ohio, one hundred thousand dollars. Toledo.

For the improvement of Sandusky City harbor, Ohio, twenty-five thousand dollars. Sandusky City.

For the improvement of Vermillion harbor, Ohio, twelve thousand dollars. Vermillion.

For the improvement of Black River harbor, Ohio, twenty thousand dollars. Black River.

For the improvement of Cleveland harbor, Ohio, one thousand dollars. Cleveland.

For the improvement of Ashtabula harbor, Ohio, sixteen thousand dollars. Ashtabula.

For the improvement of Conneaut harbor, Ohio, four hundred dollars. Conneaut.

For the improvement of Dunkirk harbor, New York, forty thousand dollars. Dunkirk.

For the improvement of Buffalo harbor, New York, seventy-five thousand dollars. Buffalo.

For the improvement of Olcott harbor, New York, ten thousand dollars. Olcott.

For the improvement of Oak Orchard harbor, New York, ten thousand dollars. Oak Orchard.

For the improvement of Pultneyville harbor, New York, ten thousand dollars. Pultneyville.

For the improvement of Little Sodus harbor, New York, fifteen thousand dollars. Little Sodus.

For the improvement of Oswego harbor, New York, one hundred thousand dollars. Oswego.

For the improvement of Waddington harbor, New York, ten thousand dollars. Waddington.

For the improvement of Ogdensburgh harbor, New York, six thousand dollars. Ogdensburgh.

For the improvement of Plattsburgh harbor, New York, ten thousand dollars. Plattsburgh.

For the improvement of Swanton harbor, Vermont, fifteen thousand dollars. Swanton.

For the removal of a sand-bar in the harbor at the mouth of Black river, New York, five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary. Mouth of Black river.

For the improvement of Peconic river, Long island, New York, ten thousand dollars. Peconic river.

Burlington.

For the improvement of Burlington harbor, Vermont, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Falls of St. Anthony and Mississippi river.

For the preservation of the falls of Saint Anthony, Minnesota, and the navigation of the Mississippi river above the same, fifty thousand dollars.

Minnesota river.
Proviso.

For the improvement of the Minnesota river, Minnesota, ten thousand dollars: *Provided*, That one half of said sum shall be expended between the mouth of the Yellow Medicine and Minnesota falls on said river.

Lock and dam at Meeker's Island.
Rights of Minnesota to be first relinquished.

For construction of the lock and dam on the Mississippi river, at Meeker's island, Minnesota, according to the surveys and plans of the War Department, twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That all rights and claims in and to the land-grant made to the State of Minnesota for the above work, by act approved July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, shall be fully relinquished to the United States before any of this appropriation is expended.

Upper Mississippi river.

For the improvement of the Upper Mississippi river, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Illinois river.

For the improvement of the Illinois river, one hundred thousand dollars.

Des Moines rapids.

For the improvement of the Des Moines rapids, Mississippi river, four hundred thousand dollars.

Rock Island rapids.

For the improvement of the Rock Island rapids, Mississippi river, fifty thousand dollars.

Harbor of Refuge.

For the improvement of the harbor of Refuge at the entrance of the Sturgeon Bay canal, forty thousand dollars.

Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas rivers.

For the improvement of the Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas rivers, one hundred thousand dollars.

Yazoo river.

For improvement of Yazoo river, forty thousand dollars.

Tombigbee river.
Ante, p. 375.

The ten thousand dollars appropriated at the second session of the Forty-second Congress for the improvement of the Tombigbee river shall be expended in the State of Mississippi.

Osage river.

For the improvement of the Osage river, Missouri, twenty-five thousand dollars.

White and Saint Francis rivers.

For the improvement of the White and Saint Francis rivers, fifty thousand dollars.

Ouachita river.

For the improvement of the Ouachita river, in Louisiana, sixty thousand dollars.

Mississippi river.

For the improvement of the Mississippi river between the mouth of the Missouri river and the mouth of the Ohio river, two hundred thousand dollars.

Ohio river.
Godfrey Weitzell to adjust and pay legal, &c., claims of J. C. Dennis;
further sums as assignee.
Amounts not to exceed what the United States owes under contract with Hugh McGlincy & Co.

For the improvement of the Ohio river, two hundred thousand dollars. And that Godfrey Weitzell of the corps of engineers, United States army, in charge of the Louisville and Portland canal, is hereby empowered and directed, subject to the approval of the chief of engineers of said corps, to adjust and pay, out of any money appropriated for the improvement of said canal, to J. C. Dennis any legal or equitable claims he may have against the United States arising out of work done by him under Hugh McGlincy and Company's contract to perform work on said canal, in the years eighteen hundred and seventy-one and eighteen hundred and seventy-two; and said Godfrey Weitzell is further authorized and directed to pay to said J. C. Dennis, in addition to the amount above provided for, such other sums as said Weitzell shall find that said Dennis is legally or equitably entitled to as assignee of Hugh McGlincy and Company for work done by said Dennis on said improvement: *Provided*, That such sums shall not exceed the amount due and owing by the government of the United States for work done under said contract of Hugh McGlincy and Company, and that the sums thus received of Weitzell shall be in full of the claim of said McGlincy and Company under their contract, and in full of the claim of said Dennis as the assignee of said firm.

Louisville and Portland canal.

United States to assume the control, &c., of said canal.

For completing the Louisville and Portland canal, one hundred thousand dollars; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to assume, on behalf of the United States, the control and management of the said canal in conformity with the terms of the joint resolution of the legislature of the State of Kentucky, approved March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, at such time and in such manner as in his judgment the interests of the United States, and the commerce thereof, may require; and the sum of money necessary to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry this provision into effect is hereby appropriated: *Provided*, That after the United States shall assume control of said canal, the tolls thereon on vessels propelled by steam shall be reduced to twenty-five cents per ton, and on all other vessels in proportion.

Appropriation.

Tolls to be reduced.

Upper Monongahela river.

For the improvement of the Upper Monongahela river, near Morgantown, West Virginia, sixty-six thousand dollars.

Cumberland river.

For the improvement of the Cumberland river below Nashville, Tennessee, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Wabash river.

For the improvement of the Wabash river, Indiana and Illinois, fifty thousand dollars.

Tennessee river.

For the improvement of the Tennessee river below Chattanooga, including the Muscle shoals, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Tennessee river, above Chattanooga, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Mouth of the Mississippi river.

For the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Removing raft in Red river.

For removing the raft in Red river, Louisiana, eighty thousand dollars.

Cypress bayou and dams.

For the improvement of Cypress bayou, and construction of dams, and dredging at the foot of Soda lake, Texas, fifty thousand dollars.

Mobile harbor and bay.

For the improvement of Mobile harbor and bay, Alabama, one hundred thousand dollars.

Charleston.

For completing work now in progress in improving Charleston harbor, South Carolina, five thousand dollars.

Savannah harbor and river.

For the improvement of Savannah harbor and river, Georgia, fifty thousand dollars.

Saint John's river.

For the improvement of Saint John's river, Florida, ten thousand dollars.

Baltimore.

For the improvement of the entrance to the harbor of Baltimore, in Patapsco river and Chesapeake bay, two hundred thousand dollars.

Wicomico river.

For the improvement of the Wicomico river, Maryland, five thousand dollars.

Cambridge.

For the improvement of Cambridge harbor, Maryland, five thousand dollars.

Chester river.

For the improvement of Chester river at Kent Island narrows, Maryland, fifteeen thousand dollars.

Aquia creek.

For the improvement of Aquia creek, Virginia, two thousand dollars.

Occoquan river.

For the improvement of the mouth of Occoquan river, Virginia, five thousand dollars.

Nomoni creek.

For the improvement of the mouth of Nomoni creek, Virginia, ten thousand dollars.

Rappahannock river.

For the improvement of the Rappahannock river below Fredericksburgh, Virginia, fifteen thousand dollars.

James river.

For the improvement of the James river, Virginia, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Elizabeth river.

For the improvement of the south branch of Elizabeth river, Virginia, fifteen thousand dollars.

Appomattox river.

For the improvement of the Appomattox river below Petersburgh, Virginia, thirty thousand dollars.

Nansemond river. For the improvement of Nansemond river, Virginia, fifteen thousand dollars.

Roanoke river. For the improvement of Roanoke river, below Weldon, North Carolina, ten thousand dollars.

Cape Fear river. For the improvement of Cape Fear river below Wilmington, North Carolina, one hundred thousand dollars.

Wilmington. For the improvement of Wilmington harbor, Delaware, six thousand dollars.

Delaware river. For the improvement of the channel of the Delaware river, at Fort Mifflin bar, fifty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the channel of the Delaware river at and near the Horse-Shoe shoals, fifty thousand dollars; the work not to be commenced until an examination and survey has been made by a board of engineers of the United States army, appointed by the Secretary of War, and a favorable report upon the feasibility and expense of the plan adopted for the prevention and removal of the obstructions. Work not to be commenced until, &c.

Schuylkill river. For the improvement of the channel of the Schuylkill river, Pennsylvania, forty thousand dollars, of which amount a portion shall be used for commencing the removal of the rocks at and near South street wharf.

Broadkiln river. For the improvement of Broadkiln river, Delaware, ten thousand dollars.

Ice-harbor at New Castle. For building an additional pier for the ice-harbor at New Castle, Delaware, twenty thousand dollars.

South river. For the improvement of South river, New Jersey, five thousand dollars.

Shrewsbury river. For the improvement of the North and South branches of Shrewsbury river, New Jersey, five thousand dollars.

Delaware river. For the improvement of Delaware river between Trenton and Bordentown, New Jersey, fifteen thousand dollars.

Hudson river. For the improvement of Hudson river, New York, forty thousand dollars.

East river and Hell Gate. For removing obstructions in East river, New York, including Hell Gate, two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Passaic river. For the improvement of Passaic river, New Jersey, twenty-five thousand dollars.

East Chester creek. For the improvement of East Chester creek, New York, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Rondout. For the improvement of Rondout harbor, Hudson river, New York, twenty thousand dollars.

Pawtucket river. For the improvement of Pawtucket river, Rhode Island, ten thousand dollars.

Providence river. For the improvement of Providence river, Rhode Island, ten thousand dollars.

Newport. For dredging at the entrance of Newport harbor, Rhode Island, and for a jettee on the south end of Goat island, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

Cohansey creek. For the improvement of Cohansey creek, New Jersey, ten thousand dollars.

Block island. For the improvement of harbor at Block island, Rhode Island, fifty thousand dollars.

Wickford. For the improvement of Wickford harbor, Rhode Island, five thousand dollars.

Pawcatuck river. For the improvement of Pawcatuck river, Rhode Island and Connecticut, ten thousand dollars.

Connecticut river. For the improvement of Connecticut river, below Hartford, Connecticut, twenty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Connecticut river above Hartford, and below Enfield falls, twenty thousand dollars.

New Haven.

For the improvement of New Haven harbor, Connecticut, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Housatonic river.

For the improvement of Housatonic river, Connecticut, ten thousand dollars.

Bridgeport.

For the improvement of Bridgeport harbor, Connecticut, thirty thousand dollars.

Norwalk.

For the improvement of Norwalk harbor, Connecticut, ten thousand dollars.

Stonington.

For the improvement of Stonington harbor, Connecticut, by deepening and dredging the same and its approaches, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Saint Croix river.

For the improvement of Saint Croix river above the "ledge," Maine, ten thousand dollars.

Machias river.

For the improvement of Machias river, Maine, twelve thousand dollars.

Camden.

For the improvement of Camden harbor, Maine, ten thousand dollars.

Penobscot river.

For the improvement of Penobscot river, Maine, twenty thousand dollars.

Kennebec river.

For the improvement of Kennebec river, Maine, twelve thousand dollars.

Portland.

For the improvement of Portland harbor, Maine, fifty thousand dollars.

Richmond island.

For the improvement of Richmond island, Maine, sixty thousand dollars.

Cocheco river.

For the improvement of Cocheco river, New Hampshire, ten thousand dollars.

Merrimac river.

For the improvement of Merrimac river, Massachusetts, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Boston harbor and Deer and Lovell's islands.

For the improvement of Boston harbor, Massachusetts, including Deer and Lovell's islands, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Duxbury.

For the improvement of the South channel at entrance of Duxbury harbor, Massachusetts, ten thousand dollars.

Plymouth.

For the improvement of Plymouth harbor, Massachusetts, three thousand dollars.

Provincetown.

For the improvement of Provincetown harbor, Massachusetts, six thousand dollars.

Hyannis.

For the improvement of Hyannis harbor, Massachusetts, ten thousand dollars.

Wareham.

For the improvement of Wareham harbor, Massachusetts, ten thousand dollars.

Taunton river.

For the improvement of Taunton river, Massachusetts, ten thousand dollars.

Salem.

For removing sand-bar forming at the entrance of Salem harbor, Massachusetts, fifteen thousand dollars.

Lower Willamette and Columbia rivers.

For the improvement of the Lower Willamette and Columbia rivers, from Portland, Oregon, to the sea, twenty thousand dollars.

Upper Willamette river.

For the improvement of the Upper Willamette river, Oregon, three thousand dollars.

Breakwater at Wilmington, Cal.

For the improvement of breakwater at Wilmington, California, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Surveys, examinations, &c.

For surveys and examinations, and contingencies of rivers and harbors, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Examinations or surveys, or both, to be made at various points

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of War is hereby directed to cause examinations or surveys, or both, to be made at the following points, namely: At the outlet of point Judith lake, Rhode Island; at Crow shoals, Delaware bay, near Cape May light, New Jersey, for an artificial harbor or breakwater; Harlem river, near the East river, New York, for removal of rocks therefrom; of the piers and connecting bridges at Chester, Pennsylvania; the Penbsocot river, from Oldtown to Medway and vicinity, Maine; the Galena river, from its mouth to upper bridge in city of Galena, Illinois; the harbor at Fall River, Massachusetts, for removal of rocks therefrom; at Wood's hole, in Buzzard's bay, Massachusetts, for removal of rocks therefrom; Old House channel to main channel of Pamlico sound, North Carolina; the harbor of Washington, North Carolina; at bayou Lafourche, Louisiana, from Lafourche crossing to the mouth; from mouth of Red river down Atchafalaya river to Brashear in Louisiana; at the entrance of Matagorda bay and the channel to Indianola, Texas; Pine river, Saint Clair county, Michigan; Monistique harbor, Lake Michigan; Sebawaing river, Michigan; Yamhill river, Oregon; the mouth of the Coquille river, Oregon; Red river, from Morehead to Pembina; at the mouth of Kewaunee river, Wisconsin; at Elk river, Maryland, below Elkton; at Raritan river, New Jersey, below New Brunswick, including the shoals called the Middle Ground; the Youghiougheny river, Pennsylvania; Aroostook river, Maine, for improvement of the channel; at San Antonio creek, San Francisco bay, California; Santa Cruz, California; Estero bay, near Santa Barbara, California. And not to exceed five thousand dollars of the above appropriation may be expended in an exploration of routes for the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal to the Ohio river, by the north and south branches of the Potomac river.

Extension of Chesapeake and Ohio canal.

Connecting inland waters along the Gulf of Mexico, from, &c.

For connecting the inland waters along the margin of the Gulf of Mexico, from Donaldsonville, in Louisiana, to the Rio Grande river, in Texas, by cuts and canals, not to exceed twenty thousand dollars of the amount herein appropriated for surveys of rivers and harbors; at Great Pee Dee river, from Pine Bluff to Cheraw, South Carolina; at Ashley river, South Carolina; at Cleveland, Ohio, for the construction of a harbor of refuge; at Forked Deer river, below Dyersburg, Tennessee; at harbor at Wilson, on Lake Ontario, New York; at East Pascagoula harbor, Mississippi sound; at Portsmouth harbor, New Hampshire, for breakwater between Gerrish's island and Wood island; in Ipswich bay, Massachusetts, at Hodgkins' cove, to ascertain the practicability of a harbor of refuge by building a breakwater there.

Inquiry and report upon the practicability of bridging the channel between Lake Huron and Lake Erie;

amount of navigation in channel;

extent of spans.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and required to detail from the engineer corps, one or more engineers whose duty it shall be to inquire into and report upon the practicability of bridging, consistently with the interests of navigation, the channel between Lake Huron and Lake Erie, at such points as may be needful for the passing of railroad trains across said channel, and also its effect upon the navigation of the same; and further, to inquire into the number and character of the vessels navigating said channel, and the number of trips made by each, and, if said bridging be practicable, to report what extent of span or spans and elevation above the water will be required in the construction of such bridge or bridges, so as not seriously to injure the navigation of said channel.

Appropriation for pier at Lewes, Delaware, extended.

1870, ch. 292, §12. Vol. xvi. p. 310.

Sec. 4. That the appropriation for building the pier at Lewes, Delaware, contained in the act approved July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, an act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, extended until June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCXXXIV. — *An Act to revise, consolidate, and amend the Laws relating to Pensions.*

Officers and

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That if the ability of any officer enlisted men of the army, navy or marine corps, disabled by injuries received or disease contracted in the line of duty since March 4, 1861, and certain others, so disabled, shall, upon proof, &c., be placed on the list of invalid pensioners, and receive pensions at certain rates

of the army, including regulars, volunteers, and militia, or any officer in the navy or marine corps, or any enlisted man, however employed, in the military or naval service of the United States, or in its marine corps, whether regularly mustered or not, disabled by reason of any wound or injury received, or disease contracted, while in the service of the United States and in the line of duty; any master serving on a gunboat, or any pilot, engineer, sailor, or other person not regularly mustered, serving upon any gunboat or war-vessel of the of the United States, disabled by any wound or injury received, or otherwise incapacitated, while in the line of duty, for procuring his subsistence by manual labor; any person not an enlisted soldier in the army, serving for the time being as a member of the militia of any State under orders of an officer of the United States, or who volunteered for the time being to serve with any regularly organized military or naval force of the United States, or who otherwise volunteered and rendered service in any engagement with rebels or Indians, disabled in consequence of wounds or injury received in the line of duty in such temporary service; any acting assistant or contract surgeon, disabled by any wound or injury received or disease contracted in the line of duty while actually performing the duties of assistant surgeon or acting assistant surgeon with any military force in the field or in transitu or in hospital, or any provost-marshal, deputy provost-marshal or enrolling officer disabled by reason of any wound or injury received in the discharge of his duty, to procure a subsistence by manual labor, has been since the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or shall hereafter be impaired by reason of such disability, he shall, upon making due proof of the fact, according to such forms and regulations as are or may be provided by and in pursuance of law, be placed upon the list of invalid pensioners of the United States, and be entitled to receive, for a total disability or a permanent specific disability, such pension as is hereinafter provided in such cases, and for an inferior disability, except in cases of permanent specific disability for which the rate of pension is expressly provided, an amount proportionate to that provided for total disability, to commence as hereinafter provided, and to continue during the existence of the disability: *Provided*, That no claim of a State militiaman, or non-enlisted person, on account of disability from wounds or injury received in battle with rebels or Indians, while temporarily rendering service, shall be valid unless prosecuted to a successful issue prior to the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-four: *And provided further*, That no person shall be entitled to a pension by reason of wounds or injury received or disease contracted in the service of the United States subsequent to the twenty-seventh day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, unless the person who was wounded or contracted the disease was in the line of duty; and, if in the military service, was at the time actually in the field, or on the march, or at some post, fort, or garrison, or en route by direction of competent authority to some post, fort, or garrison; or, if in the naval service, was at the time borne on the books of some ship or other vessel of the United States, at sea or in harbor, actually in commission, or was at some naval station, or on his way, by direction of competent authority, to the United States, or to some other vessel, or naval station, or hospital.

Certain claims for pensions to be established before July 4, 1874.

Persons not entitled to pensions for injuries, &c., since July 27, 1868, unless, &c.

Rates of pension for total disability, of the several grades of officers, and of enlisted men, &c.

Sec. 2. That the pension for total disability shall be as follows, namely: For lieutenant-colonel and all officers of higher rank in the military service and in the marine corps, and for captain and all officers of higher rank, commander, surgeon, paymaster, and chief engineer, respectively ranking with commander by law, lieutenant commanding and master commanding, in the naval service, thirty dollars per month; for major in the military service and in the marine corps, and lieutenant, surgeon, paymaster, and chief engineer, respectively ranking with lieutenant by law, and passed assistant surgeon in the naval service, twenty-five dollars per month; for captain in the military service and in the marine corps, Rates of pension for total disability, &c.

chaplain in the army and provost marshal, professor of mathematics, master, assistant surgeon, assistant paymaster, and chaplain in the naval service, twenty dollars per month; for first lieutenant in the military service and in the marine corps, acting assistant or contract surgeon, and deputy provost-marshal, seventeen dollars per month; for second lieutenant in the military service and in the marine corps, first assistant engineer, ensign, and pilot in the naval service, and enrolling officer, fifteen dollars per month; for cadet-midshipman, passed midshipman, midshipmen, clerks of admirals and paymasters, and of other officers commanding vessels, second and third assistant engineer, master's mate, and all warrant officers in the naval service, ten dollars per month; and for all enlisted men whose rank or office is not mentioned in this section, eight dollars per month; and the masters, pilots, engineers, sailors, and crews upon the gunboats and war-vessels shall be entitled to receive the pension allowed herein to those of like rank in the naval service; and every commissioned officer of the army, navy, or marine corps shall receive such and only such pension as is herein provided for the rank he held at the time he received the injury, or contracted the disease which resulted in the disability, on account of which he may be entitled to a pension; and any commissioned or presidential appointment, regularly issued to such person, shall be taken to determine his rank from and after the date, as given in the body of the commission or appointment conferring said rank: *Provided*, That a vacancy existed in the rank thereby conferred; that the person commissioned was not so disabled for military duty; and that he did not wilfully neglect or refuse to be mustered.

Pension to be for rank held at the time of the injury, &c.

Rank, how determined.

Proviso.

Rates of pensions, for certain periods, of persons specially disabled by loss of both feet, or both hands, or sight of both eyes;

Sec. 3. That for the period commencing July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and ending June third, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, those persons entitled to a less pension than hereinafter mentioned, who shall have lost both feet in the military or naval service and in the line of duty, shall be entitled to a pension of twenty dollars per month; for the same period those persons who, under like circumstances, shall have lost both hands or the sight of both eyes, shall be entitled to a pension of twenty-five dollars per month; and for the period commencing March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and ending June third eighteen hundred and seventy-two, those persons who under like circumstances, shall have lost one hand and one foot, shall be entitled to a pension of twenty dollars per month; and for the period commencing June sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and ending June third, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, those persons who under like circumstances shall have lost one hand or one foot, shall be entitled to a pension of fifteen dollars per month; and for the period commencing June sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and ending June third, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, those persons entitled to a less pension than hereinafter mentioned, who by reason of injury received or disease contracted in the military or naval service of the United States and in the line of duty, shall have been permanently and totally disabled in both hands, or who shall have lost the sight of one eye, the other having been previously lost, or who shall have been otherwise so totally and permanently disabled as to render them utterly helpless, or so nearly so as to require regular personal aid and attendance of another person, shall be entitled to a pension of twenty-five dollars per month; and for the same period those who under like circumstances shall have been totally and permanently disabled in both feet, or in one hand and one foot, or otherwise so disabled as to be incapacitated for the performance of any manual labor, but not so much so as to require regular personal aid and attention, shall be entitled to a pension of twenty dollars per month; and for the same period all persons who under like circumstances shall have been totally and permanently disabled in one hand, or one foot, or otherwise so disabled as to render their inability to perform

or one hand and one foot;

or one hand or one foot;

both hands and sight of both eyes;

both feet, or in one hand and one foot, or otherwise disabled.

manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot shall be entitled to a pension of fifteen dollars per month.

Rates of pensions after June 4, 1872, to persons permanently disabled, and so helpless as to require regular aid, &c., of another person;

of those so disabled but not requiring such aid, &c.;

of those who have lost one hand or foot, or, &c.;

of those so disabled that they cannot use artificial limbs;

of those who have lost hearing;

for a disability not permanent;

no increase of pension to commence before date of surgeon's certificate;

certificate to be subject to approval of commissioner.

Sec. 4. That from and after June fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, all persons entitled by law to a less pension than hereinafter specified, who, while in the military or naval service of the United States, and in line of duty, shall have lost the sight of both eyes, or shall have lost the sight of one eye, the sight of the other having been previously lost, or shall have lost both hands, or shall have lost both feet, or been permanently and totally disabled in the same, or otherwise so permanently and totally disabled as to render them utterly helpless, or so nearly so as to require the regular personal aid and attendance of another person, shall be entitled to a pension of thirty-one dollars and twenty-five cents per month; and all persons who, under like circumstances, shall have lost one hand and one foot, or been totally and permanently disabled in the same, or otherwise so disabled as to be incapacitated for performing any manual labor, but not so much as to require regular personal aid and attendance, shall be entitled to a pension of twenty-four dollars per month; and all persons who, under like circumstances shall have lost one hand, or one foot, or been totally and permanently disabled in the same, or otherwise so disabled as to render their incapacity to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, shall be entitled to a pension of eighteen dollars per month: *Provided*, That all persons who, under like circumstances, have lost a leg above the knee, and in consequence thereof, are so disabled that they cannot use artificial limbs, shall be rated in the second class and receive twenty-four dollars per month; and all persons who under like circumstances, shall have lost the hearing of both ears, shall be entitled to a pension of thirteen dollars per month: *Provided*, That the pension for a disability not permanent, equivalent in degree to any provided for in this section, shall, during the continuance of the disability in such degree, be at the same rate as that herein provided for a permanent disability of like degree: *Provided further*, That, except in cases of permanent specific disabilities, no increase of pension shall be allowed to commence prior to the date of the examining surgeon's certificate, and that in this, as well as all other cases, the certificate of an examining surgeon, or of a board of examining surgeons, shall be subject to the approval of the commissioner of pensions.

Rate may be divided proportionally for degrees of disability not provided for.

Sec. 5. That the rate of eighteen dollars per month may be proportionately divided for any degree of disability established for which the second section of this act makes no provision.

Persons absent on sick-leave or furlough to be deemed in the field or hospital.

Sec. 6. That officers absent on sick-leave, and enlisted men absent on sick-furlough, or on veteran furlough, while with the organization to which they belong, shall be regarded in the administration of the pension laws in the same manner as if they were in the field or hospital.

Period of service to be construed to extend how far.

Sec. 7. That the period of service of all persons entitled to the benefit of the pension laws, or on account of whose death any person may become entitled to a pension, shall be construed to extend to the time of disbanding the organization to which such person belonged, or until their actual discharge for other cause than the expiration of the service of such organization.

Widows and children of persons entitled to invalid pensions, under the first section of this act, to receive same pension as, &c., and for what period.

Sec. 8. That if any person embraced within the provisions of the first section of this act has died since the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or shall hereafter die, by reason of any wound, injury, or disease which, under the conditions and limitations of said section, would have entitled him to an invalid pension had he been disabled, his widow, or if there be no widow, or in case of her death, without payment to her of any part of the pension hereinafter mentioned, his child or children, under sixteen years of age, shall be entitled to receive the same pension as the husband or father would have been entitled to

Act extended to certain officers, &c., of the Missouri State militia, but pensions not to commence prior to its passage.

had he been totally disabled, to commence from the death of the husband or father, to continue to the widow during her widowhood, and to his child or children until they severally attain the age of sixteen years, and no longer, and that if the widow remarry, the child or children shall be entitled from the date of remarriage. That the provisions of this act are hereby extended to and made to embrace the officers and privates of the Missouri State militia, and the provisional Missouri militia, disabled by reason of injury received or disease contracted in the line of duty while such militia was co-operating with United States forces, and the widow or children of any such person, dying of injury received or disease contracted under the circumstances herein set forth, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act: *Provided*, That the pensions on account of such militia shall not commence prior to the date of the passage of this act. That the provisions of this section shall be so interpreted as to apply to the widows, child, or children, of officers and privates of the Missouri State militia, and the provisional Missouri militia, if the husband or father was wounded, or contracted the disease of which he died while in the service of the government of the United States.

Pensions of widows to be increased after July 25, 1866, and at what rate;

of child or children.

Additional pension to widow for child, &c., to continue only while she is bound to maintain such child.

Proviso.

Sec. 9. That the pensions of widows shall be increased from and after the twenty-fifth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, at the rate of two dollars per month for each child under the age of sixteen years, of the husband on account of whose death the claim has been, or shall be, granted. And in every case in which the deceased husband has left, or shall leave, no widow, or where his widow has died or married again, or where she has been deprived of her pension under the provisions of the pension law, the pension granted to such child or children shall be increased to the same amount per month that would be allowed under the foregoing provisions to the widow, if living and entitled to a pension: *Provided*, That the additional pension herein granted to the widow on account of the child or children of the husband by a former wife shall be paid to her only for such period of her widowhood as she has been, or shall be, charged with the maintenance of such child or children; for any period during which she has not been, or she shall not be, so charged, it shall be granted and paid to the guardian of such child or children: *Provided further*, That a widow or guardian to whom increase of pension has been, or shall hereafter be, granted on account of minor children, shall not be deprived thereof by reason of their being maintained in whole or in part at the expense of a State or the public in any educational institution, or in any institution organized for the care of soldiers' orphans.

What children born out of wedlock to be deemed legitimate.

Sec. 10. That in the administration of the pension laws, children born before the marriage of their parents, if acknowledged by the father before or after the marriage, shall be deemed legitimate.

Widows of colored or Indian soldiers and sailors to receive pension upon what proof of marriage;

their children to be held lawful children.

Proviso.

Sec. 11. That the widows of colored or Indian soldiers and sailors who have died, or shall hereafter die, by reason of wounds or injuries received, or casualty received or disease contracted, in the military or naval service of the United States, and in the line of duty, shall be entitled to receive the pension provided by law without other evidence of marriage than satisfactory proof that the parties were joined in marriage by some ceremony deemed by them obligatory, or habitually recognized each other as man and wife, and were so recognized by their neighbors, and lived together as such up to the date of enlistment, when such soldier or sailor died in the service, or, if otherwise, to date of death; and the children born of any marriage so proved shall be deemed and held to be lawful children of such soldier or sailor: *Provided*, That this section shall not be applicable to any claims on account of persons who shall have enlisted after the passage of this act.

No pension to be allowed to widows entitled

Sec. 12. That if any person has died, or shall hereafter die, leaving a widow entitled to a pension by reason of his death, and a child or children under sixteen years of age by such widow, and it shall be duly certified under seal by any court having probate jurisdiction, that satisfactory evidence has been produced before such court upon due notice to the widow that the widow aforesaid has abandoned the care of such child or children, or that she is an unsuitable person, by reason of immoral conduct, to have the custody of the same, or on presentation of satisfactory evidence thereof to the commissioner of pensions, then no pension shall be allowed to such widow until such child or children shall have attained the age of sixteen years, any provisions of this act, or of any previous act, to the contrary notwithstanding; and the said child or children aforesaid shall be pensioned in the same manner, and from the same date, as if no widow had survived such person, and such pension shall be paid to the guardian of such child or children: *Provided*, That if in any case payment of pension shall have been made to the widow, the pension to the child or children shall commence from the date to which her pension has been paid.

to a pension by reason of children under age, who are proved to have abandoned such children, or to be immoral, &c.

Such children to be pensioned as though there were no widow.

Proviso.

Sec. 13. That if any person embraced within the provisions of the first section of this act has died since the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or shall hereafter die, by reason of any wound, injury, casualty, or disease, which, under the conditions and limitations of said section, would have entitled him to an invalid pension, and has not left or shall not leave a widow or legitimate child, but has left or shall leave other relative or relatives who were dependent upon him for support at the date of his death, such relative or relatives shall be entitled in the following order of precedence to receive the same pension, as such person would have been entitled to had he been totally disabled, to commence from the death of such person, namely, first, the mother; secondly, the father; thirdly, orphan brothers and sisters under sixteen years of age, who shall be pensioned jointly: *Provided*, That where orphan children of the same parent have different guardians, or a portion of them only are under guardianship, the share of the joint pension to which each ward shall be entitled shall be paid to the guardian of such ward: *Provided*, That if in any case said person shall have left father and mother who are dependent upon him, then, on the death of the mother, the father shall become entitled to the pension, commencing from and after the death of the mother; and upon the death of the mother and father, or upon the death of the father and the remarriage of the mother, the dependent brothers and sisters under sixteen years of age shall jointly become entitled to such pension until they attain the age of sixteen years respectively, commencing from the death or remarriage of the party who had the prior right to the pension: *Provided*, That a mother shall be assumed to have been dependent upon her son, within the meaning of this act, if, at the date of his death, she had no other adequate means of support than the ordinary proceeds of her own manual labor and the contributions of said son or of any other persons not legally bound to aid in her support; and if, by actual contributions or in any other way, the son had recognized his obligations to aid in support of said mother, or was by law bound to such support, and that a father or a minor brother or sister shall in like manner and under like conditions, be assumed to have been dependent, except that the income which was derived or derivable from his actual or possible manual labor shall be taken into account in estimating a father's means of independent support: *Provided further*, That the pension allowed to any person on account of his or her dependence as hereinbefore provided shall not be paid for any period during which it shall not be necessary as a means of adequate subsistence.

Persons entitled to invalid pension dying without widow or children, but leaving dependent relatives, such relatives to receive the pension, and in what order of precedence.

Where children have different guardians;

upon death of mother, the father to have the pension;

of both father and mother.

When mother assumed to be dependent upon her son;

when father or minor brother or sister.

Such pension not to be paid for certain periods.

Sec. 14. That the remarriage of any widow, dependent mother, or dependent sister, entitled to pension, shall not bar her right to such pension to the date of her remarriage, whether an application therefor was filed before or after such marriage; and that on the remarriage of any widow, dependent mother, or dependent sister, having a pension, such pension shall cease.

Remarriage not to bar right to pension to date of remarriage, but, &c.

Pensions granted on account of death from, &c., to commence from date of death, if application therefor is filed within, &c.;

Sec. 15. That all pensions which have been, or which may hereafter be, granted in consequence of death occurring from a cause which originated in the service since the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or in consequence of wounds or injuries received or disease contracted since said date, shall commence from the death or discharge of the person on whose account the claim has been or shall hereafter be granted, or from the termination of the right of party having prior title to such pension: *Provided*, That the application for such pension has been, or shall hereafter be, filed with the commissioner of pensions within five years after the right thereto shall have accrued; otherwise the pension shall commence from the date of filing the last evidence necessary to establish the same: *Provided further*, That the limitation herein prescribed shall not apply to claims by or in behalf of insane persons or persons under sixteen years.

otherwise, when to commence.

This not to apply to insane persons, &c.

Right of persons to pensions to be deemed to accrue when.

Sec. 16. That in construing the preceding section, the right of persons entitled to pensions shall be recognized as accruing at the date therein stated for the commencement of such pension, and that the right of a dependent father or dependent brother to pension shall not in any case be held to have accrued prior to the sixth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; and the right of all other classes of claimants, if applying on account of the death of a person who was regularly mustered into the service, or regularly employed in the navy, or upon the gunboats or war-vessels of the United States, shall not be held to have accrued prior to the fourteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; if applying on account of a chaplain of the army, their right shall not be held to have accrued prior to the ninth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; if applying on account of an enlisted soldier who was not mustered, or a non-enlisted man in temporary service, their right shall not be held to have accrued prior to the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; if applying on account of an acting assistant or contract surgeon, their right shall not be held to have accrued prior to the third day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-five; if applying on account of persons enlisted as teamsters, wagoners, artificers, hospital-stewards, or farriers, their right shall not be held to have accrued prior to the sixth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; and the right of all classes of claimants, applying on account of a provost-marshal, deputy provost-marshal, or enrolling officer, shall not be held to have accrued prior to the twenty-fifth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six: *Provided*, That the right of a widow or dependent mother who married prior, and did not apply till subsequent to the twenty-seventh day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, shall not be held to have accrued prior to that date.

Rights of widows or dependent mothers.

Arrears of pension to be paid upon application to the commissioner.

Sec. 17. That it shall be the duty of the commissioner of pensions, upon any application by letter or otherwise by or on behalf of any pensioner entitled to arrears of pension under the fifteenth section of this act, or, if any such pensioner shall have died, upon a similar application by or on behalf of any person entitled to receive the accrued pension due such pensioner at his or her death, to pay or cause to be paid to such pensioner, or other person, all such arrears of pension as the pensioner may be entitled to, or (if dead) would have been entitled to under the provisions of said section had he or she survived; and no claim-agent or other persons shall be entitled to receive any compensation for services in making application for arrears of pension.

No person entitled to pay for services in applying for arrears of pension

Rates of pension under this act, extended to pensioners under acts prior to March 4, 1861, &c., and when to take effect.

Sec. 18. That the provisions of this act in respect to the rates of pension are hereby extended to pensioners whose right to pension accrued under general acts passed since the war of the Revolution and prior to the fourth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, to take effect from and after the twenty-fifth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; and that the widows of revolutionary soldiers and sailors receiving a less sum shall be paid at the rate of eight dollars per month from and after the twenty-seventh day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Widows of revolutionary soldiers.

Sec. 19. That in all cases in which the cause of disability or death originated in the service prior to the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and an application for pension shall not have been filed within three years from the discharge or death of the person on whose account the claim is made, or within three years of the termination of a pension previously granted on account of the service and death of the same person, the pension shall commence from the date of filing, by the party prosecuting the claim, the last paper requisite to establish the same: *Provided*, That no claim allowed prior to the sixth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, shall be affected by anything herein contained.

Pensions when to commence, if disability originated prior to March 4, 1861.

This not to affect certain claims.

Sec. 20. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to allow more than one pension at the same time to the same person or to persons entitled jointly; but any pensioner who shall so elect may surrender his or her certificate, and receive, in lieu thereof, a certificate for any other pension to which he or she would have been entitled had not the surrendered certificate been issued: *Provided*, That all payments previously made for any period covered by the new certificate shall be deducted from the amount allowed by said certificate.

Not more than one pension to be allowed at the same time to the same person.

Certificate may be surrendered, &c.

Previous payments.

Sec. 21. That declarations of pension claimants shall be made before a court of record, or before some officer thereof having custody of its seal, said officer hereby being fully authorized and empowered to administer and certify any oath or affirmation relating to any pension or application therefor: *Provided*, That the commissioner of pensions may designate, in localities more than twenty-five miles distant from any place at which such court is holden, persons duly qualified to administer oaths, before whom declarations may be made and testimony taken, and may accept declarations of claimants residing in foreign countries, made before a United States minister or consul, or before some officer of the country duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, and whose official character and signature shall be duly authenticated by the certificate of a United States minister or consul; declarations in claims of Indians made before a United States agent; and declarations in claims under the act of February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, made before an officer duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, when the applicants, by reason of infirmity of age, are unable to travel: *Provided*, That any declaration made before an officer duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes shall be accepted to exempt a claim from the limitation as to date of filing prescribed in the fifteenth section of this act.

Declarations of pension claimants to be made where.

Persons may be designated in certain localities.

Ministers and consuls in foreign countries.

Claims of Indians:
1871, ch. 50.
Vol. xvi., p. 411.

Declarations may be made, before whom, to exempt claims from limitation, &c.

Sec. 22. That the commissioner of pensions, on application being made to him in person or by letter by any claimant or applicant for pension, bounty-land, or other allowance required by law to be adjusted or paid by the pension-office, shall furnish such person, free of all expense to him or her, all such printed instructions and forms as may be necessary in establishing and obtaining said claim; and on the issuing of a certificate of pension, or of a bounty-land warrant, he shall forthwith notify the claimant or applicant, and also the agent or attorney in the case, if there be one, that such certificate has been issued, or allowance made, and the date and amount thereof.

Printed instructions, &c., to be furnished free to claimants for pensions, bounties, &c.

Notice of the issuing of a certificate, &c., to be given.

Sec. 23. That no money on account of pension shall be paid to any person, or to the widow, children, or heirs of any deceased person who in any manner voluntarily engaged in, or aided or abetted, the late rebellion against the authority of the United States.

No pension to be paid to any person, &c., engaged in the late rebellion.

Sec. 24. That no claim for pension not prosecuted to successful issue within five years from the date of filing the same shall be admitted without record evidence from the War or Navy Department of the injury or the disease which resulted in the disability or death of the person on whose account the claim is made: *Provided*, That in any case in which the limitation prescribed by this section bars the further prosecution of the claim, the claimant may present, through the pension-office, to the adjutant-

No claim for pension unless established within five years, &c., to be admitted without, &c.

Where claim is thus barred, how the bar may be removed.

general of the army or the surgeon-general of the navy, evidence that the disease or injury which resulted in the disability or death of the person on whose account the claim is made originated in the service and in the line of duty; and if such evidence is deemed satisfactory by the officer to whom it may be submitted, he shall cause a record of the fact so proved to be made, and a copy of the same to be transmitted to the commissioner of pensions, and the bar to the prosecution of the claim shall thereby be removed.

Where a person entitled to a pension dies, leaving a widow or children, the accrued pension shall belong to such widow or children;

if there is no widow or child, no payment of pension to be made except for certain expenses.

Sec. 25. That if any pensioner, or any person entitled to a pension, who during the pendency of his application therefor has died since March fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or shall hereafter die, his widow, or if no widow, his child or children, under sixteen years of age at the time of his death, shall be entitled to receive the accrued pension to the date of death, such accrued pension shall not be considered as a part of the assets of the estate of deceased, nor liable to be applied to the payment of the debts of said estate in any case whatever, but shall inure to the sole and exclusive benefit of the widow or children; and if no widow or child survive, no payment whatsoever of the accrued pension shall be made or allowed, except so much as may be necessary to reimburse the person who bore the expenses of the last sickness and burial of the decedent, in cases where he did not leave sufficient assets to meet such expenses.

Failure to claim pension for three years after, &c., to be presumptive evidence that pension has terminated.

Name to be stricken from list, but may be restored, and how.

Sec. 26. That the failure of any pensioner to claim his or her pension for three years after the same shall have become due shall be deemed presumptive evidence that such pension has legally terminated by reason of the pensioner's death, remarriage, recovery from the disability, or otherwise, and the pensioner's name shall be stricken from the list of pensioners, subject to the right of restoration to the same on a new application by the pensioner, or, if the pensioner is dead, by the widow or minor children entitled to receive the accrued pension, accompanied by evidence satisfactorily accounting for the failure to claim such pension, and by medical evidence in cases of invalids who were not exempt from biennial examinations as to the continuance of the disability.

Rate, &c., of pension by special act not to be varied by general laws.

Special act may be suspended upon evidence of fraud, until, &c.

Sec. 27. That when the rate, commencement, and duration of a pension allowed by special act are fixed by such act, they shall not be subject to be varied by the provisions and limitations of the general pension laws, but when not thus fixed the rate and continuance of the pension shall be subject to variation in accordance with the general laws, and its commencement shall date from the passage of the special act, and the commissioner of pensions shall, upon satisfactory evidence that fraud was perpetrated in obtaining such special act, suspend payment thereupon until the propriety of repealing the same can be considered by Congress.

Limitation extended in pending claims of Indians.

Proof heretofore taken before an Indian agent to be as valid as, &c.

Proof wanting to be taken before agent.

Dates.

Indians exempted from obligation to take certain oaths.

1871, ch. 50.
Vol. xvi., p. 411.

Sec. 28. That the term of limitation prescribed by sections sixteen and twenty-three of this act shall, in pending claims of Indians, be extended to two years from and after the passage of this act; that all proof which has heretofore been taken before an Indian agent, or before an officer of any tribe, competent according to the rules of said tribe to administer oaths, shall be held and regarded by the pension-office, in the examining and determining of claims of Indians now on file, as of the same validity as if taken before an officer recognized by the law at the time as competent to administer oaths; that all proof wanting in said claims hereafter, as well as in those filed after the passage of this act, shall be taken before the agent of the tribe to which the claimants respectively belong; that in regard to dates, all applications of Indians now on file be treated as though they were made before a competent officer at their respective dates, and if found to be in all other respects conclusive, they shall be allowed; and that Indians shall be exempted from the obligation to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, required by the act of February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, providing for pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, and to widows of deceased soldiers.

Deputy commissioner of pensions, appointment, duties, salary.

Sec. 29. That the President shall appoint in the Department of the Interior, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a competent person, who shall be called the deputy commissioner of pensions, with an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, who shall be charged with such duties in the pension bureau as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior or may be required by law; and in case of the death, resignation, absence, or sickness of the commissioner, his duties shall devolve upon the deputy commissioner until a successor shall be appointed, or such absence or sickness shall cease.

Commissioner may detail clerks to investigate suspected attempts at fraud in pensions, and to aid in prosecutions.

Oaths and affidavits.

Sec. 30. That the commissioner of pensions is hereby authorized and empowered to detail, from time to time, clerks in his office to investigate suspected attempts at fraud on the government of the United States, through and by virtue of the provisions of this or any other act of Congress providing for pensions, and to aid in prosecuting any person so offending, with such additional compensation as is customary in cases of special service; and that any person so detailed shall have the power to administer oaths and take affidavits in the course of any such investigation.

Agents, &c., prosecuting claims for pensions or bounty-land, to receive only what compensation.

Penalty for directly or indirectly receiving, &c., greater compensation;

or wrongfully witholding pension or any part thereof, or any land-warrant;

upon guardian for embezzling, &c., pension of his ward.

Sec. 31. That no agent or attorney or other person instrumental in prosecuting any claim for pension or bounty-land shall demand or receive any other compensation for his services in prosecuting a claim for pension or bounty-land than such as the commissioner of pensions shall direct to be paid to him, not exceeding twenty-five dollars; and any agent or attorney or any other person instrumental in prosecuting any claim for pension or bounty-land, who shall directly or indirectly contract for, demand, or receive or retain any greater compensation for his services or instrumentality in prosecuting a claim for pension or bounty-land than is hereinbefore provided, or who shall wrongfully withhold from a pensioner or claimant the whole or any part of the pension or claim allowed and due such pensioner or claimant, or the land-warrant issued to any such claimant, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall, for every such offense, be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court. And if any guardian having the charge and custody of the pension of his ward shall embezzle the same in violation of his trust, or fraudulently convert the same to his own use, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding two thousand dollars or imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding five years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Pledge, sale, &c., of any interest in a pension to be void.

Attorneys to take oath, to be filed, that he has no interest in money, &c.

Penalty for falsely taking the oath;

Sec. 32. That any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer of any right, claim, or interest in any pension which has been, or may hereafter be, granted, shall be void and of no effect; and any person acting as attorney to receive and receipt for money for and in behalf of any person entitled to a pension shall, before receiving said money, take and subscribe an oath, to be filed with the pension-agent, and by him to be transmitted, with the vouchers now required by law, to the proper accounting-officer of the treasury, that he has no interest in said money by any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer, and that he does not know or believe that the same has been so disposed of to any person; and any person who shall falsely take the said oath shall be guilty of perjury, and, on conviction, shall be liable to the pains and penalties of perjury.

for willfully, &c., making, &c., a false, &c., affidavit respecting any claim for pension, &c.;

or so presenting any paper as a voucher with a date subsequent to its actual date.

Sec. 33. That any person who shall knowingly or willfully in any wise procure the making or presentation of any false or fraudulent affidavit concerning any claim for pension or payment thereof, or pertaining to any other matter within the jurisdiction of the commissioner of pensions, or shall knowingly or willfully present or cause to be presented at any pension-agency any power of attorney, or other paper required as a voucher in drawing a pension, which paper shall bear a date subsequent to that on which it was actually signed or executed, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment

Money due a pensioner, not liable to attachment, &c., but to belong wholly to him.

for a term not exceeding three years, or by both, at the discretion of the court before whom such conviction shall be had; and no sum of money due, or to become due, to any pensioner under the laws aforesaid, shall be liable to attachment, levy, or seizure, by or under any legal or equitable process whatever, whether the same remains with the pension-office, or any officer or agent thereof, or is in course of transmission to the pensioner entitled thereto, but shall inure wholly to the benefit of such pensioner.

What certificates required in cases of application for payment of certain invalid pensions.

Certificates to state what.

Certificate of continuance not necessary where disability is permanent.

More frequent examination may be required.

Sec. 34. That in all cases of application for the payment of pensions to invalid pensioners to the fourth day of September of an odd year, the certificate of an examining surgeon duly appointed by the commissioner of pensions, or of a surgeon of the army or navy, stating the continuance of the disability for which the pension was originally granted, (describing it,) and the degree of such disability at the time of making the certificate, shall be required to accompany the vouchers, and a duplicate thereof shall be filed in the office of the commissioner of pensions; and if in a case of continued disability it shall be stated at a degree below that for which the pension was originally granted, or was last paid, the pensioner shall only be paid for the quarter then due at the rate stated in the certificate: *Provided*, That when a pension shall be granted for a disability consequent upon the loss of a limb, or other essential portion of the body, or for other cause which cannot in whole or in part be removed, or when a disability is certified by competent examining surgeons, to the satisfaction of the commissioner of pensions, to have become permanent in a degree equal to the whole rate of pension, the above certificate shall not be necessary to entitle the pensioner to payment: *And provided further*, That this section shall not be construed to prevent the commissioner of pensions from requiring a more frequent examination if, in his judgment, it is necessary.

Civil surgeons for the examination of pensioners.

Fee for examinations, &c., to be paid by pension-agent.

Sec. 35. That the commissioner of pensions be, and he is hereby, empowered to appoint, at his discretion, civil surgeons to make the periodical examinations of pensioners which are, or may be, required by law, and to examine applicants for pension, where he shall deem an examination by a surgeon appointed by him necessary; and the fee for such examinations, and the requisite certificates thereof in duplicate, including postage on such as are transmitted to pension-agents, shall be two dollars, which shall be paid by the agent for paying pensions in the district within which the pensioner or claimant resides, out of any money appropriated for the payment of pensions, under such regulations as the commissioner of pensions may prescribe.

Boards of examining surgeons, number, fee, &c.

Sec. 36. That the commissioner of pensions be authorized to organize, at his discretion, boards of examining surgeons, not to exceed three members, and that each member of a board thus organized who shall have been actually present and made, in connection with other members or member, an ordered or periodical examination, shall be entitled to the fee of one dollar, on the receipt of a proper certificate of said examination by the commissioner of pensions.

Examining surgeons, &c., may be required to make special examinations, which shall have precedence.

If injustice is alleged, such examinations may be reviewed.

Decision of appellate board final.

Pay of reviewing surgeons.

Sec. 37. That examining surgeons duly appointed by the commissioner of pensions, and such other qualified surgeons as may be employed in the pension-office, may be required by him, from time to time, as he shall deem for the interests of the government, to make special examinations of pensioners, or applicants for pension, and such examinations shall have precedence over previous examinations, whether special or biennial; but when injustice is alleged to have been done by an examination so ordered, the commissioner of pensions may, at his discretion, select a board of three duly-appointed examining surgeons, who shall meet at a place to be designated by him, and shall review such cases as may be ordered before them on appeal from any special examination as aforesaid, and the decision of such board shall be final on the question so submitted thereto, provided the commissioner approve the same. The compensation of each of such surgeons shall be three dollars, and shall be paid out of any appropriations made for the payment of pensions, in the same manner as the ordinary fees of appointed surgeons are or may be authorized to be paid.

Sec. 38. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized to appoint a duly qualified surgeon as medical referee, who, under the control and direction of the commissioner of pensions, shall have charge of the examination and revision of the reports of examining surgeons, and such other duties touching medical and surgical questions in the pension-office, as the interests of the service may demand; and his salary shall be two thousand five hundred dollars per annum. And the Secretary of the Interior is further authorized to appoint such qualified surgeons (not exceeding four) as the exigencies of the service may require, who may perform the duties of examining surgeons when so required, and who shall be borne upon the rolls as clerks of the fourth class: *Provided*, That such appointments shall not increase the clerical force of said bureau.

Medical referee to be appointed, to have charge and revision of reports of examining surgeons, &c.

Salary.

Certain qualified surgeons may be appointed as clerks of fourth class, and act as examining surgeons.

Sec. 39. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent or in conflict with the foregoing provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Repealing clause.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCXXXV. — *An Act to declare the true Intent and Meaning of the Act approved June eight, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, amendatory of the General Bankrupt Law.*

March 3, 1873.

1872, ch. 339.
Ante, p. 334.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it was the true intent and meaning of an act approved June eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States,' approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven," that the exemptions allowed the bankrupt by the said amendatory act should, and it is hereby enacted that they shall, be the amount allowed by the constitution and laws of each State, respectively, as existing in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one; and that such exemptions be valid against debts contracted before the adoption and passage of such State constitution and laws, as well as those contracted after the same, and against liens by judgment or decree of any State court, any decision of any such court rendered since the adoption and passage of such constitution and laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

Exemptions allowed a bankrupt to be the same as allowed in any State in 1871, and to be valid against, &c.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCXXXVI. — *An Act to extend for four Years the Act establishing the Board of Commissioners of Claims, and the Acts relating thereto.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth sections of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and the act entitled "An act to authorize the commissioners of claims to appoint special commissioners to take testimony and for other purposes," approved May eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be, and the same are hereby, extended and continued in force for four years from the tenth day of March, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

Act establishing the board of commissioners of claims extended for four years from March 10, 1873.

1871, ch. 116, §§ 2-6.
Vol. xvi., pp. 524, 525.
1872, ch. 156.
Ante, p. 97.

Sec. 2. That the commissioners of claims shall not receive any petition for the allowance of any claim or claims unless such petition shall be presented to and filed with them on or before the third day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-three; and all claims not so presented shall be deemed to be barred forever thereafter.

No petition to be received unless filed on or before March 3, 1873.

Claims not so presented to be barred.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

1869, ch. 124, § 6. Vol. xv. p. 318.

CHAP. CCXXXVII. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.*

The President may appoint one assistant adjutant-general with the rank, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sixth section of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, is so far modified as to authorize and permit the President of the United States to nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, one assistant adjutant-general with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a major in the said department.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

1870, ch. 150, § 12. Vol. xvi. p. 164.

CHAP. CCXXXVIII. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish the Department of Justice, and for other Purposes."*

Annual report of Attorney General, when to be made, and to include what.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the twelfth section of the act entitled "An act to establish the Department of Justice, and for other purposes," approved June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and seventy, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "That it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to make to Congress, at the commencement of each regular session of Congress, a report of the business of the said department for the last preceding fiscal year, and of any other matters appertaining thereto, that he may deem proper, including a statement of the several appropriations now, or which may hereafter be, placed under its control, the amount appropriated, and a detailed statement of the amounts used for defraying the expenses of the United States courts in each judicial district; also the statistice of crime under the laws of the United States, and a statement of the number of causes, civil and criminal, pending during the preceding year in each of the several courts of the United States.

Statutes and reports to be furnished to the Department of Justice for distribution.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to furnish to the head of the Department of Justice, from time to time, as they may be published, a sufficient number of the statutes of the United States, and the reports of the Supreme Court of the United States, to be by him distributed to such officers of the courts of the United States as are now or may hereafter be by law entitled to receive them; and all laws or parts of laws authorizing the distribution of such statutes and reports of the Supreme Court to the officers of the courts of the United States by the head of any other executive department of the government be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Repealing clause.

Register to be kept of books received and distributed.

Sec. 3. That a register of such books shall be kept, under the authority of the head of the Department of Justice, showing the quantity of each kind received by him in pursuance of this act; and it shall be his duty to cause to be entered in such register, and at the proper time, when, where, and to whom the same, or any part of them, have been distributed and delivered, and to report the same to Congress in his annual report.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCXXXIX. — *An Act fixing the Time for the Election of Representatives from the State of California to the forty-fourth Congress*

Time for election of repre-

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That on the first Wednesday in September, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four, there shall be elected in each congressional district in the State of California one representative to represent said State in the forty-fourth Congress of the United States.

sentatives in Congress from California.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCXL. — *An Act to authorize the Unlading of Steamships at Night.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the collector of customs (with the concurrence of the naval officer, if there be one,) of any port at which a steamship from a foreign port or place may arrive, upon or after the issuing of a general order, to grant upon proper application therefor, a special license to unlade the cargo of said vessel at night, that is to say, between sunset and sunrise; but before any such special license is granted, the master, agents, or consignees of the vessel shall execute and deliver to the said collector a good and sufficient bond, to be approved by him, conditioned to indemnify and save the said collector harmless from any and all losses and liabilities which may occur or be occasioned by reason of the granting of such special license: *And provided,* That any liability of the master or owner of any such steamship to the owner or consignee of any merchandise landed from said vessel shall not be affected by the granting of such special license or of any general order, but such liability shall continue until said merchandise is properly removed from the dock whereon the same may be landed; and the collector, under such general regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, shall fix a uniform and reasonable rate of compensation for like service, to be paid by the master, owner, or consignee whenever such special license is granted, and shall collect and distribute the same among the inspectors assigned to superintend the unlading of the cargo.

Special license may be given to foreign steamship to unlade cargo between sunset and sunrise.

Master, &c., to give bond.

Liability of master and owner to consignee not affected.

Compensation when license is granted, and how distributed.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCXLI. — *An Act to provide for the Preparation and Presentation to Congress of the Revision of the Laws of the United States, consolidating the Laws relating to the Post-roads, and a Code relating to military Offenses, and the Revision of Treaties with the Indian Tribes now in Force.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a committee of three of the committee of the House of Representatives on the revision of the laws, with committee on the part of the Senate, is hereby authorized, by resolution, to be filed in the Department of Justice, to accept, on the part of Congress, the draft on revision of the laws of the United States prepared by the commissioners to revise the statutes, so far as the same has been reported by them, and may be hereafter reported by them, at the expiration of the time designated for performing that service, to wit: the fourth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and to discharge said commissioners, from and after which all acts and parts of acts declaring the duties, powers, rights, and privileges of said commissioners, are hereby repealed; but nothing herein contained shall be construed as an approval or adoption by Congress of any part of the work of the commissioners.

Committee authorized to accept, for Congress, the draft of the revision of the laws from the commissioners, and to discharge them;

certain acts repealed from, &c.;

work of commissioners not hereby approved.

Sec. 2. That the committee of the House of Representatives on the revision of the laws, together with such committee as the Senate may join, be, and they hereby are, authorized to contract with some suitable person or persons, learned in the law, to prepare a bill revising and embodying in one act all the laws authorizing post-roads in force at the expiration of the present session of Congress; and also to prepare a bill codifying and regulating the laws in regard to military offenses, according to the recommendation made by the President of the United States in his annual message communicated to Congress at the present session, and also to prepare a revision of all the Indian treaties now in force as law:

The committee may contract for a bill embodying in one act all laws authorizing post-roads in force;

for codifying laws as to military offences;

for revision of Indian treaties in force as laws.

The committee may contract for preparing the revision reported by the commissioners in a bill to be presented to Congress, and with indexes, &c.

Sec. 3. That said committee are also authorized to contract with some suitable person or persons under the supervision of said committee and such regulations as may be by them prescribed, to prepare the revision of the statutes already reported by the commissioners, or which may be reported before said fourth day of May, in the form of a bill, to be presented at the opening of the session of Congress in December next, embodying all the laws so revised and the bills and provisions herein provided for, with proper indexes, so that the same may be in form to be acted upon forthwith by Congress at said session.

Revisions and bills, &c., to be printed by congressional printer, and distributed, for correction.

Sec. 4. That said committee is further authorized to have such revisions and bills printed by the congressional printer from time to time, uniform with the revision already reported, and to distribute them, and also the consolidation and codification of the postal and military laws and treaties herein provided for, to members of Congress and others competent to judge of their merits, in order for their correction by such persons.

Appropriations herefor to be distributed by the Department of Justice.

Sec. 5. That any moneys appropriated for the payment of the work herein provided for shall be disbursed by the Department of Justice from time to time only so far as that Department shall be satisfied that the work has been well and faithfully performed, and as said Department shall be satisfied that the work will be fully done and completed by the commencement of said session of Congress in December next.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCXLII. — *An Act to provide for the Apportionment of the Territory of Wyoming for legislative Purposes.*

Apportionment of the Territory of Wyoming for election of members of the legislative assembly.
1868, ch. 235.
Vol. xv. p. 178.
No new census.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the apportionment of the Territory of Wyoming for the election of members of the next legislative assembly of said Territory shall be made by the governor thereof, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Wyoming," approved July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight: *Provided,* That for the purpose of such apportionment it shall not be necessary to take a new or additional census or enumeration of said Territory.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCXLIII. — *An Act to amend the Law requiring consular Officers to collect three Months' extra Pay for Seamen in certain Cases.*

When a seaman is discharged in a foreign port for misconduct, consular officers may remit the three months' extra wages, if he can be at once reshipped without expense to the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the law to regulate the consular system of the United States which requires consular officers to collect three months' extra wages upon the discharge of seamen be, and the same hereby is, so amended as to permit said officers whenever, after a full hearing of both parties, the cause of discharge is found to be the misconduct of the seaman, to remit so much of the extra wages as is now by law paid to the seaman discharged: *Provided,* That relief can immediately be offered to such seaman by reshipment without expense to the United States.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.
1866, ch. 201, § 7.
Vol. xiv. p. 179.

CHAP. CCXLIV. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to prevent Smuggling, and for other Purposes," approved July eighteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.*

Collectors of customs and of internal revenue to report within ten days to district attorney all

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the seventh section of the act entitled "An act to further prevent smuggling, and for other purposes," approved July eighteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: That it shall be the duty of the several collectors of customs and of internal revenue to report within ten days to the district attorney of the district in which any fine, penalty, or forfeiture may be incurred for the violation of any law of the United States relating to the revenue, a statement of all the facts and circumstances of the case within their knowledge, together with the names of the witnesses, and which may come to their knowledge from time to time, stating the provisions of the law believed to be violated, and on which a reliance may be had for condemnation or conviction, and such district attorney shall cause the proper proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted without delay for the fines, penalties, and forfeitures by law in such case provided, unless, upon inquiry and examination he shall decide that such proceedings cannot probably be sustained, or that the ends of public justice do not require that proceedings should be instituted, in which case he shall report the facts in customs cases to the Secretary of the Treasury, and in internal-revenue cases to the commissioner of internal revenue, for their direction: and for the expenses incurred and services rendered in all such cases the district attorney shall receive and be paid from the treasury such sum as the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem just and reasonable upon the certificate of the judge before whom such cases are tried or disposed of: *Provided, however*, That the annual compensation of such district attorney shall not exceed the maximum amount now prescribed by law; and if any collector shall in any case fail to report to the proper district attorney as prescribed in this section, such collector's right to any compensation, benefit or allowance in such case shall be forfeited to the United States, and the same may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be awarded to such persons as may make complaint and prosecute the same to judgment or conviction.

cases of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, with names of witnesses, &c.

Proceedings to be commenced without delay, unless, &c.

If proceedings are not instituted, facts to be reported;

compensation to district attorney, but, &c.

Collector not reporting, to forfeit right of compensation, &c.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCXLV. — *An Act to regulate the Taking of Testimony in certain Cases.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That no witness shall be compelled to appear or to testify before any commissioner or officer appointed to take testimony under letters rogatory, issued or to be issued from any court in any foreign country, in any suit or proceeding in which the government of such foreign country shall be a party of record or in interest, except for the purpose of answering specific written interrogatories issued with and accompanying such letters rogatory, and addressed to such witness. *Provided*, That when counsel for all the parties attend the examination, they may consent that questions in addition to those accompanying the letters rogatory may be put to the witness, unless the letters rogatory exclude such additional interrogatories.

Witnesses not compelled to appear or testify before commissioner to take testimony, under letters rogatory from foreign court, when, &c., except, &c.;

Sec. 2. That no witness shall be required, on such examination, or any other under letters rogatory, to make any disclosure or discovery which shall tend to criminate him either under the laws of the State or Territory within which such examination is had, or any other, or any foreign State.

nor to make disclosures tending to criminate themselves.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCXLVI. — *An Act to restore Absalom Kirby as second assistant Engineer in the Navy.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to restore Absalom Kirby to his original position on the active list as a second assistant engineer in the navy of the United States.

Absalom Kirby may be replaced as second assistant engineer.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCXLVII. — *An Act providing for the Payment to the Government of Japan the Sum due on Account of Rents for Lands and Buildings occupied by the diplomatic and consular Representatives of the United States to Japan, and for other Purposes.*

Payment to Japan for rents for lands, &c., used by the United States for jails, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay to the government of Japan, through its resident diplomatic representative in the United States, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, any sum not exceeding six thousand dollars, which may be found to be due to the government of Japan by that of the United States, on account of rents for lands or buildings occupied for hospital purposes, jail, and court-house by the United States in Japan.

Buildings for court-house and jail at Jedo;

to be rented for periods of two years.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of State through the minister resident at Japan be, and he is hereby, authorized to rent furnish and keep suitable buildings with grounds appurtenant in Jedo or such other place as he may designate for a court-house and jail at an annual cost not exceeding five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the period for which the said buildings shall be rented shall be for two years with renewals for two years as the Secretary of State shall determine.

Law library for legation in Japan.

Sec. 3. That a further sum, not to exceed two thousand five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby, also appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of a suitable law-library for the use of said legation in Japan, the selection of such library to be made by the Secretary of State.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCXLVIII. — *An Act authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish a duplicate Certificate of Discharge where the same has been lost.*

Duplicate certificates of discharges to be furnished soldiers, &c., and marked as duplicate;

not to be vouchers, or evidence.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever satisfactory proof shall be furnished to the War Department that any non-commissioned officer or private soldier who served in the army of the United States in the late war against the rebellion has lost his certificate of discharge, or the same has been destroyed without his privity or procurement, the Secretary of War shall be authorized to furnish, on request, to such non-commissioned officer or private, a duplicate of such certificate of discharge, to be indelibly marked, so that it may be known as a duplicate: *Provided*, Such certificate shall not be accepted as a voucher for the payment of any claim against the United States for pay bounty, or other allowance, or as evidence in any other case.

Army regulations modified.

Sec. 2. That the army regulations now in force are hereby modified in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCXLIX. — *An Act to provide for the Establishment of a military Prison, and for its Government.*

Military prison established at Rock Island;

who may be confined therein.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there shall be established at Rock Island, in the State of Illinois, a prison for the confinement and reformation of offenders against the rules, regulations and laws for the government of the army of the United States, in which shall be securely confined, and employed at labor, and governed in the manner hereinafter directed, all offenders convicted before any court-martial or military commission in the United States, and sentenced according to law to imprisonment therein.

Board to adopt plan for building prison and regulations for government of prisoners.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of War shall organize a board of five members, to consist of three officers of the army and two persons from civil life, who shall adopt a plan for the building of such prison, and who shall frame regulations for the government of the prisoners, in accordance with

Pay, &c., of members.

the provisions of this act. The said commissioners from civil life shall hold their offices for the term of three years, and shall be paid five dollars a day while on duty, and necessary travelling expenses; and the said officers of the army shall, at all times, be subject to removal by the Secretary of War.

Prison to be visited semi-annually, &c., and for what purposes.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of War shall, with said commissioners, semi-annually, and as much oftener as may be deemed expedient, visit said prison for the purposes of examination, inspection, and correction; and they shall inquire into all abuses or neglects of duty on the part of the officers or other persons in charge of the same, and make such changes in the general discipline of the prison as they may hold to be essential.

Officers of prison, and assistants.

Sec. 4. That the officers of the prison shall consist of a commandant and such subordinate officers as may be necessary, a chaplain, a surgeon, and a clerk, who shall be detailed by the Secretary of War from the commissioned officers of the army; and a sufficient number of enlisted men shall be detailed by the Secretary of War to act as turnkeys, guards, and assistants in the prison.

An army inspector to visit the prison as often as once in three months; his duties and report.

Sec. 5. That one of the inspectors of the army shall, at least once in three months, visit the prison for the purpose of examining into the books and all the affairs thereof, and ascertaining whether the laws, rules, and regulations relating thereto are complied with, the officers are competent and faithful, and the convicts properly governed and employed, and at the same time treated with humanity and kindness. And it shall be the duty of the inspector, at once, to make full report thereof to the Secretary of War.

Commandant of prison to give bond;

his duties and powers;

accounts, reports;

labor of convicts;

sale of articles;

good conduct of convicts to shorten their daily time of labor and restore to duty;

solitary confinement;

no whipping, branding, &c.

Prisoners to have decent clothing when discharged.

Sec. 6. That before the commandant enters upon the duties of his office he shall give bond, with sufficient sureties, in a sum to be fixed by the Secretary of War, to be approved by him, conditioned that he shall faithfully account for all money placed in his hands for the use of the prison and for the faithful discharge of all his duties as commandant. He shall have command of the prison; shall have the charge and employment of the prisoners, and the custody of all the property of the government connected with the prison. He shall receive and pay out all money used for the prison, and shall cause to be kept, in suitable books, complete accounts of all the property, expenses, income, business, and concerns of the prison; and shall make full and regular reports thereof to the Secretary of War; and shall, under the direction and with the approval of the Secretary of War, employ, for the benefit of the United States, the convicts at such labor and in such trades as may be deemed best for their health and reformation. He shall have power to sell and dispose of any articles manufactured by the convicts, and shall regularly account for the proceeds thereof, and shall give bond and security for the faithful keeping and accounting of all moneys and property coming to his hands as such commandant. He shall take note and make record of the good conduct of the convicts, and shall shorten the daily time of hard labor for those who, by their obedience, honesty, industry, or general good conduct, earn such favors; and the Secretary of War is authorized and directed to remit, in part, the sentences of such convicts, and to give them an honorable restoration to duty in case the same is merited; and in case any convict shall disobey the lawful orders of the officers of the prison, or refuse to comply with the rules and regulations thereof, he may be placed in solitary confinement, and the commmandant shall at once report the case to the Secretary of War, who shall direct the inspector to make full examination and report of the matter at the next inspection; but in no case shall any prisoner be subjected to whipping, branding, or the carrying of weights for the purpose of discipline, or for producing penitence; and every prisoner, upon being discharged from prison, shall be furnished with decent clothing.

Convicts may have newspapers and books; visitors; may write and receive letters, subject to inspection.

Sec. 7. That the use of newspapers and books shall not be denied the convicts at times when not employed; and that unofficial visitors shall be admitted to the prison under such restrictions as the board of commissioners may impose. The prisoners shall not be denied the privilege of communicating with their friends by letter, and from receiving like communications from them, all of which shall be subject to the inspection of the commandant, or such officer as he may assign to that duty.

Food and bedding.

Ventilation.

Baths.

Sec. 8. That the prisoners shall be supplied with ample and clean bedding, and with wholesome and sufficient food, but when in hospital or under discipline their diet shall be prescribed by the proper authority. The prison shall be suitably ventilated, and each prisoner shall have a weekly bath of cold or tepid water, which shall be applied to the whole surface of the body, unless the surgeon shall direct otherwise for the health of the prisoner.

No person connected with prison to be interested in any contract, &c.

Sec. 9. That no officer of the prison, or other person connected therewith, shall be concerned or interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract, purchase, or sale made on account of the prison.

Officers suffering convicts to escape, &c., shall be dismissed, &c.;

Sec. 10. That any officer who shall suffer a convict to escape, or shall in any way consent to his escape, or shall aid him to escape or in an attempt to escape, shall, upon conviction, be dismissed from the service and suffer such other punishment as a court-martial may inflict.

soldiers, &c., suffering convicts to escape, to be confined therein, &c.

Sec. 11. That any soldier or other person employed in the prison who shall suffer a convict to escape, or shall in any way consent to his escape, or shall aid him to escape, or in an attempt to escape, shall, upon conviction by a court-martial, be confined therein not less than one year.

Convicts may be punished for offences committed during confinement.

Sec. 12. That all prisoners under confinement in said military prisons undergoing sentence of courts-martial, shall be liable to trial and punishment by courts-martial under the rules and articles of war for offences committed during the said confinement.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCL. — *An Act restoring Captain Alonzo J. Marsh to his Position in the Army, and that he be honorably mustered out of the Service as of the Date of the Mustering-out of his Regiment.*

Alonzo J. Marsh restored to his position as captain, &c., and to be honorably mustered out.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to restore Alonzo J. Marsh, late a captain of company H. eleventh regiment veteran reserve corps, to his position as such captain, and grant him an honorable muster out as of the date on which he was dismissed; to wit, on March seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCLI. — *An Act to create a Port of Delivery at La Crosse, in Wisconsin, and to provide for a Surveyor of Customs thereat.*

La Crosse made a port of delivery.

Surveyor of customs; his duties and pay.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That La Crosse, in the county of La Crosse, and State of Wisconsin be, and is hereby, constituted a port of delivery within the collection district of New Orleans; and there shall be appointed a surveyor of customs for said port, who shall perform the duties of such office and receive the compensation of not exceeding twelve hundred dollars per annum as salary.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCLII. — *An Act to prevent Cruelty to Animals while in Transit by Railroad or other Means of Transportation within the United States.*

Animals not to be carried in

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That no railroad company within the United States whose road forms any part of a line of road over which cattle, sheep, swine, or other animals shall be conveyed from one State to another, or the owners or masters of steam, sailing, or other vessels carrying or transporting cattle, sheep, swine, or other animals from one State to another, shall confine the same in cars, boats, or vessels of any description, for a longer period than twenty-eight consecutive hours, without unloading the same for rest, water, and feeding, for a period of at least five consecutive hours, unless prevented from so unloading by storm or other accidental causes. In estimating such confinement the time during which the animals have been confined without such rest on connecting roads from which they are received shall be included, it being the intent of this act to prohibit their continuous confinement beyond the period of twenty-eight hours, except upon contingencies hereinbefore stated. Animals so unloaded shall be properly fed and watered during such rest by the owner or person having the custody thereof, or in case of his default in so doing then by the railroad company or owners or masters of boats or vessels transporting the same at the expense of said owner or person in custody thereof; and said company, owners, or masters shall in such cases have a lien upon such animals for food, care, and custody furnished, and shall not be liable for any detention of such animals authorized by this act. Any company, owner, or custodian of such animals, who shall knowingly and wilfully fail to comply with the provisions of this act shall, for each and every such failure to comply with the provisions of this act, be liable for and forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars: *Provided, however*, That when animals shall be carried in cars, boats, or other vessels in which they can and do have proper food, water, space, and opportunity for rest, the foregoing provisions in regard to their being unloaded shall not apply.

cars or vessels for more than twenty-eight consecutive hours without being unloaded for rest, food, &c., for five consecutive hours, unless, &c.;

to be fed and watered by whom.

Food and care to constitute a lien.

Penalty for wilfully failing to comply with this act.

This act not to apply to animals carried in certain cars or vessels.

Sec. 2. That the penalty created by the first section of this act shall be recovered by civil action in the name of the United States, in the circuit or district court of the United States holden within the district where the violation of this act may have been committed, or the person or corporation resides or carries on its business; and it shall be the duty of all United States marshals, their deputies and subordinates, to prosecute all violations of this act which shall come to their notice or knowledge.

Penalties how recovered.

United States marshals, &c., to prosecute violations.

Sec. 3. That any person or corporation entitled to lien under the first section of this act may enforce the same by a petition filed in the district court of the United States holden within the district where the food, care, and custody shall have been furnished, or the owner or custodian of the property resides; and said court shall have power to issue all suitable process for the enforcement of such lien by sale or otherwise, and to compel the payment of all costs, penalties, charges, and expenses of proceedings under this act.

Lien may be enforced in district court.

Court may issue process to enforce the lien.

Sec. 4. That this act shall not go into effect until the first day of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

When act shall take effect.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCLIII. — *An Act to make San Diego, in the State of California, a Port of Entry.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the counties of Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, San Bernardo, and San Diego, in the State of California, are hereby detached from the collection district of San Francisco; and all the territory, ports, harbors, rivers, and waters of said counties shall constitute a collection district by the name of the San Diego district; and the city of San Diego, on the bay of San Diego, is hereby established as the sole port of entry for said district; and the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate,

Collection district of San Diego established.

San Diego made a port of entry.

Collector, residence and pay.

shall appoint a collector, to reside at said port, whose compensation shall be three thousand dollars per annum.

Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, &c.;

Inspectors for San Pedro and Santa Barbara.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to appoint such inspectors, weighers, gaugers, measurers, and other officers as may be necessary for the collection of the revenue at said port; and the collector of said port may, with the approbation of said Secretary, appoint inspectors, whose compensation shall be one thousand dollars each per annum, for each of the ports of San Pedro and Santa Barbara, which shall continue to be ports of delivery.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCLIV. — *An Act relating to the fractional Parts of a Barrel containing fermented Liquors.*

In computing the internal tax on fermented liquors, fractional parts of barrels to be what;

what to constitute such fractional part of a barrel.

1872, ch. 315, § 18. *Ante*, p. 245.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That section eighteen of the act entitled An act to reduce duties on imports and to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," approved June sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be amended by striking out the proviso to said section, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: — "In estimating and computing the internal tax on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter and other fermented liquors by whatever name such liquors may be called, the fractional parts of a barrel shall be halves, thirds, quarters, sixths, and eighths; and any fractional part of a barrel containing less than one-eighth, shall be accounted one-eighth; more than one-eighth, and not more than one-sixth, shall be accounted one-sixth; more than one-sixth, and not more than one-fourth, shall be accounted one-fourth; more than one-fourth, and not more than one-third, shall be accounted one-third; more than one-third, and not more than one-half, shall be accounted one-half; more than one-half, and not more than one barrel, shall be accounted one barrel; and more than one barrel, and not more than sixty-three gallons, shall be accounted two barrels, or a hogshead.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCLV. — *An Act to establish certain Post-roads*

See *Ante*, pp. 17, 25, 30, 100, 382, 415, 586.

Post-roads established in

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following be, and are hereby established as post-roads:

Alabama.

ALABAMA,

From East Mill via Delta to Oxford,
From Lamar to Highshoals,
From Ashville to Mumford,
From Warren Station via Hulsey's Stand, Pinhook, and Democrat, to Jasper.
From Pride's Station to Woodland,
From Burleson to Detroit,
From Tuscumbia to Spring Creek,
From Waterloo to Eastport, Mississippi,
From Bayou Labahe to Grand Bay,
From Centreville via Tionus to Brierfield,
From Highshoals to Roanoke
From Pintlola to Letohatchee,
From Saville to Nicholasville,
From Shelby Iron Works to Columbiana,
From Shoal Ford to Madison Station,
From Thatcher's Creek to Blount Springs,
From Edwardsville to Chulifinne,

From Union to Clinton,
From Walnut Hill via Rultown, to Nolasulga,
From Gainesville via Warsaw to Pickensville,

Post-roads established in Alabama;

ARIZONA,

Arizona,

From Corbet to Saint George, in Utah,

ARKANSAS,

Arkansas;

From Clarksville to Mount Judah,
From Lyman via Galla Rock, to Danville
From Dardanelle via Pettit-Jean and Rover, to Mount Ida,
From Hick's Station to Pine Bluff,
From Harrisburg to Jacksonport
From Pittsburg to Jacksonport,
From Carrollton to Burlington
From Duvall's Bluff via De Sauk and West Point to Kensett.

CALIFORNIA,

California;

From Sacramento City via Union House, Franklin, Richland, and Onisto, to Walnut Grove,
From Berendo Station via Buchanan to Fresno Flats,
From Jones via Happy Camp, to Oreleans Bar,
From Bakersfield to Tehachape,
From Bishop Creek to Round Valley
From Benton via Columbus, to Wadsworth, Nevada,
From Lida Valley via Palmetto and Fish Lake, to Columbus, Nevada,
From Bodie to Aurora,
From Colusa via Bartlett Springs and Upper Lake to Ukiah,
From Tehama to Famington,
From Greenville to Plattsville.
From Fresno to Centreville, King's River,
From Paso Roble's Springs via Josephine, to Cambria,
From Redwood City via Searsville and La Honda Junction, to Pescadero,
From Hollister to San Juan,
From Wilmington to Anaheim,
From Los Angelos to Head of San Gabriel Canyon,
From Gilroy to Hot Springs,
From Orrville via Gridley to Princeton,

CONNECTICUT,

Connecticut;

From West Killingly via South Killingly, North Sterling and Foster Centre, to South Foster,
From Stamford to Long Ridge
From Greenwich via Stanwich to Banksville,

COLORADO,

Colorado.

From Fort Garland to Del Norte,
From Box Elder to Running Creek,
From Canyon City via Texas Creek and Pleasant Valley, to South Arkansas,
From State Line via Lyon to Pueblo,

Post-roads established in Dakota;

DAKOTA,

From Waverly via Prairie Home, to Bennett Station,

From Yankton via Banzill Mills, in Nebraska, to Frenchtown, in Nebraska,

From North Niobrarah, to Mineral Springs,

From Springfield to Niobrarah,

From Yankton via Bohemian Settlement to Springfield,

From Vermillion via Clay Creek and Turkey Creek to Milltown,

From Greenwood Agency via Milltown to Flandreau,

From Fort Sully via Milltown and Finlay to Beloit,

From Elk Point via Spink, Prairie, Union Creek, and Walled Lake, to Medary,

From Dell City via Chain Lakes, Finlay, Swan Lake, and Lincoln, to Saint James, Nebraska,

From Yankton via Ziskov, Tabor and Cooley, to Springfield,

From Canton via Glenwood to Liberty,

Georgia;

GEORGIA,

From Gainesville via Ethel and Wahoo, to Dahlonega,

From Social Circle via Newborn to Monticello,

Iowa;

IOWA,

From Richland via Talleyrand to Keota,

From Trenton, via Merrimac and Germanville, to Brighton,

From Quincy via Van Dyke to Cass,

From Prairie City to Colfax

From Greeley via Saint Petersburg to Colesburg.

Indiana;

INDIANA,

From Leavenworth to John W. Rendle's Store,

From Hazleton to Alendale,

From Leopold to Reno,

From Freedom via Newark, to Saulsbury

From Greencastle via Mount Meridian and Belle Union, to Eminence

From Williamsport via Free Hall, Walnut Grove Post-office, and Jordan, to Rossville, Illinois,

From Troy via Tell City to Carmelton

Illinois;

ILLINOIS,

From Hanover via Derinda Centre to Savanna,

From Weston via Wood's Farm, Ellsworth, and Padua, to Le Roy,

From Hanover to Derinda.

Kansas.

KANSAS,

From Cawker City via Jewell Centre, White Rock, and Great Bend, to Meridian, Nebraska,

From Republican City via Fairview and Princeville, to Concordia,

From Republican City to Newton Centre,

From Kirwin via Philipsburgh and Granite Bluff, to Melrose in Nebraska,

From Sargent to Pueblo, Colorado Territory,

Post-roads established in Kansas

From Oxford via South Haven, to Caldwell,
From Logan via Norton to Republican City,
From Augusta via Pollcreek and Ninescah, to Oxford,
From Ottawa via Centropolis to Topeka,
From Cawker City via Kirwin and Deer Creek, to Fort Kearney,
From Cawker City via Jewell City, Bellville, and Fairbury, to Beatrice
From Peru to Elgin,
From Centropolis to Marion
From Jewell City via Smith Centre to Philipsburgh,
From Wellington via South Haven, to Caldwell,
From Burr Oak via White Mounds, Oakland, and Athens, to Cawker City,
From Cawker City via Porter's Ranch, Covington and Norton Centre to Mendota,
From Cedron to Pittsburg,
From Rossville via Maple Hill and Newburg to Alma,
From Alma via Cobb and Exonville, to Council Grove
From Alma via Grimm, Moss Springs, Weston and Kent, to Junction City,
From Deeversville to Norton Centre,
From Park's Fort via Graham Centre and Irwin Mounds, to Norton Centre,
From Hays City, via Stockton, Phillippi, and Philipsburg, to Republican City,
From Truesdall via Philipsburg and Granite Bluff, to Oxford
From Augusta to Oxford,
From Marion Centre to Peabody,
From Russell Station via Monticello Stockton and Deeversville, to Norton Centre,
From Cawker City via Ionia, Jewell Centre, and White Rock, to Hebron, in Nebraska,
From Eureka via Christiana and Lapland to Matfield Green,
From Deeversville to Graham,
From Minneapolis via Alianthus, Milo, and Blue Hill to Pittsburg.
From Winfield via Oxford, to Wellington,
From Columbus via Lostine, to Checo,
From Girard via Mulbury Grove, to Arcadia,
From Girard via Hopefield, Iowa City, and Stevenson, to Midway,
From Oswego via Ripon and Dora, to Parker,
From Otter Lake. via Johnson, to Belle Garde,
From Pleasanton via Mound City and Wall Street to Garnett,
From Peru via Mount Vernon, to Grafton
From Kirwin via Philipsburg, Almena, and Norton, to Billingsville,
From Russell via West Paradise, Cedarville, Covington, and Cora, to Red Cloud,
From Wichita to Clear-Water,
From Oxford via Remanto, to Arkansas City,
From Solomon City via Poheta to Pliny,
From Salina via Black Warior, and Farland to Hutchinson
From Brookville to Colmar,
From Salina via Pliny, Empire, and Springvalley to Newton,
From Arkansas City via Guelph, South Haven and Alton, to Caldwell,
From Waterville and Peach Grove, to Lima,
From Eureka via Northward, to Western Park,
From Linden via Olivet, Kedron, and Martindale to Burlington,
From Elk Falls via Boston, and Cloverdale to Cedarvale,
From Bosland via East Wolf, Pittsburg, and Waconda, to Cawker City,

Post-roads established in Kansas.

From Elk City via Colfax, Farmersburg, and Fulda to Cedarvale,
From White Mound via Oakland and Ionca, to to Athens
From Bosland via Sylvan Grove and Vesper, to Pollersburg,
From Timber Hill to Parsons,
From Youngstown to Florence,
From Alma via Newberry and Plowboy, to Silver Lake,
From Alma via Moss Springs and Rebekah to Parkersville,
From Floral via New Salem, to Cabin Valley,
From Cottonwood Falls via Fox Creek, Woodhull, Hymer, Diamond Springs, Far West, and Leland to Skiddy,
From Holden via Clarion, Pendell, and Smithfield, to Augusta,
From Clay Centre via Powellsburg and Alert to Randolph,
From Abiline via Holland, Newberne, Hope, and Dillon, to Carlton,
From Clay Centre via Exeter Athelstane, New Grant and Gutherie, to Abiline,
From Bluffton via Mulberry to Brookville,
From Rockford to Marmaton,
From Oskaloosa via Woodstock, Prairie View and Chester to Lawrence,
From Jarbella to Hoge,
From Sumner to Wellington,
From Big Bend via Elma Albion and Joy Creek to Steele City,
From Shawnee Mission to Rosedale,
From Lawrence, via Holling, Marion, Michigan Valley and LaMount Hill to Lyndon,
From Britton to Douglas,
From Mount Cenis to Chapman's Creek,
From Valley Centre via Park City, to Eldridge,
From Ellsworth, via Brookdale and New Cincinnati, to Peace.
From Atchison, via Mount Pleasant and Millwood to Easton.
From Canola to Greenfield.
From Casca to Greenfield.
From Emerald to Mineral Point
From Toutsville to Hillsdale.
From Fort Larned to Larned.
From Monticello to Olathe.
From Kennekuk, via Lancaster, to Farmington.
From Strawn, via Ottumwa to Lebo Creek.
From Lodiana to Brookdale.
From Cedron to Freewill.
From Seapo, via Shirely and Meredith, to Lamar.
From Burlington to Madison.
From Topeka, via Auburn, to Alma.
From Auburn, via Dover and Grant, to Newburg.
From Great Bend to Medicine Lodge.
From Raymond, via Sherman, to Caldwell.
From Raymond, via Rattle Snake Valley, to Simarone Salt Mines
From Hutchinson, via Crow Creek Valley, Breakdale, and Plumb Creek, to Ellsworth.
From Russell, via Cornell's Ranch, Harvey's Ranch, Greeley City, Osborne City, Tilden, Gaylord, Cedarville, South Centre, to Lowell, Nebraska.
From Gaylord, via Joy's Store, to Osborne City.
From Russell, via Landon's Ranch and Blood Creek, to Great Bend.
From Ellis, via county seats of Phillips and Norton counties.
From Osage Mission, via Girard, to Carthage.
From Wichita to Medicine Lodge.

KENTUCKY.

Post-roads established in Kentucky;

From Rucker's Station, via Brown's Landing to Smithland.
From Carrollton to Worthville.
From Walton to Beaver Lick.
From Smithland Station to Smithland.
From Elizaville Station to Flemingsburg.
From Mayfield, via Bacchus Mills and Kirksey, to Waidsboro.
From Benton, via Briensburg and Cabrest to Smithland.
From Murray, via Harrisburg, to Boydsville.
From Stanford to Liberty.
From Paducah, via Barlow City, to Cairo, in Illinois.
From Princeton, via Wallonia, to Cadiz.
From Munfordville, via Wild Cat Mills and Reams Chapel, to Dickey's Mills.
From Big Clifty Station, via Hudsonville, to Constantine.
From Sparta Station to Owenton
From Beattyville to Jackson.
From Union Star to Moolville.

LOUISIANA.

Louisiana;

From Bayou Goula to Port Barre.
From Shreveport to Mooringsport.
From Shreveport to Gravel Point.
From Pleasant Hill to Manny.
From Manny, via Leesville, to Lake Charles.
From Raceland, via Lockport and Valjous, to Orange City.
From Homer, via Sumerfield, Scottsville and Spearsville, to Hillsborough, in Arkansas.
From Columbia, via Whitehead's Bridge and McKnight's Mill, to Alexandria
From Arcadia, via Liberty Hall, to Pine Ridge.
From Alexandria to Hickory Flat.
From Rigolett's Bridge to Lima.
From Monroe, via Redmouth and Winnsboro, to St. Joseph.
From Winnsboro, via Burnt Prairie and Stuart's Landing to Harrisonburg.
From Cloutierville to Montgomery.
From Cloutierville to Kile's Mills.
From Cotile to Sullivan's Landing.
From Columbia, by way of Centreville to Funnaloova.

MISSISSIPPI.

Mississippi;

From Beauregard, via Westville and Raleigh, to Garlandsville.
From Westville, via Hebron, to Monticello.
From Morton to Polkville.
From Raleigh, via Taylorsville, Knight's Mill, Midway and Erato, to Shubuta.
From Nesbitt's, via Pleasant Hill, to Lewisburg.
From Bankston to Lagrange.
From Nesbitt's via Mitchell's Store, Eudora, Pratt's Mills and Arkabutla to Hudson's.

MISSOURI.

Missouri.

From St. Arbertson, via Bluffton and Portland, to Rhineland.
From Spickardsville, via Buttsville, to Modena.

Post-roads established in Missouri;

From Platte City to Parkville.

From Mill Grove to Modena.

From Warrenton, via Hopewell, Holstein, and Pinkney, to Warrenton.

From Kansas City, via Barry, Smithville and Carpenter's Store, to Grayson.

From Marshall to Glasgow.

From Princeton to Newtown.

From Golden City to Avilla.

From Neosho, via Thurman, to Joplin.

From Arno, via Ava, to Hartville.

From Green Ridge, via Burnett Station, to Cornelia.

From Linn Creek to Richland.

From Lawson to Kingston.

From Osceola, via Roscoe, to Schell City.

From Gencoe, via Pond and Orrville, to Bonhomme.

From Canton, via Marysville, to Athens.

From Gates to Elk Mills

From Buffalo to Fairgrove

From Golden City to Chambersville.

From Richland, via Bellefonte, to St. Anna.

From Mirable, via Lisbonville, to Lawson.

From Wintersville, via Mierton, Half Rock, and Middlebury to Spicardsville.

Massachusetts;

MASSACHUSETTS.

From Reheboth to East Providence, in Rhode Island.

From Chilmark to Gay Head.

From Bethel Depot to Warwick.

Maryland;

MARYLAND.

From Sykesville to Freedom.

From Burtonsville to Sligo.

From Towsontown to Mount Pleasant or Fairview.

From Warren to Sweet Air.

Maine;

MAINE.

From South China, via Weeks Mills and Togas Military Asylum, to Augusta.

From Waldoborough to Jefferson.

From Damariscotta to Jefferson and East Jefferson and West Jefferson.

From Union to Appleton.

From Danforth to Forest City.

From Columbia Falls to Columbia.

From North Milford to Greenfield.

From Presque Isle to Washburn.

From East Blue Hill to Surray.

Minnesota.

MINNESOTA.

From Yellow Medicine to Lac Qui Parle, (on the old Government route.)

From Leech Lake to Red Lake.

From Glenwood, via Blue Mound, to Hancock.

From Lake Sigel to Lake Beauty.

From Wasioga, via East Claremont and Rice Lake, to Owatowna.

From Marshall, via Minnesota Falls to Granite Falls.

Post-roads established in Minnesota;

From Crookston, via Red Lake Agency and North Branch, to Grantsburg.

From Lac Qui Parle to Brown's Valley.

From Detroit to Richfield.

From Lake Chetek to Section twenty-three, Town one hundred and nine, Range forty west.

From Kerkhoven, via Buffalo Lake and Rosewood, to Monteviedo.

From Gilchrist, via Skunk Lake and Camp Lake, to Kirkhoven.

From Little Sauk to Spruce Creek.

From Winnebago City to Windom.

From Lexington, via Heidelburg, to St. Hubertus.

From Shakopee, via St. Mary, to St. Benedict Church.

From Stavanger to Section twenty-eight, Town one hundred and fourteen, Range forty-five.

MONTANA.

Montana.

From Boulder Valley, via Jefferson Island, to Harrison.

From Mouth of Cedar to Quartz.

From Blackfoot City to Hortonville.

MICHIGAN.

Michigan;

From Stanton to St. Louis.

From Stanton to Ferris.

From Sturgis to Fawn River.

From Jeffersonville, via Redfield's Mills, to Adamsville.

From Calvin to East Calvin.

From Manton to Sherman.

From Shelby to Hesperia.

From Paris to Norway Hall.

NORTH CAROLINA.

North Carolina.

From Kenansville to Kingston.

From Farmer's Turnout to Supply.

From Winfall, via Belvidere, to Woodley.

From Shoe Heel, via Montpelier, to Edinboro.

From Plymouth, via Robinsville, to Tarboro.

From Shoe Heel to Nichols Depot.

From Shown's Cross-Roads to Mouth of Elk.

From Cherryville to Ashville.

From Salisbury to Moonesville.

NEBRASKA.

Nebraska.

From Lowell to Melrose.

From Milford, via West Mills, to Dorchester.

From Lowell, via Riverton, to Ellsworth.

From Seward, via Westfield to York.

From Juniata, to North Blue and Wells to Red Cloud.

From La Porte to Wisner.

From Harvard to Aurora.

From Alma to Red Willow.

From Alma to Norton Centre.

From Lowell to Alma City.

Post-roads established in Nebraska;

From St. James to Lincoln.

From Meridian, via Jersey City, Walnut Creek, Ohiowa, Glengary, Empire, to Fairmont.

From Battle Creek, via Clarion, Barry, and Farrall, to Columbus.

From Grand Island, via Donnebrog, St. Paul, and Coksfield, to Springdale.

From Fairmont, via West Blue, McFadden's, York, Farris, Pleasant Home, and Stromsburg, to Osceola.

From Benton, via Slavonia, Willow Creek, and Newton, to Wantisca.

From Benton to Sand Creek.

From Pleasant Hill, via Tabor, Lucieville, Saxon, Empire, Eden, Bryant, and Elkton, to Red Cloud.

From Fairmount, via Turkey Creek, Eden, and Belle Prairie, to Elm Grove.

From Schuyler, via Morian, and Abington, to Midland.

From Lone Valley, via Valparaiso, Lone Star, Ulysses, and Cottonwood, to Osceola.

From Glendale to Louisville.

From West Point to Brickan.

From Saltillo, via Centreville, Olive Branch, and Baden, to De Witt.

From Riceville to Blue Island.

From Alma City, via Richmond, to Beaver City.

From De Witt, via Swan City, Swanville, Western, Fairview, Danville, and Atlanta, to Glengay.

From Westfield to Orton.

From Norfolk, via Battle Creek, Deer Creek, and Dry Creek, to Oakdale.

From Norfolk, via Plum Grove, Warren, Spring Valley, Ogden Oakdale, Gillespie, and Antelope, to Frenchtown.

From Edgar to Liberty Farm.

From Pioneer to Elkton.

From Gilson to Kingston.

From Cottonwood Springs to McPherson.

From Red Cloud, via Wells, North Blue, Gilson, Hastings, Martinsville, and Junctionville, to Grand Island.

From Table Rock, via Pawnee City, Calla, West Branch, and Mission Creek to Otoe Agency.

From Calla, via Tipps Branch, Liberty, Wild Cat, to Blue Springs.

From Ashland, via Sod Hill, Rock Creek, Ceresco, Ash Bluff, Lone Valley, Wantisca, Urban, Burta Centre, and Ollie, to Summit.

From Douglas, via Elk Horn City, to Lander.

From Columbus, via Lost Creek, William's Ranch, and Newman's Grove, to Oak Dale.

New Hampshire;

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

From Horne's Mills, in Wakefield, to Milton Mills, in Milton.

From North Sandwich, via South Tamworth, to West Ossipee.

From Centre Assipee to Freedom.

From Marlborough to Unionville.

From Lisbon to Grafton.

From Thetford and Lyme Depot, in East Thetford, to Lyme Centre.

From Ringe to East Ringe.

From Sunapee to George's Mills.

From Chatham to Stowe, in Maine.

New Jersey.

NEW JERSEY.

From Milton to Oak Ridge Station.

NEW YORK.

Post-roads established in New York;

From Gloversville, via Munsonville, to Batchellersville.
From Gloversville to Pine Lake.
From Gloversville to Broadilbin.
From Coldbrook to Gray.
From Eatonville, via Middleville, to Fairfield
From Glendale to Chase's Lake.
From Martinsburg, in East Martinsburg, to Watson.
From South Edwards to Fine.
From North East, via Findley's Lake, to Mina Corners.
From Raymondsville, via Louisville, to Louisville Landing.
From Parish to West Amboy.
From Beaver Brook to Narrowsburg.
From Port Jervis to Greenville.
From Beaver Meadow to North Pharsalia.

NEVADA.

Nevada;

From Wadsworth to Greenfield.
From Hamilton to Troy.
From Columbus to Troy.
From Columbus to Alida.

OHIO.

Ohio;

From Logan, via Union Furnace and Starr Post-office, to New Plymouth.
From Cherry Valley to Chardon.
From New Plymouth, via Starr and Union Furnace, to Logan.
From Waverly, via Pee Pee and Morgan, to Cynthiana.
From Waverly, via Sohn's Corners, to Beaver.
From Newtonville to Brownsville.

OREGON.

Oregon;

From La Grande, via Summerville, to Wallowah Valley.
From La Grande to Canyon City.
From Nehalim to West Port.
From Nehalim, via Clatskanine, to Oak Point in Washington Territory.
From Portland, via Cedar Mill, West Union, and Glencoe to Greenville.
From Jacksonville, via Central Point, Brownsborough, and Big Butte, to Sam's Valley.
From Cañon City, to Winnennee, in Nevada.
From Uniontown, via Cone, Summerville, and Indian Valley, to Wallowa.
From Wallowa to Lakeville.
From East Portland, via Powell's Valley and Sandy, to Eagle Point.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania.

From Forest House to North Wharton
From Eldredville to Foot of the Plane.
From New Albany, via Hibbard Hill, to New Era.
From Sugar Run to Browntown.

Post-roads established in Pennsylvania;

From Clearville, via Fletcher's Store, to Chaneyville.
From Sherman and Findley's Lake to North East.
From Brady's Bend to Fairview
From Blairs Corners to Clarion.

Wisconsin;

WISCONSIN.

From Lodi to Prairie du Sac.
From Alma to Coral City
From Bayfield to Ashland
From Ontario, via Enonia, Mt. Tabor, and Tripville, to Union Centre
From El Paso to Menomonia
From River Falls, via New Centreville, to Spring Valley
From Baldwin's Mills to Ogdensburg.
From Haywards to Danville
From Bailey Harbor to Egg Harbor.

Rhode Island;

RHODE ISLAND.

From Phœnix, via River Point and Apponany, to East Greenwich.

South Carolina;

SOUTH CAROLINA.

From Varnville to Nixville
From Bennettsville, via Adamsville and Gibson's Store, to Laural Hill Depot, in North Carolina.
From White Hall Ferry to Coffin Point, on the island of St. Helena.
From Keowee to New Pickens C. H.
From Beaver Pond, via Bull Swamp and Wolf's Store, Andrew Chappell P. O., to St. Matthews, on S. C. R. R.

Tennessee;

TENNESSEE.

From Gorman's Depot, via Birdsville and Richardson Cove, to Hawksville.
From Centreville to Joy Mills.
From Mulberry Gap, via Lone Branch, to Hunter's Gap, in Virginia.
From Mount Horeb to Hay's Ferry.
From Greenville to Castor's Station.
From Sharp's Chapel to Wallace Cross Roads.
From Morristown to Lick Creek.
From Jasper to Altamount.
From Shawm's Cross Roads to Butler.

Texas.

TEXAS.

From Overton to Henderson.
From Mount Enterprize to Greenwood, Louisiana.
From Southland Springs to Floresville.
From Alexandria to San Augustine.
From Jasper to Trinity Station.
From Carthage to Moorings Port.
From La Grange to Ledbetter.
From Giddings to Winchester.
From Del Rio to Fort Clark.
From Blanco City to Gonzales.
From Valley Mills to Hamilton,
From Huntsville to Jewett.
From Brenham to Columbus.

Post-roads established in Texas;

From Brenham to Georgetown.
From Bremond to Fort Worth.
From Crockett to Button.
From Waco to Lampasas Springs.
From Madsonville to Caldwell.
From Burnett to Fredericksburg

UTAH.

Utah;

From Stockton to Cannon.
From Stockton to Jacob City.

VERMONT.

Vermont;

From Hartland to South Woodstock.
From Orwell to North Orwell.
From South Fairlee to Ely.
From West Cornwall to Bridport.

VIRGINIA.

Virginia;

From Lynchburg, via Bigbee's Shop and Perrows Store, to Charlemont.
From Willow Springs to Nickellsville.
From Aldie to Manassas.
From West Point, via Shackelsford, to Saluda.
From Poplar Hill, via Staffordsville, to Eggleston's Springs.
From Sulphur Springs to Alderson's, in West Virginia.
From Graham's Ferry to Peterstown.
From Peeryville to Jeffersonville.
From Peeryville to Grundy.
From Surray to Carlers Mill.
From St. Tammany to Joyceville.
From Hermitage to New Hope.
From Hansonville to Nickolsville.
From Rural Retreat to Clem's Branch.
From Grundy to mouth of Bradshaw, in West Virginia.
From Cabbage Farm, via Taylor's Store, to Saint Tammany.
From Forks of Buffalo River to Salt Creek.
From Glade Springs, via Chilhowie Springs to Goolsby's.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Washington Territory;

From Whatacom, via Samish, Fidalgo, Lopez, and San Juan, to Port Townsend.
From Whatacom to Nooksack.
From Walla Walla to Fort Colville.
From Port Townsend, via San Juan Island, Lopez, Orcas, and Cypress, to Semiahmoo.

WEST VIRGINIA.

West Virginia.

From Wilsonburg to West Union.
From Board Three to Waynesburg, in Pennsylvania.
From Gravel Hill to Sweet Springs.
From Spencer to Three Forks of Sandy.
From Union to Mann's Ferry.
From Raleigh to Stretch's Neck.
From C. and O. R. R., at Laurel Creek, to Clear Fork, Coal River.

Post-roads established in West Virginia.

From Huntington to Wayne Court House.
From Miller's Ferry to Fayetteville.
From Roncevert to Lewisburg.
From Pruntytown to Meadland.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCLVI. — *An Act to authorize the continued Employment of an Agent and Counsel of the United States.*

Present agent and counsel of the United States under the treaty with Great Britain may be continued, but not after, &c.
Post, pp. 867–869.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, in his discretion, to continue the appointment and employment of the present agent and counsel of the United States, under articles twelve to seventeen, inclusive, of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded May eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for said agent and counsel to act under such continued appointment and employment, notwithstanding the election of the said agent and counsel as a representative in the forty-third Congress: *Provided*, That such appointment and employment shall not continue after said agent and counsel shall have taken the oath of office as such representative.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.
1871, ch. 122.
Vol. xvi. p. 573.

CHAP. CCLVII. — *An Act supplemental to an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and to aid in the Construction of its Road, and for other Purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.*

Face value of bonds hereafter issued by the Texas and Pacific R. R. Co. may be in gold or lawful money.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the face value of all bonds hereafter issued by the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company, under the provisions of an act approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, shall, at the option of the company, be either in gold, or other lawful money of the United States, bearing interest, at like option of the company, either in gold or other lawful money of the United States; and

Former mortgages legalized, if, &c.

any mortgage heretofore executed by said company, securing bonds payable in any lawful money of the United States other than gold, and the bonds recited therein, and to secure which, said mortgage was given, are hereby legalized, and said mortgage and bonds shall have the same effect as though they had been authorized by the act to which this is a supplement. *Provided*, That in all other respects the requirements of that law in regard to such mortgage and bonds have been fully complied with

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCLVIII. — *An Act for the Suppression of Trade in, and Circulation of, obscene Literature and Articles of immoral Use.*

Penalty for, in any place within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, selling or possessing obscene books, pictures, &c.;

or drugs, &c., for preventing conception or causing abortion;

or advertising or making the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whoever, within the District of Columbia or any of the Territories of the United States, or other place within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, shall sell, or lend, or give away, or in any manner exhibit, or shall offer to sell, or to lend, or to give away, or in any manner to exhibit, or shall otherwise publish or offer to publish in any manner, or shall have in his possession, for any such purpose or purposes, any obscene book, pamphlet, paper, writing, advertisement, circular, print, picture, drawing or other representation, figure, or image on or of paper or other material, or any cast, instrument, or other article of an immoral nature, or any drug or medicine, or any article whatever, for the prevention of conception, or for causing unlawful abortion, or shall advertize the same for sale, or shall write or print, or cause to be written or printed, any card, circular, book, pamphlet, advertisement, or notice of any kind, stating when, where, how, or of whom, or by what means, any of the articles in this section hereinbefore mentioned, can be purchased or obtained, or shall manufacture, draw, or print, or in any wise make any of such articles, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof in any court of the United States having criminal jurisdiction in the District of Columbia, or in any Territory or place within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, where such misdemeanor shall have been committed; and on conviction thereof, he shall be imprisoned at hard labor in the penitentiary for not less than six months nor more than five years for each offense, or fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two thousand dollars, with costs of court.

Imprisonment and fine.

Amendment of 1872, ch. 335, §148. *Ante*, p. 302.

SEC. 2. That section one hundred and forty-eight of the act to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes relating to the Post-office Department, approved June eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be amended to read as follows:

Obscene, &c., books, envelopes, postal-cards, &c., or articles designed to prevent conception, &c., not to be carried in the mails.

"SEC. 148. That no obscene, lewd, or lascivious book, pamphlet, picture, paper, print, or other publication of an indecent character, or any article or thing designed or intended for the prevention of conception or procuring of abortion, nor any article or thing intended or adapted for any indecent or immoral use or nature, nor any written or printed card, circular, book, pamphlet, advertisement or notice of any kind giving information, directly or indirectly, where, or how, or of whom, or by what means either of the things before mentioned may be obtained or made, nor any letter upon the envelope of which, or postal-card upon which indecent or scurrilous epithets may be written or printed, shall be carried in the mail, and any person who shall knowingly deposit, or cause to be deposited, for mailing or delivery, any of the hereinbefore-mentioned articles or things, or any notice, or paper containing any advertisement relating to the aforesaid articles or things, and any person who, in pursuance of any plan or scheme for disposing of any of the hereinbefore-mentioned articles or things, shall take, or cause to be taken, from the mail any such letter or package, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall, for every offense, be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, or imprisoned at hard labor not less than one year nor more than ten years, or both, in the discretion of the judge."

Penalty for knowingly depositing such articles in the mails.

Obscene books, &c., not to be imported;

to be detained if in course of importation.

SEC. 3. That all persons are prohibited from importing into the United States, from any foreign country, any of the hereinbefore-mentioned articles or things, except the drugs hereinbefore-mentioned when imported in bulk, and not put up for any of the purposes before mentioned; and all such prohibited articles in the course of importation shall be detained by the officer of customs, and proceedings taken against the same under section five of this act.

Penalty upon officers, &c., of the government for knowingly aiding in the violation of this act.

SEC. 4. That whoever, being an officer, agent, or employee of the government of the United States, shall knowingly aid or abet any person engaged in any violation of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall, for every offense, be punished as provided in section two of this act.

The judge of any district or circuit court may issue warrant to search for and seize obscene books, &c., upon complaint and proof.

SEC. 5. That any judge of any district or circuit court of the United States, within the proper district, before whom complaint in writing of any violation of this act shall be made, to the satisfaction of such judge, and founded on knowledge or belief, and, if upon belief, setting forth the grounds of such belief, and supported by oath or affirmation of the complainant, may issue, conformably to the Constitution, a warrant directed to the marshal, or any deputy marshal, in the proper district, directing him to search for, seize, and take possession of any such article or thing hereinbefore mentioned, and to make due and immediate return thereof, to the end that the same may be condemned and destroyed by proceedings, which shall be conducted in the same manner as other proceedings in case of

Section 148 not repealed, and prosecutions under it not affected hereby.

municipal seizure, and with the same right of appeal or writ of error: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed as repealing the one hundred and forty-eighth section of the act of which this act is amendatory, or to affect any indictments heretofore found for offenses against the same, but the said indictments may be prosecuted to judgment as if this section had not been enacted.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCLIX. — *An Act to establish a Board of local Inspectors of Steam-vessels for the Customs District of Michigan, in the State of Michigan.*

Local inspectors of steam-vessels in Michigan.

Pay of inspector of hulls and of boilers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be a local board of inspectors designated and appointed for the customs district of Michigan, in the State of Michigan, and the inspector of hulls and the inspector of boilers, composing the said board, shall receive a salary of nine hundred dollars a year each.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

1872, ch. 337, § 6.
Ante, p. 332.

CHAP. CCLX. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the Redemption and Sale of Lands held by the United States under the several Acts levying direct Taxes, and for other Purposes."*

Moneys from sales or leases of "school farm" lands and bonds purchased therewith to be turned over to the Secretary of the Treasury and invested, &c.

1866, ch. 200, § 8.
Vol. xiv. p. 175.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section six of an act entitled "An act to provide for the redemption and sale of lands held by the United States under the several acts levying direct taxes, and for other purposes," approved June eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be amended so that it will read as follows:

"Sec. 6. That all money derived from the sale of school-farm lands under the provisions of section eight of an act entitled 'An act to continue in force and to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees and for other purposes,"' approved July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; and all bonds purchased with the proceeds of such sales, and all moneys derived from the leases of said school-farm lands by the direct-tax commissioners for the district of South Carolina, under the instructions of President Lincoln, dated September sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be turned over to the Secretary of the Treasury by the officers of the government, in whose custody said money and bonds may be; and said moneys shall be by said Secretary invested in bonds of the United States, and with said aforenamed bonds shall be by him retained as a fund for the use and support of free public schools in the parishes of Saint Helena and Saint Luke, South Carolina, in equal parts, the interest of which shall annually be expended to increase the efficiency of any free public schools established and sustained in said parishes by authority of said State, if such school shall exist, otherwise at the discretion of the commissioners hereinafter named; and such expenditures shall be made under the direction and control of a special board of three commissioners, who shall be appointed by and act under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and removable at his discretion, and shall be duly sworn that they will faithfully discharge their duties as such commissioners, and shall give such good and sufficient bonds therefor as said Secretary shall require, and who shall not receive more than one hundred dollars per year each for their services; also, that the acts of the direct-tax commissioners for the district of South Carolina, heretofore performed in accordance with the instructions of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, to the direct-tax commissioners for the district of South Carolina, dated September sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and the same are hereby, confirmed, so far as they relate to the renting of the school-farms, so called in the said parishes, and the disbursement of the proceeds thereof."

Interest of such bonds, how to be expended by commissioners.

Appointment, &c., of commissioners.

Acts of direct-tax commissioners confirmed.

This act shall be subject to amendment or repeal at the pleasure of Congress.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCLXI. — *An Act for the Creation of a Court for the Adjudication and Disposition of certain Moneys received into the Treasury under an Award made by the Tribunal of Arbitration constituted by Virtue of the first Article of the Treaty concluded at Washington the eighth of May, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-one, between the United States of America and the Queen of Great Britain.*

March 3, 1873.

Post, p. 863.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That immediately upon the payment of the sum of money awarded to the United States by the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva to be paid by the government of Great Britain the same shall be paid into the treasury and used to redeem, so far as it may the public debt of the United States. And the amount equal to the debt so redeemed shall be invested in the five per cent. registered bonds of the United States to be held subject to the future disposition of Congress.

The money paid to the United States by Great Britain awarded by the tribunal at Geneva, how to be used, &c.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCLXII. — *An Act to place colored Persons who enlisted in the Army on the same Footing as other Soldiers as to Bounty and Pension.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all colored persons who enlisted in the army during the late war, and who are now prohibited from receiving bounty and pension on account of being borne on the rolls of their regiments as "slaves," shall be placed on the same footing as to bounty and pension, as though they had not been slaves at the date of their enlistment.

All colored persons who enlisted in the army, to have the same rights as to bounties and pensions.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCLXIII. — *An Act fixing the Time of holding the Fall Term of the United States District Court for the District of Nebraska.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the fall term of the United States district court for the district of Nebraska shall hereafter be held at Omaha upon the first Wednesday after the second Tuesday in the month of October of each year.

Term of the United States district court for Nebraska.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCLXIV. — *An Act creating the Collection District of Southern Oregon.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the ports, harbors, bays, rivers, and waters of the main land of all that portion of the State of Oregon lying south and east of the north bank of the Siuslaw river, shall constitute a collection district by the name of the southern collection district of Oregon; and a port of entry shall be, and hereby is, established for said district at Coos bay, in Coos county, of said State; and a collector of customs shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to reside at Empire city.

Southern collection district of Oregon established.

Port of entry.

Collector, appointment, pay, &c.

Sec. 2. That ports of delivery shall be, and are hereby, established in the collection district aforesaid, at Ellinsburgh, at the mouth of Rogue river, Port Orford, out at Gardner on the Umpqua river; and the collector of customs of said district is hereby authorized to appoint, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, three deputy collectors, to be stationed at the ports of delivery aforesaid.

Ports of delivery.

Three deputy collectors authorized.

Sec. 3. That the collector of said district shall be allowed a compensation of one thousand dollars per annum, with the fees allowed by law,

Pay of collector and deputies.

and a commission on all customs money collected and accounted for by him, such salary, fees, and commissions not to exceed the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; and said deputy collectors shall each be allowed a compensation of one thousand dollars per annum.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCLXV. — *An Act to provide for the Payment in Gold of certain Wages to Seamen in foreign Countries.*

Payments in foreign ports by consular officers, as wages to seamen, to be in gold, or. &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That moneys paid under the laws of the United States, by direction of consular officers or agents, at any foreign port or place, as wages, extra or otherwise, due American seamen, shall be paid in gold or its equivalent, without any deduction whatever, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCLXVI. — *An Act to authorize Pre-emptors or Settlers upon Homesteads on the public Land to alienate Portions of their Pre-emptions or Homesteads for certain public Purposes.*

Pre-emptors and homestead settlers upon public lands may alienate portions of their estate for certain purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who has already settled or hereafter may settle on the public lands of the United States, either by pre-emption, or by virtue of the homestead law or any amendments thereto, shall have the right to transfer by warranty, against his or her own acts, any portion of his or her said pre-emption or homestead for church, cemetery, or school purposes, or for the right of way of railroads across such pre-emption or homestead, and the transfer for such public purposes shall in no way vitiate the right to complete and perfect the title to their pre-emptions or homesteads.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

1850, ch. 78.
Vol. ix. p. 506.

CHAP. CCLXVII. — *An Act to provide for the Care and Preservation of the Cemetery near the City of Mexico, purchased in Accordance with the Act of September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty.*

Cemetery near the city of Mexico to be properly cared for:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is authorized to provide out of the ordinary annual appropriations for establishing and maintaining United States military cemeteries, for the proper care and preservation and maintenance of the cemetery or burial-ground near the city of Mexico, in which are interred the remains of officers and soldiers of the United States, and of citizens of the United States, who fell in battle or died in and around said city; and that this cemetery shall be subject to the rules and regulations affecting United States national military cemeteries within the limits of the United States, so far as they may, in the opinion of the President, be applicable thereto.

subject to rules, &c.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCLXVIII. — *An Act to establish the Custom-house Value of the Sovereign or Pound sterling of Great Britain, and to fix the Par of Exchange.*

Value of foreign coin in United States money of account, to be, &c.

Values of standard coins in circulation to be estimated annually and proclaimed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the value of foreign coin as expressed in the money of account of the United States shall be that of the pure metal of such coin of standard value; and the values of the standard coins in circulation of the various nations of the world shall be estimated annually by the director of the mint, and be proclaimed on the first day of January by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 2. That in all payments by or to the treasury, whether made here or in foreign countries, where it becomes necessary to compute the value of the sovereign or pound sterling, it shall be deemed equal to four dollars eighty-six cents and six and one-half mills, and the same rule shall be applied in appraising merchandise imported where the value is, by the invoice, in sovereigns or pounds sterling, and in the construction of contracts payable in sovereigns or pounds sterling; and this valuation shall be the par of exchange between Great Britain and the United States; and all contracts made after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, based on an assumed par of exchange with Great Britain of fifty-four pence to the dollar, or four dollars forty-four and four-ninths cents to the sovereign or pound sterling, shall be null and void.

The sovereign, or pound sterling to be equal to what;

this valuation to be par of exchange;

contracts after Jan. 1, 1874, upon any other par to be void.

Sec. 3. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with these provisions be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Repealing clause.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCLXIX. — *An Act to require national Banks to restore their Capital when impaired, and to amend the National-currency Act.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all national banks which shall have failed to pay up their capital stock, as required by law, and all national banks whose capital stock shall have become impaired by losses or otherwise, shall, within three months after receiving notice thereof from the comptroller of the currency, be required to pay the deficiency in the capital stock by assessment upon the shareholders, pro rata, for the amount of capital stock held by each and the treasurer of the United States shall withhold the interest upon all bonds held by him in trust for such association, upon notification from the comptroller of the currency, until otherwise notified by him; and if such banks shall fail to pay up their capital stock, and shall refuse to go into liquidation, as provided by law, for three months after receiving notice from the comptroller, a receiver may be appointed to close up the business of the association, according to the provisions of the fiftieth section of the national-currency act.

Deficiencies in the capital stock of national banks to be made up by assessment pro rata upon stockholders, within, &c.

Interest to be withheld until, &c.

Receiver to be appointed, if, &c. 1864, ch. 106, §50. Vol. xiii. p. 114.

Sec. 2. That section fifty-seven of said act be amended by adding thereto the following: "*And provided further*, That no attachment, injunction, or execution shall be issued against such association, or its property, before final judgment in any such suit, action, or proceeding in any State, county, or municipal court."

No attachment, injunction, &c., to issue before final judgment in State court.

Sec. 3. That all banks not organized, and transacting business under the national-currency act, and all persons, companies or corporations doing the business of bankers, brokers, or savings institutions, except saving-banks, authorized by Congress to use the word "national" as a part of their corporate name, are prohibited from using the word "national" as a portion of the name or title of such bank, corporation, firm, or partnership; and every such bank, corporation, or firm, which shall use word "national" as a portion of their corporate title or partnership name six months after the passage of this act, shall be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars for each day thereafter in which such word shall be employed as aforesaid as part of such corporate name or title, such penalty to be recovered by action in any court having jurisdiction.

The word "national" not to be used by certain companies or corporations.

Penalty for using such word.

Sec. 4. That it shall be the duty of the comptroller of the currency to cause to be examined each year the plates, dies, but-pieces, and other material from which the national-bank circulation is printed in whole or in part, and file in his office annually a correct list of the same; and such material as shall have been used in the printing of the notes of national banks which are in liquidation, or have closed business, shall be destroyed under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the comp-

Comptroller of the currency to examine yearly the plates, &c., from which the bank circulation is printed.

Certain material to be destroyed.

Expenses.

troller of the currency, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; and the expense of such examination and destruction shall be paid out of any appropriation made by Congress for the special examination of national banks and bank plates.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCLXX. — *An Act to confer upon the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy the Power to convene general Courts-martial.*

Superintendent of the United States Military Academy may convene general courts-martial for, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the superintendent of the United States Military Academy shall have power to convene general courts-martial for the trial of cadets, and to execute the sentences of such courts, except the sentences of suspension and dismission, subject to the same limitations and conditions now existing as to other general courts-martial

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCLXXI. — *An Act authorizing deputy Collectors and other Officers of the Customs to act as disbursing Agents in certain Cases.*

Collectors, &c., in case of sickness, &c., may with, &c., authorize some officer under them to act as disbursing agents.

Official bond of the principal to cover, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in case of the sickness or unavoidable absence of any collector or surveyor of customs from his office, he may with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, authorize some officer or clerk under him to act in his place, and to discharge all the duties required by law of such collector or surveyor in his capacity as disbursing agent: *Provided*, That the official bond given by the principal of the office shall be held to cover and apply to the acts of the person appointed to act in his place in such cases.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCLXXII. — *An Act to authorize certain Postmasters to deposit public Moneys in national Banks.*

Postmasters in certain places may deposit public money in a national bank.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful for any postmaster, having public money belonging to the government, where there are no designated depositaries, treasurers of mints, or treasurer or assistant treasurers of the United States, within the county, to deposit the same, at his own risk and in his official capacity, in any national bank in the town, city, or county where the said postmaster resides; but no authority or permission is or shall be given for the demand or receipt by the postmaster, or any other person, of interest, directly or indirectly, on any deposit made as herein described; and it shall be the duty of all postmasters who have made any such deposit to report quarterly to the Postmaster-General, the name of the bank where such deposits have been made, and also state the amount which may stand at the time to their credit.

Such deposits not to draw interest.

Quarterly report of such deposits.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCLXXIII. — *An Act to fix the Compensation of the Deputy Collector of Customs at Saint Paul.*

Compensation of deputy collector at Saint Paul established.

1872, ch. 199, § 2.
Ante, p. 157.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the compensation including official emoluments of all kinds of the officer appointed in pursuance of the second section of the act entitled "An act to establish the collection district of Du Luth, and to create Saint Paul, in the collection district of Minnesota, a port of delivery," approved May twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, shall not exceed the sum of two thousand dollars per annum: *Provided, however,* That said officer may be required, in addition to his duties as such deputy collector, to perform the duties of an inspector of the customs, without additional compensation.

Such deputy to act as inspector, if, &c.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCLXXIV. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to enable honorably discharged Soldiers and Sailors, their Widows and orphan Children, to acquire Homesteads on the public Lands of the United States," and the Amendments thereto.*

March 3, 1873.

1872, ch. 85.
Ante, p. 49.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section two of the act entitled "An act to amend an act relating to soldiers' and sailors' homesteads," approved June eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be amended so as to read as follows: That any person entitled under the provisions of the foregoing sections to enter a homestead, who may have heretofore entered under the homestead laws a quantity of land less than one hundred and sixty acres, shall be permitted to enter so much land as, when added to the quantity previously entered, shall not exceed one hundred and sixty acres.

Persons entitled to a homestead, who have heretofore entered less than 160 acres, may make up the difference.

1872, ch. 338, § 2.
Ante, p. 333.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCLXXV. — *An Act for the Relief of the State of Connecticut and other States.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed out of any money appropriated to continue the settlement of accounts presented under the act of July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, to pay to the governor of Connecticut, or to his duly-authorized agents, any amounts advanced by the said State in payment of chaplains, extra surgeons, or assistant surgeons employed by said State in said capacities during the late war; the said claims to be settled by the proper accounting officers of the treasury upon vouchers filed: *Provided,* That certificates of actual employment are filed with the accounts.

Payment to Connecticut for amounts advanced during the late war for chaplains, extra surgeons, &c. upon proper vouchers.

1861, ch. 21.
Vol. xii. p. 276.

Sec. 2. That when the vouchers of other States for payments made to chaplains, extra surgeons, or assistant surgeons situated similarly with those of Connecticut are filed, the Treasury Department shall adjust and settle them according to the provisions of the foregoing section.

Payments to other States, for like claims upon proper vouchers.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCLXXVI. — *An Act to authorize the Interment of honorably discharged Soldiers, Sailors and, Marines in the national Cemeteries of the United States.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That honorably discharged soldiers sailors or marines who served during the late war either in the regular or volunteer forces, dying subsequent to the passage of this act may be buried in any national cemetery of the United States free of cost and their graves shall receive the same care and attention as the graves of those already buried. The production of the honorable discharge of the deceased shall be authority for the superintendent of the cemetery to permit the interment.

Honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, or marines, hereafter dying, may be buried in national cemeteries.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCLXXVII. — *An Act to encourage the Growth of Timber on western Prairies.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who shall plant, protect, and keep in a healthy, growing condition for ten years forty acres of timber, the trees thereon not being more than twelve feet apart each

Persons planting, &c., for ten years forty acres of timber on any quarter-section of land, to have patent for whole quarter-section, on proof, &c.

way on any quarter-section of any of the public lands of the United States shall be entitled to a patent for the whole of said quarter-section at the expiration of said ten years, on making proof of such fact by not less than two credible witnesses; *Provided*, That only one quarter in any section shall be thus granted.

Proceedings to obtain benefit of this act.

Entry.

Patent not to issue until, &c.

Section 2. That the person applying for the benefit of this act shall, upon application to the register of the land-office in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before said register or receiver that said entry is made for the cultivation of timber, and upon filing said affidavit with said register and receiver, and on payment of ten dollars, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land specified: *Provided however*, That no certificate shall be given or patent issue therefor until the expiration of at least ten years from the date of such entry; and if at the expiration of such time, or at any time within three years thereafter, the person making such entry, or if he or she be dead, his or her heirs or legal representatives, shall prove by two credible witnesses that he, she, or they have planted, and for not less than ten years have cultivated and protected such quantity and character of timber as aforesaid, they shall receive the patent for such quarter-section of land.

If person fails to keep timber in good condition, land to revert to the United States.

Section 3. That if at any time after the filing of said affidavit, and prior to the issuing of the patent for said land, it shall be proven after due notice to the party making such entry and claiming to cultivate such timber, to the satisfaction of the register of the land-office that such person has abandoned or failed to cultivate, protect and keep in good condition such timber, then, and in that event, said land shall revert to the United States.

Provisions as to homestead settlers cultivating timber.
1862, ch. 75.
Vol. xiii. p. 392.

Section 4. That each and every person who, under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain" approved May twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, or any amendment thereto, having a homestead on said public domain, who, at the end of the third year of his or her residence thereon, shall have had under cultivation, for two years, one acre of timber, the trees thereon not being more than twelve feet apart each way, and in a good, thrifty condition, for each and every sixteen acres of said homestead, shall upon due proof of said fact by two credible witnesses receive his or her patent for said homestead.

Land acquired by this act not liable for previous debts.

Section 5. That no land acquired under provisions of this act shall, in any event, become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of patent therefor

Commissioner to issue rules to carry act into effect.

Pay of registers and receivers.

Section 6. That the commissioner of the general land-office is hereby required to prepare and issue such rules and regulations, consistent with this act, as shall be necessary and proper to carry its provisions into effect; and that the registers and the receivers of the several land-offices shall be entitled to receive the same compensation for any lands entered under the provisions of this that they are now entitled to receive when the same quantity of land is entered with money.

Perjury in oaths under this act to be punished.
1857, ch. 116, § 5.
Vol. xi. p. 250.

Section 7. That the fifth section of the act entitled "An act in addition to an act to punish crimes against the United States, and for other purposes" approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, shall extend to all oaths, affirmations, and affidavits required or authorized by this act.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCLXXVIII. — *An Act for the Protection of Owners of Saw-mills on the Mississippi River*

Owners of saw-mills on the Mississippi river may

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the owners of saw-mills on the Mississippi river be, and they hereby are, authorized and empowered, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to construct or build piers or cribs in front of their mill property on the banks of said river, for the protection of their mills and rafts against damage by floods and ice: *Provided however*, That the piers or cribs so constructed shall not interfere with or obstruct the navigation of said river: *Provided further*, That in case by reason of the shifting of the channel of the said river, or from any other cause, the piers or cribs, the construction of which are authorized by this act shall be found to obstruct the navigation of said river at any time, the government expressly reserves the right to remove, or direct the removal of any such piers or cribs at the cost and expense of the owners thereof.

build cribs to protect their mills and rafts.

Navigation not to be obstructed.

Right to remove cribs reserved

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCLXXIX. — *An Act to provide for the Sale of the Lands of the United States containing Coal.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person above the age of twenty-one years, who is a citizen of the United States, or who has declared his intention to become such, or any association of persons severally qualified as above, shall, upon application to the register of the proper land-office, have the right to enter, by legal subdivisions, any quantity of vacant coal lands of the United States not otherwise appropriated or reserved by competent authority, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to such individual person, or three hundred and twenty acres to such association, upon payment to the receiver of not less than ten dollars per acre for such lands, where the same shall be situated more than fifteen miles from any completed railroad, and not less than twenty dollars per acre for such lands as shall be within fifteen miles of such road.

Vacant coal lands of the United States, not otherwise appropriated, may be entered by whom, in what quantities, and at what price.

Section 2. That any person or association of persons severally qualified as above, who have opened and improved, or shall hereafter open and improve, any coal mine or mines upon the public lands, and shall be in actual possession of the same, shall be entitled to a preference right of entry, under the foregoing provisions, of the mines so opened and improved: *Provided*, That when any association of not less than four persons, severally qualified as in section one of this act, shall have expended not less than five thousand dollars in working and improving any such mine or mines, such association may enter not exceeding six hundred and forty acres, including such mining improvements.

Persons actually in possession of coal mines opened by themselves, to have preference in making entry;

when may enter 640 acres.

Section 3. That all claims under section two of this act must be presented to the register of the proper land-district within sixty days after the date of actual possession and the commencement of improvements on the land, by the filing of a declaratory statement therefor: *Provided*, That when the township plat is not on file at the date of such improvement, filing must be made within sixty days from the receipt of such plat at the district office; *And provided further*, That where the improvements shall have been made prior to the expiration of three months from the passage of this act, sixty days from the expiration of said three months shall be allowed for the filing of a declaratory statement, and no sale under the provisions of this act shall be allowed until the expiration of six months from the date hereof.

Claims to be presented to register within sixty days of actual possession.

Provisos.

Section 4. That this act shall be held to authorize only one entry by the same person or association of persons under its provisions; and no association of persons, any member of which shall have taken the benefit of this act either as an individual or as a member of any other association shall enter or hold any other lands under the provisions of this act; and no member of any association which shall have taken the benefit of this act shall enter or hold any other lands under its provisions; and all persons claiming under section two hereof, shall be required to prove their respective rights and pay for the lands filed upon within one year from the time

Only one entry to be made by same person, &c.

Claimants under section two to pay for lands within a year from, &c.

prescribed for filing their respective claims; and upon failure to file the proper notice, or to pay for the land within the required period, the same shall be subject to entry by any other qualified applicant.

In case of conflicting claims, priority of possession, &c., to determine.

Where improvements are already made.

Section 5. That in case of conflicting claims upon lands where the improvements shall be hereafter commenced, priority of possession and improvement, followed by proper filing and continued good faith, shall determine the preference right to purchase. And also where improvements have already been made at the date of the passage of this act, division of the land claimed may be made by legal subdivisions, to include, as near as may be, the valuable improvements of the respective parties; and the commissioner of the general land-office shall be, and is hereby, authorized to issue all needful rules and regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

Existing rights not impaired.

Section 6. That nothing in this act shall be construed to destroy or impair any rights which may have attached prior to its passage, or to authorize the sale of lands valuable for mines of gold, silver, or copper.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCLXXX. — *An Act for the Relief of Howard F. Moffat.*

Howard F. Moffat may be appointed master upon the retired list of the navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, upon the retired list of the navy, with the rank of master, Howard F. Moffat, now a volunteer officer on the active list of the navy.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

1866, ch. 296, §§ 12, 13.
Vol. xiv. p. 322.

CCLXXXI. — *An Act to extend the Time for filing Claims for additional Bounty under the Act of July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.*

Time for filing claims for additional bounty extended.

1872, ch. 112.
Ante, p. 54.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time for filing claims for additional bounty, under the act of July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and which expired by limitation January thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, be, and the same is hereby, revived and extended until the thirtieth day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-four; and that all claims for such bounties filed in the proper department after the thirtieth day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and before the passage of this act, shall be deemed to have been filed in due time, and shall be considered and decided without filing.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

1808, ch. 55.
Vol. ii. p. 490.

CHAP. CCLXXXII. — *An Act to authorize and direct the Secretary of War to distribute Arms and military Equipments under the Act of April twenty-three, eighteen hundred and eight, and the Acts amendatory thereof.*

Proper quota of arms and military equipments to be distributed to certain States.

No distinction to be made between companies, &c., on account of race, color, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to distribute to such States as did not, from the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two to the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, receive the same, their proper quota of arms and military equipments for each year, from eighteen hundred and sixty-two to eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, under the act of Congress approved April twenty-third, eighteen hundred and eight, and the several acts amendatory thereof: *Provided*, That in the organization and equipment of military companies and organizations with said arms, no discrimination shall be made between said companies and organizations on account of race, color, or former condition of servitude.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCLXXXIII. — *An Act authorizing joint Entry by Pre-emption Settlers, and for other Purposes.*

March 3, 1873.

When settlements have been made upon public lands prior to a survey, and after survey, two or more settlers are found to have improvements upon same subdivision, they may make joint entry, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when settlements have been made upon agricultural public lands of the United States prior to the survey thereof, and it has been or shall be ascertained, after the public surveys have been extended over such lands, that two or more settlers have improvements upon the same legal subdivision, it shall be lawful for such settlers to make joint entry of their lands at the local land-office, or for either of said settlers to enter into contract with his co-settlers to convey to them their portion of said land after a patent is issued to him, and after making said contract, to file a declaratory statement in his own name, and prove up and pay for said land, and proof of joint occupation by himself and others, and of such contract with them made shall be equivalent to proof of sole occupation and pre-emption by the applicant: *Provided,* That in no case shall the amount patented under this act exceed one hundred and sixty acres, nor shall this act apply to lands not subject to homestead or pre-emption entry.

Limit to amount.

SEC. 2. That effect shall be given to this act by regulations to be prescribed by the commissioner of the general land-office.

Commissioner to make rules.

APPROVED, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCLXXXIV. — *An Act to sell a vacated Soldiers' Burial-ground near Cumberland, Maryland, to the Hebrew Congregation of that City, to enlarge their Graveyard.*

March 3, 1873.

Land in Cumberland, Maryland, to be conveyed to the Hebrew congregation of that city, upon, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, on the payment to him of a sum of money equal in amount to that paid for the property when purchased by the United States, to convey by proper deed to Samuel Sonneborne, H. Stern, and Isaac Miller, in trust for the use and benefit of the Hebrew congregation of the city of Cumberland, Maryland, all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to that parcel or lot of land, containing one-half acre, more or less, situated about one mile east of said city of Cumberland, near the old national road or turnpike, and lying near and adjacent to the burial-ground of said Hebrew congregation, being the same premises that were purchased for the United States on or about the second day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, by Captain Hurtt, A. Q. M., as a burial-ground for its soldiers stationed stationed in that vicinity during the late war, and which has been made vacant by the removal of the bodies there interred to Antietam or other national cemeteries.

APPROVED, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCLXXXV. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Secretary of War to release twenty-five Acres of the Lands of the United States at Plattsburgh, New York, to the New York and Canada Railroad Company, and for other Purposes," passed June eight, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.*

March 3, 1873.

1872, ch. 367.
Ante, p. 345.

Right of way over certain lands in Plattsburgh, N. Y., to be released to the New York and Canada R. R. Co.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized and empowered to release to the New York and Canada Railroad Company, its successors and assigns, a right of way along the banks of Lake Champlain, upon and across the land owned and possessed by the United States in the town of Plattsburgh, Clinton county, New York, subject to such restrictions as the Secretary of War may think necessary to protect the interests of the United States: *Provided,* That before the execution of such release the said railroad company shall first pay into the treasury of the United States the value of such right of way per acre as fixed by the board of appraisers heretofore appointed under the act hereby amended, as stated in their report approved by the Secretary of War.

Value thereof to be first paid.

Twenty-five acres may be located and released to the company upon payment of its value, if, &c.

And the Secretary of War is further authorized and empowered, in his discretion, to locate the twenty-five acres referred to in said act hereby amended, in the northeasterly portion of the said lands of the United States, and to release the same to the said company, its successors and assigns, subject to the conditions and provisos in said act contained, upon the payment of the full value of said twenty-five acres, to be ascertained as in said act provided: *Provided*, That said company shall elect to take said twenty-five acres and pay such value so fixed as aforesaid, within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the Secretary of War, and after due notice from the Secretary to said company.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCLXXXVI. — *An Act to authorize the Construction of a Railroad and Drawbridge across the Genesee River, in Monroe County, New York.*

Lake Ontario Shore R. R. Co. may construct a draw-bridge across the Genesee river.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad Company of the State of New York be, and they are hereby, authorized to construct a draw-bridge across the Genesee river, in Monroe county, in said State, in accordance with the provisions of an act passed by the legislature of the State of New York, March seventeenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and entitled "An act to facilitate the construction of the Lake Ontario Shore railroad, and to amend the several acts in relation thereto;" and the said bridge when completed shall be deemed and taken to be a legal structure, and shall, with the railroad of which it is to be a part, be a post-road for the transmission of the mails of the United States, with the rights and privileges of other post-roads.

Bridge to be a legal structure, and a post-road;

to be built under certain regulations;

Sec. 2. That said structure herein authorized shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe, and shall be at all times so kept and managed as to offer reasonable and proper means for the passage of vessels through or under the same, and the said structure shall be changed at the cost and expense of the owners thereof, from time to time, as Congress may direct, so as to preserve the free and convenient navigation of said river. And the authority to erect and continue said bridge shall be subject to revocation or modification by law whenever the public good shall in the judgment of Congress so require, without any expense or charge to the United States.

may be changed;

right to erect may be revoked.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCLXXXVII. — *An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to change the Name of Steamer "New England," to "City of Portland."*

Name of steamer "New England" changed to "City of Portland."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to change the name of the steamer "New England," of Eastport, Maine, to that of "City of Portland," and grant a new register to said steamer.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCLXXXVIII. — *An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of the old Post-office Property in Chicago.*

Old post-office, &c., property in Chicago, may be exchanged;

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized to exchange with the city of Chicago the piece of land, with the remains of the old custom-house and post-office building thereon, at the corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets, in the city of Chicago, Illinois, (said land fronting one hundred and ninety feet on Dearborn street and ninety feet on Monroe street, or thereabout,) for the piece of land, the property of the school-fund of the city of Chicago, at the corner of Polk street and Fifth avenue, fronting three hundred and eighty feet on Polk street and one hundred and ninety-eight and one half feet on Fifth avenue, or thereabouts; the difference in value between such pieces of land to be ascertained by a commission to consist of five persons, two of whom shall. be appointed by said Secretary of the Treasury, two by the municipal authorities of the city of Chicago, and the four commissioners so selected shall choose a fifth; and that upon the receipt of the report of such commission, or of a majority thereof, and its approval by the Secretary of the Treasury, the government of the United States or the city of Chicago, as the case may be, shall pay to the other in money the difference so ascertained in the value of said pieces of land; and any money which the United States may be required to pay is subject to future appropriation by Congress: *Provided*, That the State of Illinois shall cede to the United States its jurisdiction over the property thus acquired by the United States, together with the right to tax or in any way assess said land or the property of the United States that may be thereon during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

Difference in value how to be ascertained and paid.

State of Illinois to first cede jurisdiction and release the right to tax.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCLXXXIX. — *An Act to provide for a Building suitable for a Post-office, for the Accommodation of the Revenue Officers, and the United States Courts and their Officers, in the City of Parkersburgh, West Virginia.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is authorized and directed to cause to be constructed a suitable brick building, with a fire-proof brick vault extending to each story, in the city of Parkersburgh, West Virginia, for a post-office, and for the accommodation of the United States revenue officers, and the United States courts and their officers; and the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose aforesaid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause proper plans and estimates to be made, so that no expenditures shall be made or authorized, for the full completion of said building, beyond the sum herein appropriated: *Provided*, That no money hereby appropriated shall be used or expended until the valid title to the land for a site, independent and unexposed to danger from fire in adjacent buildings, shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State of West Virginia shall cede its jurisdiction over the same, and also duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said site, or the property of the United States that may be thereon, during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

Building to be constructed in Parkersburgh, West Virginia, for post-office, courts, &c.

Appropriation.

Plans and estimates.

No money to be expended until title is obtained, jurisdiction ceded, and right to tax released.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCXC. — *An Act to authorize the National Bank of Springfield, Missouri, to change its Name.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the name of the National Bank of Springfield, Missouri, shall be changed to the First National Bank of Springfield, Missouri, whenever the board of directors of said bank shall accept the new name by resolutions of the board and cause a copy of such resolutions, duly authenticated, to be filed with the comptroller of the currency: *Provided*, That such acceptance be made within six months after the passage of this act.

Name of National Bank of Springfield, Missouri, changed within six months.

Sec. 2. That all debts, demands, liabilities, rights, privileges and powers of the National Bank of Springfield, Missouri, shall devolve upon and inure to the First National Bank of Springfield, Missouri, whenever such change of name is effected.

Rights and liabilities to continue under new name.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCXCI. — *An Act granting the Right of Way through the public Lands to the Utah Northern Railroad Company.*

Right of way granted to the Utah Northern R. R. Co., through public lands in Utah, Idaho, and Montana.

Extent of grant.

Land for buildings, side-tracks, &c.

materials for construction.

Private property not to be taken except, &c. 1862, ch. 120. Vol. xii. p. 489. 1864, ch. 216, § 3. Vol. xiii. p. 357.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of enabling the Utah and Northern Railroad Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the Territory of Utah, to build and extend its line by way of Bear River Valley, Soda Springs, Snake River Valley, and through Montana Territory, to a connection with the Northern Pacific Railroad, by the most advantageous and practicable line, to be selected by said company, the right of way through the public lands in the Territory of Utah, Idaho, and Montana is hereby granted to said company. Said right of way hereby granted to said company is to be the extent of one hundred feet in width on each side of the central line of said road where it may pass over the public lands. There is also hereby granted to said company all necessary ground, not to exceed twenty acres for each ten miles in length of the main line of said railroad, for station-buildings, work-shops, depots, machine-shops, switches, side-tracks, turn-tables, and water-stations. And whenever it may be necessary to use material from the public lands for the construction of said road, it may be done; but no private property shall be taken for the use of said company, except in the manner now provided by section three of an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes,' approved July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two," approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Mortgage and mortgage bonds.

United States not liable.

Sec. 2. That said company shall be authorized and empowered to mortgage, in the usual manner, their franchise, road-bed, and all property belonging to said company, to an amount not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars per mile for the entire length of said road, upon such terms as may seem to them best; and upon said mortgage may issue mortgage bonds, not to exceed the same amount per mile; but in no case shall the United States be liable in any way whatever for anything done by said company.

Other roads may be constructed, &c.

Sec. 3. That the rights herein granted shall not preclude the construction of other roads through any canyon, defile, or pass on the route of said road.

Road when to be located and completed.

Sec. 4. That the said railroad company shall locate the route of said railroad and file a map of such location within one year in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and shall complete its railroad within ten years after the passage of this act; and nothing herein contained shall be construed as recognizing or denying the authority of the legislature of Utah Territory to create railroad corporations.

Act may be amended.

Sec. 5. The Congress reserves to itself the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act whenever in its judgment the interests of the people may require it.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

1872, ch. 96. *Ante*, p. 52.

CHAP. CCXCII. — *An Act supplemental to an Act entitled "An Act granting the Right of Way through the public Lands for the Construction of a Railroad from Great Salt Lake to Portland, Oregon," approved April twelfth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.*

The Portland, Dalles, and Salt Lake R. R. Co. may take from public lands materials to construct its road.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad Company shall have the right to take from the public lands of the United States, timber, stone, and other material, necessary for the construction of its road.

Act may be amended.

Sec. 2. That this act shall at all times be subject to amendment or repeal by Congress.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCXCIII. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act granting the Right of Way to the Walla-Walla and Columbia River Railroad Company, and for other Purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine*

March 3, 1873.

1869, ch. 129, § 3. Vol. xv. p. 325.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all after and including the word "Provided," in the tenth line of section three of an act entitled "An act granting the right of way to the Walla-Walla and Columbia River Railroad Company, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, be, and the same is hereby modified as follows.

Walla-Walla, &c., R. R. Co. may take materials from the public lands for the construction of road.

Sec. 2. That the right is hereby granted to the said Walla-Walla and Columbia River Railroad Company to take from the public lands, earth, stone, timber and other materials, for the construction of the Walla-Walla and Columbia River Railroad for two years from the passage of this act.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCXCIV. — *An Act to enable the Secretary of War to pay the Expenses incurred in suppressing the Indian Hostilities in the Territory of Montana, in the Year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the proper accounting officers of the treasury to examine and determine the amounts justly due upon the claims for expenses necessarily incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities in the Territory of Montana, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, which have been examined and reported upon by Inspector General James A. Hardie; but in no case shall the sum allowed thereon be in excess of the award reported by said General Hardie; and in such investigation the testimony taken by General Hardie in relation thereto shall be received in evidence, but the same shall not be regarded as conclusive unless said officers are satisfied therewith. And the sums so found to be due shall be paid to the persons severally entitled thereto by a disbursing officer under the direction of the Secretary of War: *Provided,* That the acceptance of such payment shall be in full of all claims on account of said expenses; *And provided further,* That no claim under the provisions of this act shall be audited and paid unless presented within one year from the passage of this act.

Expenses incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities in Montana to be paid, if found justly due;

to and by whom to be paid.

Acceptance of payment to be in full.

Claims to be presented within one year.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCXCV. — *An Act to provide for the Erection of a public Building for Post-office and other U. S. Offices at Jersey City, New Jersey.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to purchase a site suitable for post-office and other United States offices in Jersey city, New Jersey, such as will be sufficient for the accommodation of the post-offices at Hudson city, Bergen city and Greenville when consolidated in Jersey city and for this purpose one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. *Provided,* That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause proper plans and estimates to be made for the erection of such a building on the site aforesaid as he may judge necessary, so that no expenditure shall be made for the full completion of said building, including the cost of site, exceeding three hundred thousand dollars, and no money hereby appropriated shall be used or applied until a valid title to the land for the site as aforesaid shall be vested in the United States and until the State of New Jersey shall cede its jurisdiction over the same and shall also release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said site or the property of the United

Site for post-office, &c., in Jersey city, New Jersey, to be purchased.

Appropriation.

Plans, &c., for building.

Limit to cost.

No money to be expended until, &c.

States that may be thereon during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCXCVI. — *An Act to provide for the Purchase, by the Secretary of War, of Lands for the United States in the State of Texas, for the Sites of Forts and Military Posts.*

Lands in Texas may be purchased for sites for forts, &c., and at what price.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized to purchase, at a fair price, to be ascertained by a board of three officers to be appointed by him, whose report shall be subject to the approval or rejection of the President and the confirmation thereof by Congress, such lands in the State of Texas as may be necessary for the use of the United States for forts and military posts. The report of the board shall be made through the commanders of the department and military division, and subject to their approval or disapproval: *Provided,* That the contract for any one of the said tracts of land shall not be completed, nor any of the purchase-money paid, until the Attorney-General of the United States shall have given his written opinion in favor of the validity of the title of said land: *And provided further,* That the legislature of Texas will, at its next session, pass an act ceding exclusive jurisdiction over the said site or sites to the United States, and forever exempting the property from taxation.

No contract to be completed or money paid until, &c.

United States not bound to purchase until, &c.

Sec. 2. That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the Secretary of War to bind the government of the United States to comply with any contract for any of said lands, or to be held by the arbitration or adjudication of any of the courts of the State of Texas as to the price thereof and the terms of purchase until the aforesaid board shall have recommended the same and the President shall have approved of said purchase and Congress shall have confirmed the same: *Provided,* That all authority exercised under this act shall cease at the expiration of three years from passage hereof.

This act limited to three years.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCXCVII. — *An Act authorizing the Award to the Vincennes University of certain vacant and abandoned Lands in Knox County, Indiana.*

Preamble.

Whereas, it is alleged that there are certain parcels of abandoned lands in Knox county, Indiana, which are covered by old Vincennes donation claims, which have become abandoned and to which there is no subsisting confirmation or settlement by individuals as owners under confirmation: Therefore,

Patent to issue to Vincennes University for land awarded to it by decree of court.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for the Vincennes University, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Indiana, to file in the United States district court for the district of Indiana a petition descriptive of such abandoned and unclaimed donations in Knox county of that State, accompanied by such testimony as may be relied upon in support of the said alleged abandonment, with evidence that such list has been published for a period of at least three months in Knox county and calling on all parties to show cause, if such exist, why such tracts or parcels of land should not be declared vacant; and thereafter in such cases as the said court shall find the tracts to be abandoned and not claimed by any individuals under any confirmation, or otherwise, it shall have power to render a decree accordingly, and upon such decree being deposited in the general land-office, with a patent certificate from the register of the land-office at Indianapolis, Indiana, a patent shall issue to the said Vincennes University for the parcels of land so decreed as abandoned and awarded to said university: *Provided,* That all proceedings in the premises shall be at the cost of said university, and that

Proceedings to obtain the decree, and at whose cost.

Patent, &c., not to affect ad-the patents so issued shall operate only as a quit-claim on the part of the United States, and shall not affect the valid adverse rights of any person should such hereafter be found to exist; and such patents and decrees shall have no effect upon or in respect to such adverse rights.

verse rights, but only to quit-claim, &c.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCXCVIII. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Sale of certain public Property," approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.*

March 3, 1873.

1872, ch. 423.
Ante, p. 380.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That nothing contained in the first section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the sale of certain public property," approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, shall be so construed as to prevent the Secretary of War from withdrawing any of the property from sale in cases where, in his judgment, the highest bid offered is insufficient or unsatisfactory.

Secretary of War may withdraw arsenals from auction sale when the highest bid is unsatisfactory.

Sec. 2. That any of the said property withdrawn from sale under this act may be again offered, either at public sale or by inviting proposals, after six days' consecutive notice, fifteen days before the day of sale, in the newspapers mentioned in the act of which this is an amendment.

Property withdrawn may be again offered, and how.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to appoint a board of three army officers, which board shall appraise each piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, before the same is offered for sale, and no sale shall be made at a price less than two-thirds of the appraised value.

Land to be appraised and not to be sold for less than two-thirds of appraised value.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCXCIX. — *An Act to aid in the Erection of a Monument to the Memory of Major-General George H. Thomas.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to deliver to the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, eighty-eight pieces of condemned bronze cannon, if the same can be spared without serious detriment to the government, to aid in the erection of an equestrian statue to the memory of Major-General George H. Thomas.

Bronze cannon for equestrian statue of Major-General Thomas.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCC. — *An Act to change the Name of Schooner "Andrew Stewart" and Steamer "Sleepy Hollow."*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to change the name of the schooner "Andrew Stewart" to "Barnett Jones" and the steamer "Sleepy Hollow" to that of "Long Branch" and grant new registers to the same.

Name of schooner "Andrew Stewart" and steamer "Sleepy Hollow" changed.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCI. — *An Act authorizing the Transfer of Safes from the War Department to the Post-office Department for Use in the Transportation of registered Mails.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to transfer such safes, or paymasters' chests, as may be on hand in his department, to the Post-office Department for use in the transportation of registered mails, with a view to promote the security of such mails.

Certain safes and paymasters chests transferred from the War Department to that of the Post-office.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCII. — *An Act authorizing the Construction of a Bridge across the Mississippi River at Saint Louis in the State of Missouri.*

Saint Clair and Carondelet Bridge Company may construct a bridge across the Mississippi river at Saint Louis.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Saint Clair and Carondelet Bridge Company, a corporation chartered and organized under the laws of each of the States of Illinois and Missouri, and such other corporations and individuals, if any, as may hereafter associate themselves with them, be, and the same are hereby, authorized to erect, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Mississippi river, from some point on the Illinois shore, in the county of Saint Clair, and the State of Illinois, to the southern part of the city of Saint Louis, (formerly Carondelet,) in the State of Missouri, subject to all the conditions contained in said acts of incorporation or amendments thereto, and not inconsistent with the terms and provisions contained in this act; and in case of any litigation arising from obstruction, or alleged obstruction, to the free navigation of said waters, the cause shall be tried before the district court of the United States of either State which any portion of said obstructions or bridge touches.

If litigation, cause to be tried where.

Bridge how to be built.

Spans.

Elevation.

SEC. 2. That the bridge authorized by the preceding section to be built shall be subject to the following conditions: First, the two spans over the main channel of the river shall not be less than five hundred feet in the clear from pier to pier at low-water mark; secondly, no span over the water at low-water mark shall be less than two hundred and fifty feet in the clear of abutments; thirdly, the elevation of said bridge over the main channel shall not be less than one hundred feet above low-water mark, as understood at the point of location, measuring for such elevation to the lowest part of the superstructure or the bottom chord of said bridge, or in the case of arch spans to the lowest point of the centre of the arch; fourthly, the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river as near as practicable; and that no ripraps or other outside protection for imperfect foundation will be permitted in the channel-way; that said bridge shall be provided with two railway-tracks, two highway-tracks, and two foot-walks of not less than eight feet in width.

Piers.

No ripraps.

Railway and other tracks.

Bridge company to publish notice in newspapers;

to submit plan and map to Secretary of War.

SEC. 3. That said bridge company, authorized to construct said bridge across the Mississippi river by the States of Missouri and Illinois, upon whose territory said bridge will abut, shall give notice by publication for thirty days, in newspapers having a wide circulation, in not less than two newspapers in the cities of Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Saint Louis, Memphis, and New Orleans, and shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination, a design of the bridge and piers, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of at least one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction of the current at all stages, and the soundings accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject by the Secretary of War; and if the Secretary of War is satisfied that the provisions of the law have been complied with in regard to location, the building of the piers may be at once commenced; but if it shall appear that the conditions prescribed by this act cannot be complied with at the location where it is desired to construct the bridge, the Secretary of War shall, after considering any remonstrances filed against the building of said bridge, and furnishing copies of such remonstrances to the board of engineers provided for in this act, detail a board, composed of three experienced officers of the corps of engineers, to examine the case, and may, on their recommendation, authorize such modifications in the requirements of this act as to location and piers as will permit the construction of the bridge, not, however, diminishing the width of the spans contemplated by this act: *Provided*, That the free navigation of the river be not materially injured thereby.

Building of piers may be begun if, &c.

Board of engineers may be detailed.

Navigation not to be obstructed.

Sec. 4. That any person, company, or corporation owning or operating any bridge constructed under this act shall maintain, at their own expense, from sunset to sunrise, throughout the year, such lights on their bridges as may be required by the light-house board for the security of navigation; and all persons owning or operating said bridge over the Mississippi river shall, in any event, maintain all lights on their bridge that may be necessary for the security of navigation.

Lights to be maintained on bridge.

Sec. 5. That the bridge constructed under this act, and according to its limitations, shall be deemed and taken to be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route for the transmission of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States, and no higher charge per mile shall be made for the transmission of mails, troops, and munitions of war, or other property of the United States, in its passage across said bridge, than is charged on railroads approaching said bridge.

Bridge to be a lawful structure and post-route.

Charges.

Sec. 6. That the directors of said corporation may be citizens of any of the United States, and may hold their meetings in either of the States of Illinois and Missouri, as the board of directors may elect, and may execute a mortgage and issue bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

Who may be directors of the corporation.

Mortgage bonds.

Sec. 7. That all railway companies desiring to use the said bridge after its completion shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof, and of all the approaches thereto, under and upon such equitable terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties, in case they shall not agree.

All railway companies to have equal rights to use the bridge, &c.

Sec. 8. That the right to alter or amend this act so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of said bridge is hereby expressly reserved; and any change in the construction or any alteration of said bridge that may be directed at any time by Congress shall be made at the cost and expense of the owners thereof.

Right reserved to amend this act.

Changes in bridge to be made at whose expense.

This act shall be subject to amendment or repeal at the pleasure of Congress.

Act may be repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCIII. — *An Act authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver condemned Ordnance to certain Organizations for monumental Purposes.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized to deliver, if the same can be done without detriment to the government, four condemned cannon and sixteen cannon-balls to each of the following-named organizations for the purpose of ornamenting burial-grounds of deceased soldiers:

Condemned ordnance to organizations for monumental purposes at

To the Army and Navy Union of Portland, Maine; Portland;

To the municipal authorities of the city of Syracuse, New York; Syracuse;

To the Grand Army of the Republic, at Ansonia, Connecticut; Ansonia;

To the Soldiers' Monument Association at Fitchburg, Massachusetts; Fitchburg;

And to the municipal authorities of the village of Sturgis, Michigan, one cannon and four cannon-balls. Sturgis.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCIV. — *An Act to confirm the Purchase by the Executive Department, on the eighth September, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, of a certain Tract of Land at Omaha, Nebraska.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of the United States is hereby given to the purchase of a certain tract of land at Omaha,

Purchase of land at Omaha confirmed.

Credit to Major William Myers, in settlement of accounts.

Nebraska, for which, under order of his commanding officer, Major William Myers, paid the sum of eight thousand dollars; and the accounting officers are directed to credit him in settlement of his accounts with the sum of eight thousand dollars, upon the filing of satisfactory vouchers showing the payment of that sum to have been made by him under such order.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCV.—*An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey to the City of Chelsea, Massachusetts, certain Land for the Use of a Street.*

Secretary of the Navy may convey to the city of Chelsea land for a street.

Description of the land.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to convey to the city of Chelsea, in the State of Massachusetts, for the purpose of laying out and maintaining a street from Chelsea bridge to Chestnut street in said city, the following described land, to wit: That the portion of the tract of land belonging to the United States, situated in the city of Chelsea, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, commencing on Broadway in said city, at the southwesterly corner of John H. Osgood's land and running northerly by land of said Osgood three hundred and twenty-six and fifty-one hundredths feet to land of the United States marine hospital; thence running westerly on the northerly line of Chestnut street, extending fifteen and fifty-one hundredths feet; thence running southwesterly by land of the United States marine and naval hospitals seven hundred and thirty-one feet to the northerly line of said Broadway; thence easterly by the northerly line of said Broadway, two hundred and seventy-two and thirty-three one hundredths feet; thence northerly by land of owners unknown, one hundred and thirty and seventy-five one hundredths feet; thence easterly by land of owners unknown., two hundred and fifty-eight and seventy-five one hundredths feet; thence southerly by land of owners unknown one hundred and thirty and seventy-five one hundredths feet to the line of said Broadway; thence easterly by the line of said Broadway forty-five feet, to the point of beginning; said portion of land containing about fifty thousand seven hundred and nine square feet: *Provided,* That before such conveyance shall be made, the Secretary of the Navy shall appoint a commission, consisting of one line-officer not below the rank of commodore, one surgeon, and one civil engineer, who shall report what amount, if anything, should be paid for such land, taking into account the advantages and the disadvantages of the proposed street to the property of the United States; and the sum so reported shall be paid, or secured to be paid, to the United States, and credited to the naval marine hospital funds.

Quantity.

Commission to report what, if anything, shall be paid for the land.

Sums paid to be credited to, &c.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCVI. —*An Act to authorize the President to ascertain the Value of certain Lands in the State of Iowa, north of the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines River held by Settlers under the Pre-emption and Homestead Laws of the United States.*

Commissioners to ascertain the quantity and value of certain lands in Iowa, held by pre-emption and homestead settlers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint three commissioners, who shall ascertain the number of acres, and by appraisement or otherwise the value thereof exclusive of improvements, of all such lands lying north of Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines river, in the State of Iowa, as may now be held by the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company, or persons claiming title under it adversely to persons holding said lands, either by entry or under the pre-emption or homestead laws of the United States, and on what terms the adverse holders thereof will relinquish the same to the United States; and that they report the facts at the commencement of the next session of Congress; but nothing herein

Report to Congress.

contained shall be held to affect, in any manner, the question of title to any of said lands.

Title not affected.

Sec. 2. That the compensation of said commissioners shall be eight dollars per diem during the time they shall be engaged in said service.

Pay of commissioners

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCVII. — *An Act to provide for the Establishment of life-saving Stations on the Coasts of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Virginia, and North Carolina.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to provide for the establishment of ten life-saving stations on the coasts of Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, Virginia and North Carolina, at such points as he may deem necessary, for the saving of life and property on said coasts.

Ten life-saving stations to be established on the coasts of, &c.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and directed to report to this House, at the next session of Congress, the points on the sea and lake coasts of the United States at which the establishment of life-saving stations would best subserve the interests of commerce and humanity, with a detailed estimate of the cost of such stations

Points on the sea and lake coasts for such stations to be reported to Congress.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCVIII. —*An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act governing the colored Schools of the District of Columbia.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the board of trustees of schools for colored children in the cities of Washington and Georgetown, District of Columbia, shall consist of nine trustees, seven of whom shall be citizens of Washington, and two shall be citizens of Georgetown, who shall be appointed by the governor of the District of Columbia.

Trustees of schools for colored children in Washington and Georgetown, their appointment, number and residence;

term of office,

Sec. 2. That the trustees appointed under the provisions of this act shall be appointed in the manner following, namely: Of the seven to be appointed from the city of Washington, two shall be appointed for the term of three years, three for the term of two years, and two for the term of one year from the date of their appointments, respectively; and of the two to be appointed from the city of Georgetown, one shall be appointed for the term of three years and one for the term of one year from the date of their appointments respectively; and in case of vacancies occasioned by death, resignation, or any other cause, the governor of the District of Columbia shall fill the same for the unexpired term of any such trustee. And the said board of trustees shall be required to furnish annually, on or before the first day of April, a correct report of their transaction, to the governor of said District, who shall transmit one copy each to the council and house of delegates of the legislative assembly of said District, with such suggestions as he may think proper relating to said schools; and any additional information that the said legislative assembly, or either branch thereof, shall, from time to time, request by resolution shall be transmitted by said board of trustees to the governor of said District, to be by him transmitted to said legislative assembly.

vacancies.

Report of board of trustees.

Answer to requests.

Sec. 3. That the governor of the District of Columbia shall appoint annually, a secretary and a treasurer of the said board of trustees, whose term of office shall be for one year from the date of appointment. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to disburse the funds under the control of said board, in accordance with the provisions of the acts of Congress and the legislative assembly of the District of Columbia governing the disbursment of moneys appropriated for the support of the public schools of Washington and Georgetown, as he may be directed by a vote of a majority thereof, and to keep accurate and full accounts of all

Secretary and treasurer, appointment, term of office.

Duty of treasurer.

Pay and bond of treasurer.

Duty of secretary.

Pay.

Treasurer and secretary to attend meetings, but not to vote.

moneys received by said board, and present proper vouchers for all expenditures, and prepare, annually, a full and correct statement of the financial transactions of said board; a copy of which statement, after being approved by the board, shall be transmitted to the governor aforesaid, whose duty it shall be to forward copies thereof to the council and house of delegates of the District of Columbia, if requested by resolution. As compensation for his services, the treasurer shall receive five hundred dollars per annum, and he shall be required to give bond in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, with good and sufficient securities, to be approved by the governor of the District of Columbia. It shall be the duty of the secretary of said board to keep an accurate account of all proceedings of the board in a journal to be kept for that purpose, and to perform such other duties as appertain to his office or may be required of him by said board, and shall also act as secretary to the superintendent and perform such clerical service as may be required by said superintendent, and for his services he shall receive the sum of twelve hundred dollars per annum. It shall also be the duty of the treasurer and the secretary to attend all meetings of the board, but they shall not be entitled to a vote.

Removal of trustees, &c.

Sec. 4. That the governor of the District of Columbia shall be, and is hereby, empowered to remove any member or members, secretary or treasurer, of said board of trustees.

Superintendent of schools for colored children, appointment, term of office, and pay.

Terms of office when to begin.

No additional offices nor change of salaries.

Proportion of school-money to be paid to treasurer.

Sec. 5. That the governor of the District of Columbia shall appoint a superintendent of schools for colored children, who shall receive the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars annually, and shall hold his office during the pleasure of the governor of the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the terms of office for the several persons hereby authorized to be appointed shall begin on the first day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, on which day the governor of the District of Columbia shall make the appointment herein provided for. *And provided also*, That said board of trustees shall not create any additional offices, or change or fix the salaries of the officers connected with said board: *And provided further*, That the proportion of school-money now due, or that may become due, to said board from the cities of Washington and Georgetown shall be paid to the treasurer of said board, and not to the trustees, as now provided.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCIX. — *An Act donating condemned Cannon and Cannon-balls to the Wyoming County Soldiers' Monument Association —*

Condemned cannon, &c., to the Wyoming County Soldiers' Monument Association.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to deliver, if the same can be done without detriment to the government, six condemned cannon, and sixteen cannon-balls, to the Wyoming County (New York) Soldiers' Monument Association —

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCX. — *An Act to authorize the Secretary of War to survey, plat, and sell the present Cemetery Grounds upon the Fort Gratiot Military Reservation in Michigan, and for other Purposes.*

Portion of Fort Gratiot military reservation granted to Port Huron for a cemetery, to be, upon request, surveyed and platted into streets, &c. and

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the Fort Gratiot military reservation, in the State of Michigan, as has heretofore been granted to the city of Port Huron for a cemetery, shall be, upon the request of said city, duly certified under the seal thereof, surveyed and platted into streets, blocks, and lots, under the direction of the Secretary of War, in conformity to the plat of that portion of said military reservation surrounding said cemetery, lately made by Major O. M. Poe, United

States engineer, and now on file in the office of the register of deeds of Saint Clair county, and shall be sold under the direction of the Secretary of War at public vendue, and the proceeds of such sale, after paying the expenses of such survey and sale, shall be paid over to the city of Port Huron, to be used by said city for the purchase or improvement, or both, of such lands as the city may acquire for another cemetery, and for removing the remains of those buried in the present to the new cemetery, and for such other purposes as may be necessary in the change of burial-places: *Provided*, That suitable and proper lots in the new cemetery shall be granted to those having lots in the present cemetery, with like improvements, or their value, to a reasonable extent, and that reinternments not otherwise provided for shall be made at the expense of said city, and that the city of Port Huron, shall hold such moneys in trust for the purposes herein specified, and for no other whatever; and conveyances of the blocks and lots sold by the Secretary of War, as herein provided for, shall be made to purchasers by the said Secretary of War under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe, and the survey and plat, or a copy thereof, herein provided for, shall be recorded in the office of the register of deeds in Saint Clair county, and the same, or duly certified copies thereof, shall be evidence in all courts for all lawful purposes connected therewith; *And provided further*, That said city shall obtain the consent of a majority of the citizens thereof, owning or occupying lots in said cemetery, to such removal.

sold at public auction.

Proceeds of sale.

Lots in new cemetery.

Conveyances.

Survey and plat to be recorded.

Majority of citizens to consent to removal of cemetery.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXI. — *An Act to purchase a Site for a public Building in Pittsburgh*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase, at private sale, or if necessary, by condemnation, in pursuance of the statutes of the State of Pennsylvania, a suitable piece of ground, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, for the erection of a building to be used for a court-house, custom-house, post-office, United States marshal's office, and other government offices, the cost of the same not to exceed three hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no money to be appropriated under this act shall be available until a valid title to such land is vested in the United States, nor until the State of Pennsylvania shall duly release and relinquish jurisdiction over the same, and exempt from taxation such property and the buildings to be hereafter erected thereon, while the same are in the possession of the United States.

Site for a public building in Pittsburgh, Pa., &c.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXII. — *An Act providing for the Completion of the military Road from Santa Fé to Taos, in the Territory of New Mexico.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, for the completion of the military road from the city of Santa Fé to Fernandez de Taos, in the Territory of New Mexico, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War.

Appropriation to complete military road from Santa Fé to Taos.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXIII. — *An Act to confer Jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear and determine the Suit of Carondelet versus the United States*

March 3, 1873.

Whereas doubts exist touching the jurisdiction of the court of claims over the suit now pending in said court against the United States for the

Preamble.

recovery of a tract of land claimed to be a part of the commons of Carondelet, instituted by the city of Carondelet: Therefore

Court of claims may hear, &c., the suit of Carondelet against the United States.

Depositions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That jurisdiction be, and hereby is, granted to the court of claims to hear and determine said cause, and the matters in controversy therein, subject to the right of appeal by either party to the Supreme Court of the United States; and that the depositions heretofore taken in said cause may be read at the trial thereof with the same effect as if taken after the passage of this act.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXIV. — *An Act to place at the Disposal of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue certain Copies of the new Compilation of Internal-revenue Laws.*

Copies of the new compilation of the internal revenue laws, how to be distributed.
1872, ch. 315, §45.
Ante, p. 258.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That of the seven thousand copies of the new compilation of internal-revenue laws ordered by section forty-five of the act of June sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, to be printed for the use of Congress, eight hundred shall be for the use of the Senate, twelve hundred shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, and five thousand shall be for the use of the commissioner of internal revenue

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXV. — *An Act authorizing the Kansas Valley National Bank of Topeka, in the State of Kansas, to change its Name to the First National Bank of Topeka.*

Kansas Valley National Bank of Topeka may change its name.

Proceedings.

New name.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Kansas Valley National Bank of Topeka, in the State of Kansas is hereby authorized to change its name to the First National Bank of Topeka, whenever the stockholders representing three-fourths of the capital of said bank, at a meeting called for that purpose, determine to make such change, the president and cashier shall execute a certificate, under the corporate seal of the bank, specifying such determination, and shall cause the same to be recorded in the office of the comptroller of the currency, and thereupon such change of name shall be effected, and the operations of discount and deposit of said bank shall be carried on under the name of the First National Bank of Topeka.

Debts, &c., to devolve upon the bank with new name.

Sec. 2. That all the debts, demands, liabilities, rights, privileges, and powers of the Kansas Valley National Bank of Topeka shall devolve upon and inure to the First National Bank of Topeka.

Labilities not affected.

Notice of change to be published.

Sec. 3. That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as in any manner to release the said bank from any liability, or affect any actions or proceeding in law in which the said bank may be a party or interested; and when such change shall have been determined upon, as aforesaid, notice thereof, and of such change shall be published in at least two weekly newspapers in the county of Shawnee, State of Kansas, for not less than four successive weeks.

When act takes effect.

Sec. 4. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXVI. — *An Act to provide for a Board of Commissioners to report a System of Irrigation for the San Joaquin, Sacramento and Tulare in California.*

Board of commissioners to report a system of irrigation for the San Joaquin, &c., valleys in California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to assign two engineers of the army and one officer of the coast-survey, now stationed on the Pacific coast, for the purpose of examining and reporting on a system of irrigation in the San Joaquin, Tulare, and Sacramento Valleys of the State of California; and for that purpose the officers so assigned may associate with themselves the chief of the geological survey of California, and also one other civilian distinguished for his knowledge of the subject.

Sec. 2. That these five persons shall constitute a board, with power to fill vacancies, whose duty it shall be to make a full report to the President on the best system of irrigation for said valleys, with all necessary plans, details, engineering, statistical, and otherwise, which report the President shall transmit to Congress at its next session, with such recommendations as he shall think proper.

Board to consist of whom; their powers and duties.

Report

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of War shall furnish subsistence and transportation for the board while in the field, and the compensation of the members of the board who are not in the service of the United States shall not exceed two thousand dollars each, but the other members of the board shall receive no additional compensation for their services.

Subsistence, transportation, and compensation.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXVII. — *An Act for the temporary Relief of the Indians at Camp McDermit, in Humboldt County, Nevada.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to issue such rations of food and clothing to the Indians about Camp McDermit, in Humboldt county, Nevada, as may be necessary to save such Indians from destitution and starvation until such time as provision shall be made for them through the Interior Department.

Food and clothing for certain Indians in Humboldt county, Nevada.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXVIII. — *An Act to amend the Charter of the Grütli Verein Association.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Grütli Verein Association of Washington, District of Columbia, be authorized to issue building-stock to an amount not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of the par value of fifty dollars each, payable in such installments, and under such conditions as shall be determined by a building committee of five, to be chosen from the stockholders, by a stock vote, when twenty thousand dollars of said stock shall have been subscribed, and thereafter annually.

Grütli Verein Association of Washington, D.C., may issue building stock, &c.

Section 2. That said building committee shall have the entire control and management of said stock and its investment, and of any land purchased or building erected by means thereof, until the subscriptions are paid in, and the building completed, when their functions shall cease, and the said land and building shall thereafter be held and directed by, and be for the use and benefit of, said association in perpetual succession.

Building committee to have control.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXIX. — *An Act repealing an Act entitled "An Act for the Relief of certain Indians in the Central Superintendency" approved June tenth eighteen hundred and seventy-two.*

March 3, 1873.

1872, ch. 430. *Ante*, p. 388.

An Act supplemental to an Act entitled "An Act for the Relief of certain Indians in the Central Superintendency" approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and to settle by Commission all Rights and Equities respecting the Property to which said Act refers.

Whereas, by an act entitled "An act for the relief of certain Indians in the Central superintendency" approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, the Secretary of the Interior was authorized and directed to appoint three commissioners and to take an inventory of, appraise, and sell certain lands, bonds, notes, accounts, contracts, mortgages, and other property or assets held or acquired in any manner under a trust in respect to eduction, created and confirmed by treaties with the

Preamble.

Vol. xii. p.1238.
Vol. xv. p.518.

Ottawa Indians of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf, proclaimed July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and to pay the proceeds of such sale to the several members of the said tribe, their heirs or assigns, per capita; and whereas counter-claims of rights and equities in said lands, bonds, notes, accounts, contracts, mortgages, and other property or assets having been set forth and affirmed by the trustees under said trust, and by the American Baptist Home Mission Society, the Secretary of the Interior has referred to Congress the question of further legislation; and whereas representatives of all the said parties have united in an agreement to make friendly application to Congress for legislation providing for the ascertainment of all such property, real and personal, and the severance and satisfaction by commission, of the equitable interests of the contending parties: Now, therefore, in order that the perfect justice may be done in the premises to all the said parties,

Commissioners appointed to determine the rights, &c., of parties under a trust in respect to education created by treaties with certain Ottawa Indians.

Their award to be final.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Walter R. Irwins, Luther R. Smith, commissioner appointed by the Secretary of the Interior under the aforementioned act, together with Henry S. Neal, of Ohio, Joseph Henry, of Washington, D. C., and Emory Washburn, of Massachusetts, be, and they are hereby, constituted a commis- to investigate and ascertain all the property, real or personal, rights and interests legal or equitable, held or acquired under such trust, and to determine and award upon the rights and equities of the said parties in the property aforesaid for which purpose they are invested with sufficient power and authority to hear and determine, and to make such rules and orders thereunto as may be necessary, and their award shall be final and conclusive of all the rights and claims of all parties

Commission to assemble when and where; and their proceedings, powers, and duties.

Quorum.

Stenographer.

Possession to be taken of trust property.

Distribution.

Patents.

Sec. 2. That the said commission shall assemble on or before the first Wednesday in August, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, at such place as a majority of its members may select, and, upon being duly sworn by any person authorized to administer oaths, they shall proceed to organize by the election of one of their number as president and of another as secretary, with authority to procure rooms and attendance. A majority shall constitute a quorum for all business, and they may adjourn to any place deemed by them more convenient. The Secretary of the Interior shall be authorized to detail a stenographer for the service of the commission. In order to the prompt and easy carrying into effect of their final award the commission shall proceed to demand and take possession of all the lands, bonds, notes, accounts, choses in action, contracts, mortgages, records and other property or assets, held or required under said trust, and in case of the refusal of any person or persons to give possession of and deliver such lands, bonds, notes, accounts, choses in action, contracts, mortgages, records and other property or assets, shall bring suit, or suits in behalf of the parties in interest, in the name of the United States as plaintiff, for the same in the United States circuit court for the eighth judicial circut, which court shall have power to appoint a receiver; and it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to prosecute the said suit or suits to final judgment. The commission shall, nevertheless, proceed to inquire, to investigate, determine and award as if in actual possession of the property; and the said commission shall determine and adjudge the various claims according to what they shall deem the rights and equities of the case. After meeting the necessary expenses of this adjudication as hereinafter provided, any lands or other property, interest or equities which may be awarded to the Indians aforesaid shall be sold, paid, or delivered for their benefit as the commission may direct; and any equities which may be awarded to the said trustees and to the said Home Mission Society shall be paid or delivered as the commission may direct. Patents of lands may be issued by the Secretary of the Interior, and he shall be authorized and empowered to do any other act necessary, in his judgment, to carry into effect the awards of this commission, on notice to him by the said commissioners of their final award. Lands so patented shall be liable to taxation under the laws of Kansas after five years from the passing of this act, or sooner if sold by the parties to whom they may be patented under the said award: *Provided, however* That the section on which the Ottawa University stands, or any part of it, which may remain as a site of an institution of learning, shall remain free from taxation until the legislature of Kansas shall otherwise order The said commissioners shall be required to make an award in writing which, within thirty days after the case is finally submitted, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of Interior, and a copy thereof shall be delivered by the Secretary of the Interior to each of said parties when the same is so filed; and the concurrence of a majority of said commissioners in such award shall be necessary. Said commissioners shall also fix the amount of fees or compensation to be paid to the counsel of said Indians for services already rendered before the passing of this act, and which may be rendered hereafter in the premises, together with their expenses, which compensation and expenses shall be paid out of the funds, property and assets awarded to said Indians; and they shall also audit the costs of proceedings before this commission, which, with the compensation of the commissions to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, and their expenses, together with the compensation and expenses of the commission appointed under the act of June tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, to be presented by the Secretary of the Interior shall be paid out of the property as a whole, and in proportion to the several iterests as adjudged.

Taxation by Kansas.

Award of commissioners to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior.

Fees for counsel to Indians.

Expenses and pay of commissioners.

Costs of proceedings.

SEC. 3. That any vacancy occurring in this commission shall be filled by the President of the United States.

Vacancies in the commission.

SEC. 4. That any person or party interested in the awards to be made under this act shall have the right to institute suit or suits at law, or in chancery, before the circuit court of the United States within the State of Kansas, to carry into effect and enforce any decision made by the commissioners appointed under this act, and for this purpose, jurisdiction is hereby given to said court in all cases thus arising, and from the orders, decrees, and judgments of said court in such cases appeals may be taken as in other cases.

Awards, how may be carried into effect

SEC. 5. That if, at any time before the rendering of a decision by the commission aforesaid, the parties to the questions in controversity shall agree upon a settlement, and the said settlement shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, then the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and empowered to issue patents of lands, and to do any other act necessary, in his judgment, to carry such settlement into effect, as if it were an award of the said commission, and each and all of the said parties shall have the right to enforce the terms of the settlement by suit suits in law or in chancery as provided for in section four of this act.

If parties agree upon a settlement before the commissioners render their decision, Secretary of the Interior to carry it into effect, &c.

Rights of parties in such case.

SEC. 6. That upon carrying into effect of the award or settlement aforesaid, the jurisdiction of the United States over the questions and property hereinbefore named, and the trust relating thereto, created by the aforenamed treaties shall cease and determine

Jurisdiction of the United States to cease, upon, &c.

SEC. 7. That this act shall be in force from and after its passage

When act takes effect.

APPROVED, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXX. — *An Act authorizing the Secretary of War to have a Monument erected at Salisbury, North Carolina, to the Memory of the Soldiers who died in Prison and are there buried.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to have erected in the national cemetery

Monument to be erected in the

national cemetery in Salisbury, North Carolina.

at Salisbury, North Carolina, a suitable granite monument to the memory of the twelve thousand Union soldiers who died in the prison-pen at that place, and whose remains are buried in trenches in that cemetery; and the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for this purpose out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXXI. — *An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the Chiefs and Head-men of the Crow Tribe of Indians, for the Surrender of their Reservation or a Part thereof in the Territory of Montana.*

Secretary of the Interior may negotiate with the Crow Indians for surrender of their reservation in Montana, if, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to negotiate with the chiefs and head-men of the Crow tribe of Indians, in the Territory of Montana, for the surrender of their reservation in said Territory, or of such part thereof as may be consistent with the welfare of the said Indians; *Provided,* That any such negotiation shall leave the remainder of said reservation in compact form and in good locality for farming purposes, having within it a sufficiency of good land for farming and a sufficiency for water and timber; and if there is upon such reservation a locality where fishing could be valuable to the Indians, to include the same if practicable; and the Secretary shall report his action in pursuance of this act to Congress, at the next session thereof, for its confirmation or rejection.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXXII. — *To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the Creek Indians for the Cession of a Portion of their Reservation, occupied by friendly Indians.*

Preamble.

Vol. xiv. p. 786.

Vol. xiv. p. 756.

Vol. xv. p. 496.

Whereas by the third article of the treaty concluded with the Creek Indians June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, said Indians ceded to the United States, for the settlement of friendly Indians and freedmen, the west half of their entire domain, to be divided by a line running north and south; and whereas the recent survey of said line, made in conformity with the provisions of said treaty, includes within the limits of the Creek reservation, east of said line, some of the improvements made on a reservation selected on what was supposed to be the Creek ceded lands, for the Seminole tribe of Indians, which reservation is provided for in their treaty of March first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and also some of the improvements of the Sacs and Foxes, of the Mississippi tribe of Indians, made on a reservation intended to be established in accordance with the provisions of their treaty of February eighteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; and whereas said improvements have been made upon said lands by and for the aforesaid Indians, who have settled thereupon in good faith, in accordance with treaty stipulations; and whereas it is necessary, in order to secure these improvements to said Indians, and to insure them suitable reservations, that the lands occupied thereby should be granted to them; Therefore,

Secretary of the Interior may negotiate with the Creek Indians for the cession of a portion of their reservation.

Report to Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the United States, of America, in Congress assembled: That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized to negotiate with the aforesaid Creek Indians for the relinquishment to the United States of such portions of their country as may have been set apart in accordance with treaty stipulations, for the use of the Seminoles, and the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi tribes of Indians, respectively, found to be east of the line separating the Creek ceded lands from the Creek reservation, and also to negotiate and arrange with said tribes for a final and permanent adjustment of their reservations; and the Secretary shall report the result to Congress.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXXIII. — *An Act extending the Time for the Completion of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal.*

March 3, 1873.

Time for completing the Portage Lake and Lake Superior ship canal extended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time for the completion of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior ship canal be and the same is hereby extended to the first day of December, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXXIV. — *An Act to enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to purchase and pay for certain Improvements within the Nez Perce Indian Reservation in the Territory of Idaho.*

March 3, 1873.

Preamble.
Vol. xii. p. 960.

Whereas, by the tenth article of the treaty concluded with the Nez Perce tribe of Indians, June eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, it was agreed that the tract of land then occupied by William Craig should not be considered a part of the reservation set apart for them by said treaty, except that the same should be subject to the intercourse act in common with the other lands of the reservation, in consideration of the fact that said Craig had consented to reside among them as their friend and adviser; and whereas the said Craig, and, since his death, his legal representatives, have cultivated and otherwise improved the tract of land in question; and whereas the right of personal occupancy of the same, acquired under the treaty referred to, ceased with the death of said Craig; and whereas the improvements upon said tract, as aforesaid, are required for the use of the Nez Perce tribe of Indians: Therefore

Improvements to be purchased from the representatives of William Craig.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioner of Indian affairs be, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase, from the legal representatives of the said William Craig, the said improvements, at a cost not exceeding the sum of three dollars per rod for fencing and four dollars and fifty cents per acre for the plowing upon the said tract, and to pay for the same, out of any unexpended money appropriated for fulfilling treaty with the Nez Perce tribe of Indians.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXXV. — *An Act to authorize the Construction of a Bridge across the Missouri River at or near the City of Lexington, in the State of Missouri, and to establish it as a Post-road.*

March 3, 1873.

Bridge may be built across the Missouri river at or near Lexington, Missouri, and railway tracks laid thereon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for any person or persons, company, or corporation, authorized by the general or special laws of Missouri, and having the consent of the Burlington and Southwestern and the Lexington Lake and Gulf Railroad Companies, to build a bridge across the Missouri river at or near the city of Lexington, in the State of Missouri, and to lay on or over said bridge railway-tracks for the more perfect connection of any railroads that are or shall be constructed to the said river at or opposite said point, under the limitations and conditions hereinafter provided. That said bridge shall not interfere with the free navigation of said river beyond what is necessary in order to carry into effect the rights and privileges hereby granted. And in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction, or alleged obstruction, to the free navigation of said river, the cause may be tried before the district court of the United States in the district of said State in which said bridge is located.

Navigation.

Litigation.

Bridge may be built as a pivot draw-bridge, or with continuous spans.

Sec. 2. That any bridge built under the provisions of this act may, at the option of the company building the same, be built either as a pivot draw-bridge, or with unbroken or continuous spans: *Provided,* That if the said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, it

If bridge is built with continuous spans;

shall not be of less elevation, in any case, than fifty feet above high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the bottom chord of the bridge; nor shall the spans of said bridge be less than two hundred and fifty feet in length, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river; and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river, and not less than three hundred feet in length: *And provided also*, That if any bridge built under this act shall be constructed as a pivot draw-bridge the same shall be constructed with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, with spans of not less than one hundred and sixty feet in length in the clear on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw; and the next adjoining spans to the draw shall not be less than two hundred and fifty feet, if the proper location of the draw over the channel will admit spans of this width between it and the shore; and said spans shall not be less than thirty feet above low-water mark, and not less than ten above extreme high-water mark, measuring to the bottom chord of the bridge; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river: *And provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passage of boats, and in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw during or after the passage of trains.

if as a pivot draw-bridge.

Draw to be opened promptly.

Bridge to be a lawful structure and post-route.

Charges.

Sec. 3. That any bridge constructed under this act, and according to its limitations, shall be a lawful structure, and shall be known and recognized as a post-route, upon which, also, no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to the said bridge.

All railway companies to have equal rights.

Sec. 4. That all railway companies desiring to use the said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof, and of all the approaches thereto under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties in case they shall not agree.

Regulations for building the bridge.

Sec. 5. That any bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said company or corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawings of the bridge and piers, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of at least one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the currents at all stages, and the soundings accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War, the bridge shall not be built; and if any change be made in the plan of construction of said bridge during the progress of the work thereon, or before the completion of said bridge, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War; and the said structure shall be at all times so kept and managed as to offer reasonable and proper means for the passage of vessels through or under said structure; and the said structure shall be changed at the cost and expense of the owners thereof, from time to time, as Congress may direct, so as to preserve the free and convenient navigation of said river. And the authority to erect and continue said bridge shall be subject to revocation or modification by law whenever the public good shall, in the judgment of Congress, so require without any expense or charge to the United States.

Design and map.

Bridge not to be built until, &c.

Changes in plan

Passage of vessels.

Authority to erect may be revoked.

Act may be altered, &c.

Sec. 6. That the right to alter or amend this act, so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of bridges, is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXXVI.—*An Act to extend the Works of the Georgetown Gas-light Company.*

March 3, 1873.

Rights of Georgetown Gas-light Company extended.

1854, ch. 98.
Vol. x. p. 786.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the rights and privileges granted by the act approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, entitled "An act to incorporate the Georgetown Gas-light Company," be, and the same are hereby, so extended as to cover all the territory within the limits of the District of Columbia, lying on the western side of Rock creek.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXXVII.—*An Act to authorize Inquiries into the Causes of Steam-boiler Explosions*

March 3, 1873.

Causes of steam-boiler explosions to be investigated.

Report.

Appropriation

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause such experiments to be made and such information to be collected as in his opinion may be useful and important to guard against the bursting of steam-boilers; and that, he be requested to communicate the same to Congress; and that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be appropriated for the purposes of this act.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXXVIII.—*An Act supplemental to the Act of February ninth, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, incorporating the Columbia College, in the District of Columbia.*

March 3, 1873.

1821, ch. 10.
Vol. vi. p. 255.

Columbia College to be known as Columbia University.

Rights and powers.

Number of overseers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act to incorporate the Columbia College in the District of Columbia, approved February ninth, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, be, and the same is hereby, so modified that said corporation shall be hereafter known and called by the name of the Columbia University, and in that name shall take, hold and manage all the estate and property now belonging to said college, or that may hereafter be conveyed, devised or bequeathed to said corporation by its original name; that the restriction of the yearly value of the property of said corporation to the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be, and the said restriction is hereby, repealed; and that said corporation may increase the number of its overseers to twenty-one, and the number of its trustees to twenty-one, exclusive of the president of the faculty, who shall be, ex-officio, a trustee of said corporation.

District act for relief of Columbian College confirmed.

Limitations.

Sec. 2. That the act for the relief of the Columbian College in the District of Columbia enacted by the legislative assembly of said District, and approved July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, be, and the same is hereby, approved and confirmed: *Provided,* That this act nor the said act of the legislative assembly of the said District, shall be so construed as to authorize the said Columbian University to sell, or use the proceeds of any sale of land granted by Congress to said institution for any purpose other than that expressed in the act of incorporation, and the act granting any such land or real estate, or contrary to any will, devise or grant of any land or real estate heretofore or hereafter made, by any person or persons to said institution.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXXIX. — *An Act to authorize the Little Rock, Pine Bluff and Arkadelphia Southwestern Railroad Company to construct a Bridge over the Ouachita River at or near Arkadelphia, Arkansas*

Little Rock, &c., Railroad Co., may construct a bridge over the Ouachita river, in Arkansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Little Rock, Pine Bluff and Arkadelphia Southwestern Railroad Company, a corporation organized under the general incorporation laws of the State of Arkansas, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct a bridge over the Ouachita river at or near Arkadelphia in the State Arkansas for the purpose of terminating the Little Rock, Pine Bluff and Arkadelphia, Southwestern Railroad at Arkadelphia, in said State, and for the purpose of connecting said railroad with any other railroad which may run from said place: *Provided,* That said company may construct said bridge for the accommodation of foot passengers, animals, and vehicles of all kinds over said river, and shall keep up, operate, and maintain said bridge.

Purposes of the bridge

Bridge may be a draw-bridge, or with continuous spans;

if with continuous spans;

if as a draw-bridge.

Draw to be opened promptly.

SEC. 2. That said company may build said bridge as a draw-bridge, with a pivot or other form of draw, or with unbroken or continuous spans: *Provided,* That if the same shall be made of unbroken or continuous spans it shall not be of less elevation in any case than fifty feet above high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the bottom chord of the bridge, nor shall the spans of said bridge be less than one hundred and fifty feet in length, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river, and not less than one hundred and eighty feet in length. *And provided also,* That if said bridge shall be built as a draw-bridge, the same shall be constructed as a pivot draw-bridge with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and with spans of not less than one hundred and sixty feet on either side of the pivot-pier; and said spans shall not be less than thirty feet above low-water mark, and not less than ten feet above above extreme high-water mark, measuring to the bottom chord of the bridge; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel to the current of the river, *And provided also,* That said draw shall be opened promptly upon reasonable notice or signal, for the passage of boats, and in no case shall unnnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw during or after the passage of trains.

Bridge to be a lawful structure and a post-route.
Charges.

SEC. 3. That said bridge, when constructed under this act, shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, and no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, troops, and munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroads of public highways leading to said bridge.

All railway companies may use the bridge upon, &c.
Secretary of War to prescribe regulations for building, &c., the bridge.

SEC. 4. That all railway companies desiring to use the said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof, and of all the approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties in case they shall not agree.

Structure nay be changed

SEC. 5. That the structure herein authorized shall be built under and subject to such regulations for the security of the navigation of said river and lake as the Secretary of War shall prescribe, and the said structure shall be, at all times, so kept and managed as to offer reasonable and proper means for the passage of vessels through and under said structure; and the said structure shall be changed at the cost and expense of the owners thereof, from time to time, as Congress may direct, so as to preserve the free and convenient navigation of said river; and the authority to erect and continue said bridge shall be subject to revocation by law whenever the public good shall, in the judgment of Congress, so require, Sec. 6. That the right to alter or amend this act and to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of said bridge, is hereby expressly reserved.

This act may be altered, &c.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXXX.—*An Act donating condemned Cannon and Cannon-balls to the Gettysburgh Battle-field Memorial Association.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, authorized to deliver to the Gettysburgh Battle-field Memorial Association, if it can be done without detriment to the government, such number of condemned cannon and cannon-balls as his judgment may approve, for the purpose of their work of indication of the battle-field of Gettysburgh.

Condemned cannon, &c., to the Gettysburgh Battle-field Memorial Association.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXXXI.—*An Act for the Extension of Time to the Saint Paul and Pacific Railroad Company for the Completion of its Roads.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time for the completion of the railroad from Saint Anthony to Brainerd, in the State of Minnesota as now limited by law, and of the railroad from Saint Cloud to Saint Vincent, in said State as now located, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, be extended for the period of nine months from the time limited by the acts of Congress relating to the same respectively; and if compleated within said nine months the said railroads shall be entitled to all the benefits of the several provisions of the acts of Congress relating thereto, in the same manner as if said roads had been fully completed within the time therein limited

Time for completing the railroad from Saint Anthony to Brainerd in Minnesota, and that from Saint Cloud to Saint Vincent extended.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXXXII.—*An Act to abolish the tribal Relations of the Miami Indians, and for other Purposes.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if the Miami tribe of Indians in Kansas shall signify to the President of the United States their desire to sell the lands reserved for the future homes of the said Indians by the first article of the treaty of June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and which remain unallotted, together with the school-section mentioned in said article, said lands shall be disposed of in the following manner to wit: The said secretary shall appoint three disinterested and competent persons, who shall, after being duly sworn to perform said service faithfully and impartially, personally examine and appraise said lands by legal subdivisions of one hundred and sixty acres or less, separately, and make return thereof to the commissioner of Indian affairs: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, set aside any appraisements that may be made under the provisions of this act, and cause a new appraisement to be made; *And provided further*, That in making said appraisement, the land and improvements made by the United States and Indians shall be included, and the improvements made by white settlers shall be excluded in determining an estimate of the value thereof.

The unallotted, reserved lands, &c., of the Miami Indians in Kansas, may be sold.

Vol. x. p. 1093.

Lands to be appraised, and mode of appraisal.

Sec. 2. That each bona-fide settler occupying any portion of said lands at the date of the passage of this act, and having made valuable improvements thereon, or the heirs at law of such, who is a citizen of the United States, or who has declared his intention to become such, shall be entitled, at any time within one year from the return of said appraisement, to purchase, for cash, the land so occupied and improved by him, not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres in each case, at the appraised value thereof, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior

Certain bona-fide settlers may within a year purchase not exceeding, &c., at appraised value.

If payment is not made within a year.

Lands not occupied and improved by settlers to be appraised and sold to highest bidder.

Minimum price.

may prescribe. And on failure to make payment within one year from date of said approval of appraisement the right of such settler to purchase as aforesaid shall cease, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to sell the same, either at public sale or on sealed bids, for cash, to the highest bidder, at not less than the appraised value, nor less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, after due notice by public advertisement. And all lands referred to in this and the foregoing sections not so occupied and improved by settlers at the date of the approval of this act shall be appraised by said appraisers, including all improvements thereon of every character, and sold by direction of the Secretary of the Interior to the highest bidder, for cash, after due advertisement, either at public sale or on sealed bids, at not less than the appraised value, nor less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre as aforesaid, in quantities not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres aforesaid.

Adult members of the tribe, how may become citizens.

Lands may be conveyed to them in fee, and not to be taxable for, &c.

Indians then to cease to be members of the tribe.

Sec. 3. That if any adult member of said tribe shall desire to become a citizen of the United States, shall prove by at least two competent witnesses, to the satisfaction of the circuit court of the United States for the State of Kansas, that he or she is sufficiently intelligent and prudent to manage his or her own affairs, and has, for the period of five years, been able to maintain himself or herself and family, and has adopted the habits of civilized life, and shall take an oath of allegiance to the United States, as provided by law for the naturalization of aliens, he or she shall be declared by said court to be a citizen of the United States, which shall be entered of record and a certificate thereof given to said party. On the presentation of said certificate to the Secretary of the Interior, with satisfactory proof of identity, he may, at the request of such person or persons, cause the lands severally held by them and their minor children to be conveyed to them by patent in fee-simple, without the power of alienation, and may, at his discretion, cause to be paid to them, from time to time, their proportion of all the moneys and effects of said tribe held for them by the United States, or which may be received as the net proceeds of the sale of lands under the provisions of this act; after which said Indians and their minor children shall cease to be members of any Indian tribe; but the lands so patented to them shall not be subject to levy, taxation, or sale during the natural lives of said Indians or of their minor children.

Census of the Miami Indians to be taken.

Who to be included therein.

Two lists to be made.

Census and lists to be filed.

Sec. 4. That the Secretary of the Interior shall, in ninety days from the passage of this act, cause to be taken a census of all the Miami Indians entitled to a share in the reserved lands and the moneys set apart by the treaty between the United States and the Miami Indians, dated June the fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, for that part of the tribe known as Western Miamies, including in said census those persons of Miami blood or descent for whom provision was made by the third section of the act of June twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, if in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior the said Indians are entitled to be so included under treaty stipulations; but in such census none shall be included unless justly entitled according to the provisions of said treaty; and with said census there shall also be made two lists, one containing the names of all the Indians so entitled who may elect to become citizens of the United States, and their minor children (heads of families choosing) the other the names of all who elect to remain under the care of the United States, and to unite with the Wea, Peoria, Kaskaskia, and Piankeshaw Indians in the Indian Territory, according to the provisions of a contract dated January the fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, between the Western Miami Indians, of Kansas, of one part, and said Wea, Peoria, Kaskaskia, and Piankeshaw Indians, of the other part, and their minor children; which census and lists shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and which census and lists, when properly taken and filed as aforesaid, shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and thenceforward, those whose names are on the citizens' list shall be treated and

Those on citizens' lists to be treated as citizens, when, &c.

regarded, in all respects, as citizens of the United States: *Provided*, That they become citizens and comply with the provisions of the third and fourth sections of this act relating to naturalization, *And provided further* That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to ascertain what amount if any is due the Miami tribe of Indians referred to in the corrected lists under the treaty of eighteen hundred and fifty-four, on account of certain annuities which were distributed to and among those persons of Miami blood and descent who were included in the act of eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, and by virtue of the same were authorized and did receive their proportion respectively in said annuities, and to cause that amount to be deducted out of the consolidated fund as herein provided for and paid to said Miami Indians referred to in said corrected lists made by virtue of the said treaty of eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

Amount, if any, due to certain Miami Indians, to be ascertained, and deducted.

Proceeds of sales of lands, &c., after, &c., to be the property of the Miami Indians.

Sec. 5. And the proceeds of the sales of the said unallotted lands, including said school section, and all moneys, securities, annuities, and effects held by the United States for said Miami Indians of Kansas, after making the foregoing deductions for citizen Indians and their minor children, shall belong to and be the exclusive property of the last-named Indians, to be known as their consolidated fund.

Secretary of the Interior to examine, &c., the contract between the Western Miami Indians and the Weas, &c.;

Sec. 6. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to examine a contract made by and between the said Western Miami Indians of Kansas, and the confederated Wea, Peoria, Kaskaskia, and Piankeshaw Indians, made on the fifteenth day of January, anno Domini, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and to approve the same with such modifications as justice and equity may require; and, for the purpose of carrying into effect said arrangement may withdraw from said consolidated fund, and pay to the confederated Wea, Peoria, Kaskaskia, and Piankeshaw Indians, a sum sufficient to pay said Wea, Peoria, Kaskaskia, and Piankeshaw Indians, according to said contract of the fifteenth of January aforesaid, for an interest in the lands of the last-named confederated tribe, for all of said Miamis, electing as aforesaid, to unite with said confederated tribe; and after making such payment, there shall be set apart and capitalized with the funds of said Wea, Peoria, Kaskaskia, and Piankeshaw Indians, a sum sufficient to warrant and justify all said Miamis so entitled, and so electing, to unite with said Wea, Peoria, Kaskaskia and Piankeshaw Indians in drawing thereafter like annuities with said Wea, Peoria, Kaskaskia, and Piankeshaw Indians, without prejudice to the rights and interests of said last-named Indians; and the remainder of such consolidated fund shall then be paid, (under like direction,) per capita, to all those so entitled, and so electing to unite with said Wea, Peoria Kaskaskia and Piankeshaw Indians, to aid them in moving to, and improving their new homes in the Territory; and after their union with said confederated Wea, Peoria, Kaskaskia, and Piankeshaw Indians, the united tribe shall be called the United Peorias and Miamis, and thereafter shall all draw equal and like annuities, according to the provisions of said contract of the fifteenth of January, anno Domini, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and such modifications as may be agreed to by said contracting parties, with the approval of said secretary, as herein provided.

may pay, &c.

After union, the united tribe to be called what.

Rights of individual Miamis not affected.

Sec. 7. That the provisions of this act shall not in any way affect the rights or claims of those individual Miamis or persons of Miami blood or descent who are named in the corrected list referred to in the Senate amendment to the fourth article of the treaty of June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, or their descendants.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXXXIII. — *An Act to restore a Part of the Round Valley Indian Reservation, in California, to the public Lands and for other Purposes*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that portion of the In-

Part of Round Valley Indian reservation in California restored to public lands, &c.

Improvements.

Sales for cash.

Proceeds of sales how to be applied.

dian reservation in Round Valley California which lies south of the township line running east and west between townships twenty-two and twenty-three north, of ranges twelve and thirteen west of the Mount Diablo meridian, be, and the same is hereby restored to the public lands of the United States, and the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the same to be surveyed and offered for sale in legal subdivisions, at not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; *Provided*, That the improvements owned by persons on the lands hereby restored before the passage of this act shall be the sole property of such persons, who shall have priority of right to purchase not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres of land in adjacent quarter-sections, containing and adjoining said improvements; and all said lands shall be sold and disposed of for cash only, the same to be done through the local land-office — within the jurisdiction of which these lands are situated; *And provided further*, That the proceeds of the sale of the lands hereby restored, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be used to pay for the improvements and claims of settlers now residing within the limits of the new reservation created under this act, and for improvements of Indians on lands hereby restored to the public lands, after such improvements shall have been appraised and the appraisement approved, as hereinafter provided.

Southern and western boundaries of the Round Valley reservation.

Inquiry to locate the northern boundary.

Appraisement of improvements.

Sec. 2. That said township line between townships twenty-two and twenty-three north, extending from the Middle Fork of Eel river on the east to Eel river on the west, shall hereafter be the southern boundary of the Indian reservation in Round Valley; and the centre of the Middle Fork of Eel river shall be the eastern boundary, and the centre of Eel river shall be the western boundary of said reservation, with the privilege of fishing in said streams. And the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to appoint three commissioners, who shall proceed to make an examination of the country in that locality and report their views in regard to where the northern line of this reservation should be located; they shall also make an appraisement of all improvements of white persons north of said southern boundary of the reservation, as established by this section of this act, within the limits proposed by them for a reservation, and of all Indians south of said line, and report the same to the Secretary of the Interior, who shall cause the same to be paid to such settlers or Indians out of the money hereinbefore reserved for such purpose.

Certain lands to be withdrawn from entry or sale under the homestead and preemption laws.

Settlers to be required to remove, when, &c.

Sec. 3. That immediately after the passage of this act the President shall cause to be withdrawn from sale or entry under the homestead and pre-emption laws all the land lying north of the southern boundary of the reservation, as herein defined, and bounded north by the Eel river and the North Fork of said river, east by the Middle Fork, and West by Eel river; and the report of said commission fixing the north boundary of said reservation shall have been approved; and all settlers now residing upon the tract herein described lying north of the south boundary of said reservation shall be required to remove therefrom as soon as they shall be paid for or tendered the amount of the appraised value of their improvements.

Appropriation.

Sec. 4. That there shall hereafter be appropriated out of any money in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the commission provided for in this act.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXXXIV. — *An Act to quiet the Title to the Lands of the Settlers on Lands claimed by the West Wisconsin Railway Company.*

Preamble.

Whereas, by the neglect of the commissioner of the general land-office to have the lands withdrawn from market embraced in the grant of lands from the town of Pomah to the city of Hudson, in the State of Wisconsin, as soon as the West Wisconsin Railway Company (to which company the said grant belongs) had finally located its road and filed the map of such location, a large amount of lands — about twenty thousand acres — were taken up under the homestead laws and otherwise entered: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That provided said West Wisconsin Railway Company shall waive and release all claims to any lands taken up under the homestead laws or otherwise entered after the final location of their road, as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for said company to make up any such deficiency in their grant, not however to exceed twenty thousand acres, from the vacant odd-numbered sections from the south-eastern part or portion of the indemnity limits of the former grant for the branch roads from the said city of Hudson to Lake Superior.

The West Wisconsin Railway Company may make up a deficiency in their land grant, from, &c.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

RESOLUTIONS.

[No. 1.] *A Resolution extending the Time for the Presentation and Selection of Models of a colossal Statue of the late Admiral Farragut*

Dec. 24, 1872.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time for the presentation of models for a colossal statue of the late Admiral Farragut and the time for the selection therefrom by the committees on public buildings and grounds of the Senate and House of Representatives be extended thirty days beyond the time now fixed by the joint resolution of April sixteen, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Time for presentation of models for statue of Admiral Farragut extended.
Ante, p. 395.

APPROVED, December 24, 1872.

[No. 2.] *Joint Resolution tendering the Thanks of Congress to Captain David Ritchie, commanding the Revenue Steamer "Moccasin," and the Officers and Men under his Command.*

Jan. 24, 1873.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to Captain David Ritchie, commanding the revenue steamer "Moccasin," and to the officers and men under his command, for their heroic and humane action in saving the lives of forty-two human beings, and rescuing seventeen dead bodies from the wreck of the steamer "Metis," on the waters of Long Island sound, on the morning of the thirty-first of August, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Thanks of Congress tendered to Captain David Ritchie, his officers, and men.

APPROVED, January 24, 1873.

[No. 3.] *Joint Resolution to enable the People of the United States to participate in the Advantages of the international Exposition to be held at Vienna in eighteen hundred and seventy-three.*

Feb. 14, 1873.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in order to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the international exhibition of the products of agriculture, manufactures, and the fine arts, to be held at Vienna in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-three, there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purpose herein specified, which sum shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State: *Provided*, That the President be authorized to appoint a number of practical artisans not exceeding eight, and of scientific men not exceeding seven, who shall attend said exhibition and report their doings and observations to him, and whose actual and reasonable expenses, not to exceed one thousand dollars each, shall be paid from such fund; and that the President be further authorized to appoint a number of honorary commissioners, not to exceed one hundred, who shall receive no pay for their expenses or otherwise: *And provided further*, That no person so appointed shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any article exhibited for competition: *And provided*, That not more than fifty thousand dollars shall be expended for salaries and expenses of all persons receiving appointments to places authorized in this resolution, and not more than five thousand dollars shall be paid for salary and expenses to any one person.

Appropriation for the international exposition at Vienna.

Certain practical artisans and scientific men to be appointed to attend and make report.

Honorary commissioners.

Provisos.

Governors of States requested to co-operate by, &c.

Sec. 2. That the governors of the several States be, and they are hereby, requested to invite the patriotic people of their respective States to assist in the proper representation of the handiwork of our artisans, and the prolific sources of material wealth with which our land is blessed; and to take such further measures as may be necessary to diffuse a knowledge of the proposed exhibition, and to secure to their respective States the advantages which it promises.

Secretary of State to report expenditures.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to transmit to Congress a detailed statement of the expenditures which may have been incurred under the provisions of this resolution.

Approved, February 14, 1873.

Feb. 24, 1873.

[No. 4.] *Joint Resolution granting Medals to Captain Jared S. Crandall, and Others.*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress, assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and requested to cause to be made and presented to each of the following persons, such suitable and appropriate medals as in his judgment shall express the high estimation in which Congress hold the respective merits and services of Captain Jared S. Crandall, Albert Crandall, Daniel F. Larkin, Frank Larkin, Byron Green, John D. Harvey, Courtland Gavitt, Eugene Nash, Edwin Nash, and William Nash, of the town of Westerly, State of Rhode Island, who so gallantly volunteered to man the life-boat and a fishing-boat, and saved the lives of thirty-two persons from the wreck of the steamer "Metis," on the waters of Long Island sound, on the thirty-first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Medals granted to Captain Jared S. Crandall and others.

Approved, February 24, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

[No. 5.] *Joint Resolution tendering the Congratulations of the American People to the People of Spain*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in the name and behalf of the American people, the congratulations of Congress are hereby tendered to the people of Spain upon their recent efforts to consolidate the principles of universal liberty in a republican form of government.

Congratulations of the American people tendered to the people of Spain.

That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, requested to transmit this resolution to the American minister at Madrid, with instructions to present it to the Spanish government.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

[No. 6.] *A Resolution authorizing the President to invite the International Statistical Congress to hold its next Session in the United States.*

Preamble.

Whereas the governments of Belgium, Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia Italy, Holland and Russia have heretofore extended invitations to the International Statistical Congress to hold sessions of the said congress at their respective capitals, and eight different sessions of the said congress have been held in accordance with said official invitations to the great advancement of the science of national and international statistics in its various departments, and to the uniformity of coinage, weights, and measures, and commercial regulations and statistical publications between the different nations; and whereas the United States of America are favorable to all measures for promoting the advancement of statistical science, and to all efforts for the social advancement and friendly intercourse of the people of all countries; and whereas, also, the President of the United States, in his recent annual message to Congress, has submitted to this Congress the consideration of the propriety of extending an invitation to the International Statistical Congress to hold its next (ninth) meeting in the United States; Therefore, *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and requested to tender to the organization commission of the last session of the said congress, recently held at Saint Petersburg, a formal and cordial invitation to hold its next session in the United States of America.

The President authorized to invite the International Statistical Congress to hold its next session in the United States.

Section 2. That if the said invitation shall be accepted by the said statistical congress, the President shall be, and he is hereby, duly authorized to appoint the usual organization commission, and to take the other preliminary and necessary measures for the meeting of the said body and the holding of its ninth session in this country, at such time as may be deemed expedient by the said statistical congress

Proceedings if the invitation is accepted.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[No. 7.] *Joint Resolution in relation to the Old Bridge at Rock Island.*

March 3, 1873.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of protecting the landing at Davenport, Iowa, the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, permit the north pier of what is termed in the joint resolution of July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the "Old Bridge" over the Mississippi river, at Rock Island, to remain in its present position, in case said pier does not obstruct navigation.

Secretary of War may permit the "Old Bridge" at Rock Island to remain in its present position.

Vol. xv. p. 258.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[No. 8.] *Joint Resolution granting condemned Cannon for a Statue of Major-General Philip Kearney, United States Volunteer Army.*

March 3, 1873.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby directed to deliver to the governor of the State of New Jersey six bronze or brass condemned cannon, to be used to make the life-size statue of Major-General Philip Kearney, United States Volunteer Army, who died in the service during the late war of the rebellion.

Condemned cannon for statue of Major-General Philip Kearney.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

PRIVATE ACTS OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

Passed at the First Session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Saturday, the fourth day of March, A. D. 1871, *and was adjourned without day on Thursday, the twentieth day of April, A. D.* 1871.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, President. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Vice-President and President of the Senate. HENRY B. ANTHONY was elected President of the Senate *pro tempore* on the seventeenth day of April, A. D. 1871, and so acted until the end of the session. JAMES G. BLAINE, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHAP. X. — *An Act granting a Pension to Phebe Sofield, Widow of Lewis Sofield.*

April 4, 1871.

Pension to Phebe Sofield. [Amended. 1873, ch. 434. *Post*, p. 784.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Phebe Sofield, the widow of Lewis Sofield, a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and to pay her a pension at the rate of eight dollars a month, from the fifth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, when she became one hundred years of age.

APPROVED, April 4, 1871.

CHAP. XI. — *An Act for the Relief of Robert Moir and Company.*

April 7, 1871.

Taxes, &c. on certain distilled spirits of Robert Moir and Company to be abated.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioner of internal revenue be, and he is hereby, authorized to inquire into and determine the amount, if any, of distilled spirits contained in the bonded warehouse of Robert Moir and Company, in the fourth district of Illinois, on the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy, and which on said day was struck by lightning, and with its contents destroyed; and that the said commissioner be, and he is hereby, authorized to abate and remit all taxes and assessments due and unpaid upon any distilled spirits so destroyed.

APPROVED, April 7, 1871.

CHAP. XII. — *An Act to pay Members of certain military Organizations therein named.*

April 12, 1871.

Payment to be made to members of certain military organizations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the military organizations known as the "Westport Police Guards," "Hickman's Mills' Company," and companies "A," "B," "C," "D," and "E," of the "Kansas City Station Guards," having been called into the service of the United States, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, in the district of the border department of Missouri, under authority derived from Major-General

John M. Schofield, United States army, be, and they are hereby, placed on the same footing as to pay and allowances as volunteers in the service of the United States.

Accounts how to be adjusted.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department to adjust the accounts of all members of the above-described organizations, and, on presentation of properly authenticated rolls, showing the names of all officers and men belonging to such organizations and the term of service of each, and of such other evidence as may be required to fully prove such service, the said accounting officers shall pay the accounts out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided, however*, That this act shall not be so construed as to entitle the members of said military organizations to bounty or pensions under any law of the United States.

Members not entitled to bounties or pensions.

Approved, April 12, 1871.

April 13, 1871.

CHAP. XIII. — *An Act in Relation to the Payment of the Salary of Robert C. Schenck, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Great Britain.*

Salary to be paid to Robert C. Schenck as minister to Great Britain, although, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the treasury be authorized and directed to pay to Robert C. Schenck, out of any money appropriated for the compensation of an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain, his salary as such minister up to the time when he shall reach his post, notwithstanding his detention in the United States to serve as one of the members of a joint commission, beyond the thirty days allowed by the eighth section of the "Act to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States," approved August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six; but no pay to be made him for his services as such commissioner.

1856, ch. 127, § 8. Vol. xi. p. 55.

No pay as commissioner.

Approved, April 13, 1871.

April 19, 1871.

CHAP. XX. — *An Act for the Relief of John E. Wheeler.*

Payment to John E. Wheeler.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two hundred and forty-seven dollars and seventy-four cents to John E. Wheeler, late a first lieutenant in the second Connecticut heavy artillery, in full payment for his services as such from May fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to June fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and for commutation of transportation.

Approved, April 19, 1871.

April 20, 1871.

CHAP. XXXIV. — *An Act for the Relief of Anna M. Howard.*

Payment to Anna M. Howard.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Anna M. Howard, mother of George W. Howard, late a private in company E, in the eleventh regiment of New Jersey volunteers, arrears of pension, at the rate of eight dollars per month, from the twenty-second day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the date of her son's discharge, to the twelfth of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the date of his death.

Approved, April 20, 1871.

CHAP. XXXV. — *An Act for the Relief of Nicholas P. Trist, Negotiator of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.*

April 20, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid to Nicholas P. Trist, the negotiator of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of thirteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-two dollars and forty cents, being balance due on account of salary, outfit, and return allowance as commissioner to Mexico, from April fifteen, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, to April eight, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; and the further sum of seven hundred and ninety-seven dollars and fifty cents for contingent expenses incurred.

Payment to Nicholas P. Trist.

Vol. ix. p. 922.

Approved, April 20, 1871.

CHAP. XXXVI. — *An Act to enable the Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad Company to make a Resurvey of its Road.*

April 20, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Michigan, and upon which the said State, in pursuance of a joint resolution of Congress approved May twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, has conferred the grants of land made to aid in the construction of a road from Marquette to Ontonagon, be authorized to make a resurvey and new location of that part of the line between Marquette and Ontonagon to be constructed by said company: *Provided,* That the said company shall be entitled to select and receive only its complement of lands for each mile of road constructed and completed, in the manner required by law, from the alternate odd-numbered sections of lands belonging to the United States and within the limits heretofore assigned to said line of road: *Provided further,* That on the completion of said survey a map of the new line shall be filed with the commissioner of the general land office: *And provided further,* That said company shall not be entitled to receive any lands for any increased length of the new line hereby authorized, and shall only be entitled to receive its lands coterminous with its line of road as completed: *And provided,* That nothing contained in this act shall be held to interfere with homestead or preëmption rights under existing laws.

Houghton and Ontonagon R. R. Co. may resurvey and locate anew a part of their road.

Vol. xv. p. 252.

Lands.

Map of new line.

No lands for increased line.

Homestead and pre-emption rights.

Approved, April 20, 1871.

RESOLUTION.

[No. 4.] *Joint Resolution giving the consent of Congress to Professor Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, to accept the Title and Regalia of a Commander of the Royal Norwegian Order of St. Olaf, conferred upon him by the King of Sweden and Norway, Grand Master of said Order.*

April 20, 1871.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress is hereby given to Professor Joseph Henry, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, to accept the title and regalia of a commander of the Royal Norwegian Order of St. Olaf, conferred upon him for his distinguished scientific service and character by the king of Sweden and Norway, grand master of said order.

Professor Joseph Henry may accept a foreign title, &c.

Approved, April 20, 1871

PRIVATE ACTS OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

Passed at the Second Session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the fourth day of December, A. D. 1871, *and was adjourned without day on Monday, the tenth day of June, A. D.* 1872.

Ulysses S. Grant, President. Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President and President of the Senate. Henry B. Anthony was elected President of the Senate, *pro tempore*, on the twenty-third day of February, A. D. 1872, and so acted until the twenty-sixth day of the same month: he was again elected as such officer on the eighth day of June, A. D. 1872, and so acted until the end of the session. James G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Jan. 30, 1872.

1870, ch. 24. Vol. xvi. p. 616.

CHAP. IX. — *An Act to correct a clerical Error committed in the Enrolment of an Act approved March seven, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An Act to relieve certain Persons therein named from the legal and political Disabilities imposed by the fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and for other Purposes."*

Legal, &c., disabilities removed from T. J. Jobe, of Catoosa Co., Georgia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each house concurring therein), That the name S. J. Jobe, of Catoosa county, in the State of Georgia, which appears in the act approved March seven, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An Act to relieve certain persons therein named from the legal and political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes," and which, in the bill that was passed by the said Senate and House of Representatives, was written T. J. Jobe, but which was in the enrolled bill erroneously written S. J. Jobe, be and the same is hereby corrected and changed to T. J. Jobe.

Correction of former act.

When act takes effect.

Sec. 2. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, January 30, 1872.

Feb. 7, 1872.

CHAP. XVII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Sarah Evans.*

Pension to Sarah Evans.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Sarah Evans, mother of L. G. Evans, late sergeant company K, twenty-first United States infantry, and pay her a pension from the passage of this act, and to continue during life.

Approved, February 7, 1872.

March 1, 1872.

CHAP. XXVI. — *An Act for the Relief of Julia A. Smith.*

Payment to Mrs. Julia A. Smith.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to pay the sum of six hundred and forty dollars and seventy cents to Mrs. Julia A. Smith, administratrix of the estate of the late Charles B. Smith, formerly receiver of public moneys, acting as disbursing agent at Brownsville, Nebraska; and that the sum of six hundred and forty dollars and seventy cents is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Appropriation.

Approved, March 1, 1872.

March 2, 1872.

CHAP. XXVII. — *An Act granting to James D. Dana the Use of certain Plates.*

James D. Dana may use certain plates of the exploring expedition.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Joint Committee on the Library be authorized to grant to James D. Dana the use of such of the engraved plates of the United States exploring expedition under Captain Wilkes, now in charge of said committee, as may be desired by him for the publishing a book on corals and coral islands.

Approved, March 2, 1872.

March 11, 1872.

CHAP. XLI.—*An Act to reimburse certain Soldiers for Loss of Clothing by Fire at Chicago.*

Certain soldiers to be reimbursed for clothing lost by fire at Chicago.

Proviso.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to issue, without charge, to certain soldiers of the general mounted service, United States army, sufficient clothing, or the money value thereof, to replace the amount lost by each of them during their efforts to subdue the fire in Chicago: *Provided*, That the total value of such clothing shall not, in the aggregate, exceed the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars.

Approved, March 11, 1872.

March 12, 1872.

CHAP. XLVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Francis A. Eastman, Postmaster at Chicago, Illinois.*

Accounts of Francis A. Eastman, postmaster at Chicago, to be settled and certain credits allowed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Post-office Department be, and they are hereby, authorized to settle the accounts of Francis A. Eastman, postmaster at Chicago, and to credit him with so much of the amount of the postal receipts of said office, including money received for postage stamps and stamped envelopes sold up to the eighth day of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, as was on hand and destroyed by fire in the safe of the government in said post-office the said ninth of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-one; and said accounting officers are also authorized to credit the said postmaster, upon his money-order account, with the amount of money-orders paid by him during the week ending October seventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and which were destroyed by the fire aforesaid in the safe of said post-office: *Provided* said credits shall be made to such amounts only as the Postmaster General shall be satisfied from the proofs furnished him will cover the losses actually incurred.

Approved, March 12, 1872.

March 14, 1872.

CHAP. L.—*An Act granting a Pension to Elizabeth Kenyon.*

Pension to Elizabeth Kenyon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Elizabeth Kenyon, dependent mother of John T. Kenyon, late a private in company A, first regiment Rhode Island cavalry.

Approved, March 14, 1872.

CHAP. LI. —*An Act granting a Pension to Joseph Montgomery.*

March 14, 1872.

Pension to Joseph Montgomery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Joseph Montgomery, late a private in company F, fifteenth regiment Iowa volunteers.

Approved, March 14, 1872.

CHAP. LII. — *An Act for the Relief of Jacob H. Ela.*

March 14, 1872.

Account of Jacob H. Ela to be settled and payment made to him;

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to adjust and settle the account of Jacob H. Ela, late United States marshal for the district of New Hampshire, and pay him such sum as shall be found justly due for transporting three rebel lieutenants of the navy from the African squadron for the suppression of the slave trade, from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, to Fort La Fayette, out of the fund for the suppression of the slave trade.

from what fund.

Approved, March 14, 1872.

CHAP. LXI. — *An Act for the Relief of Benjamin Vanniman.*

March 18, 1872.

New bonds to be issued to Benjamin Vanniman.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue to Benjamin Vanniman, of Greene county, Ohio, two ten-forty bonds for five hundred dollars each, with interest coupons, falling due after September first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, under act of March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, in lieu of two ten-forty bonds of like amounts, with coupons, &c., numbered four thousand three hundred and twenty-two and four thousand three hundred and twenty-three, issued under said act, and which, as the property of said Benjamin Vanniman, were, between the first and fifteenth of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, destroyed by rats: *Provided,* that before issuing said new bonds, the Secretary of the Treasury shall require a sufficient bond of indemnity, securing the government against the presentation of the bonds alleged to have been destroyed.

1864, ch, 17.
Vol. xiii. p. 13.

Bond of indemnity.

Approved, March 18, 1872.

CHAP. LXIII. —*An Act for the Relief of Pre-emption Settlers in the State of California.*

March 22, 1872.

Certain pre-emption settlers in California to have one year from, &c., to prove, &c., their claims.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all bona-fide pre-emption claimants who may have filed their declaratory statements, prior to the passage of this act, upon any of the public lands in the State of California, shall have one year from and after the passage of this act in which to make proof and payment of their respective claims.

Approved, March 22, 1872.

CHAP. LXIV. —*An Act granting a Pension to Joseph Bryant.*

March 22, 1872.

Pension to Joseph Bryant.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Joseph Bryant, late a private in company E, fifty-fourth Pennsylvania volunteers, and to pay him a pension from and after the passage of this act.

Approved, March 22, 1872.

March 27, 1872.

CHAP. LXVII. — *An Act granting a Pension to George J. St. Louis.*

Pension to George J. St. Louis.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George J. St. Louis, late a private in company A, thirty-third regiment Illinois volunteer infantry, to take effect from the passage of this act.

Approved, March 27, 1872.

March 27, 1872.

CHAP. LXVIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Margaret Coggins, Widow of Philip Coggins.*

Pension to Margaret Coggins.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mrs. Margaret Coggins, widow of Philip Coggins, private of company A, eleventh regiment Massachusetts volunteers.

Approved, March 27, 1872.

March 27, 1872.

CHAP. LXIX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Elizabeth H. Morgan.*

Pension to Elizabeth H. Morgan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Elizabeth H. Morgan, widow of Peleg W. Morgan, late an ensign in the United States navy, and to pay her a pension from and after the passage of this act, during her widowhood.

Approved, March 27, 1872.

March 27, 1872.

CHAP. LXX. — *An Act for the Relief of Miss Keturah Cole.*

Certain registered bonds to be issued to Keturah Cole in lieu of, &c.

1865, ch. 77.
Vol. xiii. p. 468.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue registered bonds of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, dated July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, with interest from July first, eighteen hundred and seventy, to Miss Keturah Cole, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in lieu of her five-twenty coupon bonds of a like amount, numbered one hundred and twelve thousand seven hundred and forty-six and one hundred and twelve thousand seven hundred and forty-seven, for five hundred dollars each, and one hundred fifty-two thousand two hundred forty-nine, one hundred fifty-two thousand two hundred and fifty, two hundred twenty-three thousand two hundred and eight, two hundred twenty-three thousand two hundred and nine, and two hundred twenty-three thousand two hundred and ten, of one thousand dollars each, which have been badly mutilated by mildew, and parts of each bond have been destroyed: *Provided,* That before issuing said new bonds the Secretary of the Treasury shall require a sufficient bond of indemnity, securing the government against the presentation of any missing portions of them alleged to be destroyed; and shall also require the remaining portions of said bonds to be surrendered to the Treasury Department.

Bond of indemnity, &c.

Approved, March 27, 1872.

March 29, 1872.

CHAP. LXXI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Hannah Gray.*

Pension to

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the

Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Hannah Gray, widow of Thomas Gray, late a private in company F, eleventh regiment Tennessee cavalry, and the mother of three children under sixteen years of age dependent on her for support.

Hannah Gray.

Approved, March 29, 1872.

CHAP. LXXVI. — *An Act relating to the Capture of the Albemarle.*

April 1, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the prize case of the rebel iron-clad man-of-war Albemarle shall be taken up and re-examined by the proper United States court, that the captors may obtain an appraisal such as is required by the prize laws of Congress.

The prize case of the Albemarle to be re-examined, &c.

Approved, April 1, 1872.

CHAP. LXXVII. — *An Act to pay William P. Preston the Sum therein mentioned.*

April 1, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid out of the Treasury of the United States, to William P. Preston, the sum of fourteen hundred and thirty-seven dollars and ninety-three cents, the same being for his expenses in contesting the seat of J. M. Harris, of Maryland, in the thirty-sixth Congress.

Payment to William P. Preston.

Approved, April 1, 1872.

CHAP. LXXXIV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Margaret Nyce.*

April 2, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Margaret Nyce, mother of William Nyce, late a private in company " K," of the one hundredth Ohio volunteers, to take effect from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Pension to Margaret Nyce.

Approved, April 2, 1872.

CHAP. LXXXIX. — *An Act for the Relief of Thomas B. Valentine.*

April 5, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the ninth circuit court of the United States, of California, be, and hereby is, authorized and required to hear and decide upon the merits, the claim of Thomas B. Valentine, claiming title, under a Mexican grant to Juan Miranda, to a place called the Rancho Arroyo de San Antonio, situate in the county of Sonoma, and State of California, in the same manner, and with the same jurisdiction, as if the claim to the said tract of land had been duly presented to the board of land commissioners under the provisions of the act entitled " An act to ascertain and settle the private land claims in the State of California," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and an appeal had been duly taken from their decision to the district court of California, by the said Thomas B. Valentine.

Claim of Thos. B. Valentine to certain land to be heard by the United States circuit court in California.

1851, ch. 41. Vol. ix. p. 631.

Sec. 2. That on the said hearing any testimony heretofore taken before the said board of commissioners, in relation to said claim on behalf of the said claimant, or of the United States, may be read, subject to all just exceptions to its competency; and additional testimony, on either part, may be taken, under the order and direction of said circuit court, as to the validity and extent of said claim.

Testimony.

Sec. 3. That an appeal shall be taken from the final decision and decree of the said circuit court to the Supreme Court of the United States, by either party, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth section of said act of

Appeal to be taken within six months from, &c.

Decree, &c.

Proviso.

March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, within six months after the rendition of such final decision; and a decree under the provisions of this act, in favor of said claim, shall not affect any adverse right or title to the lands described in said decree; but in lieu thereof, the claimant, or his legal representatives, may select, and shall be allowed, patents for an equal quantity of the unoccupied and unappropriated public lands of the United States, not mineral, and in tracts not less than the subdivisions provided for in the United States land laws, and, if unsurveyed when taken, to conform, when surveyed, to the general system of United States land surveys; and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall be authorized to issue scrip, in legal subdivisions, to the said Valentine, or his legal representatives, in accordance with the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That no decree in favor of said Valentine shall be executed nor be of any force or effect against any person or persons; nor shall land scrip or patents issue as hereinbefore provided, unless the said Valentine shall first execute and deliver to the Commissioner of the General Land Office a deed conveying to the United States all his right, title, and interest to the lands covered by said Miranda grant.

Approved, April 5, 1872.

April 9, 1872.

CHAP. XCII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Frederick A. Garlick, of Cortland County New York.*

Pension to Frederick A. Garlick.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to place the name of Frederick A. Garlick, of Cortland county, New York, upon the pension roll, at the rate of fifteen dollars per month, to commence from the passage of this act.

Approved, April 9, 1872.

April 9, 1872.

CHAP. XCIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to William H. Bridges.*

Pension to William H. Bridges.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William H. Bridges, late a private in company A, fourteenth Indiana volunteers, and to pay him a pension from the passage of this act.

Approved, April 9, 1872.

April 9, 1872.

CHAP. XCIV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Sarah Whiting.*

Pension to Sarah Whiting.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Sarah Whiting, widow of Joseph B. Whiting, late a second lieutenant in the twenty-sixth regiment Massachusetts volunteers.

Approved, April 9, 1872.

April 9, 1872.

CHAP. XCV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Captain Henry M. Scott.*

Pension to Captain Henry M. Scott.
See 1873, ch. 470.
Post, p. 792.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henry M. Scott, late a captain in company "A," seventeenth regiment of Indiana volunteers, to take effect from the passage of this act.

Approved, April 9, 1872.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT U.S. PUBLIC PROPERTY

CHAP. XCVII. — *An Act placing the Name of Theodore S. Comparet on the Pension Roll.*

April 12, 1872.

Pension to Theodore S. Comparet.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, directed to place on the pension roll the name of Theodore S. Comparet, late first lieutenant and quartermaster of the one hundred and forty-second Indiana volunteers, at the rate of twelve dollars and seventy-five cents per month, subject to the conditions and limitations of the pension laws, and to commence on the passage of this act.

Approved, April 12, 1872.

CHAP. XCVIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Margaret Lee.*

April 12, 1872.

Pension to Margaret Lee.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to *to* the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Margaret Lee, mother of David Lee, late a private in company B, fourteenth Ohio volunteers, and to pay her a pension from and after the passage of this act.

Approved, April 12, 1872.

CHAP. C. — *An Act for the Relief of Battelle and Evans.*

April 15, 1872.

Court of claims to act upon the claim of Battelle and Evans.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the court of claims is hereby authorized and directed to again take up, hear, and pass upon the claim of Battelle and Evans, for cattle and beef sold and delivered by them to the United States for the use of the army, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, which claim is in suit in said court; and said suit shall be adjudged upon its merits, and without respect to the lapse of six years since the cause of action accrued, but within six years since the final decision of the accounting officers thereon.

Approved, April 15, 1872.

CHAP. CI. — *An Act for the Relief of F. B. Brayton.*

April 16, 1872.

Credit to be allowed F. B. Brayton.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General be and hereby is, authorized and directed to credit (as of the twenty-fourth day of May, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-eight) to F. B. Brayton, postmaster of Mount Morris, Ogle county, in the State of Illinois, the sum of three hundred and fifteen dollars, in consideration of the loss of that amount in postage-stamps robbed from his post-office in Mount Morris, without his fault or negligence.

Approved, April 16, 1872.

CHAP. CV. — *An Act for the Relief of James T. Johnston, of Alexandria, Virginia.*

April 17, 1872.

Payment to James T. Johnston.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to remedy an error of fact in a certain bill (H. R. No. 1867) for the relief of James T. Johnston, which heretofore passed both houses at the present session of Congress, and was returned April first, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, by the President of the United States, without his approval, on account of such error, the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and directed to pay to James T. Johnston, of Alexandria, Virginia, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount of the proceeds of the sale for taxes due to the United States, without interest, of lot number one hundred and sixty-two, on Prince street, Alexandria, Virginia, less all taxes, costs, and legal charges; said sale having been made by the tax commissioners of the United States under the laws for the collection of direct taxes.

APPROVED, April 17, 1872.

April 17, 1872.

CHAP. CVI. — *An Act to confirm the Title of John Boyer to certain Lands therein described.*

Title of John Boyer to certain land in Missouri confirmed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the title of John Boyer to the south half of northwest quarter and northeast quarter of southwest quarter of section thirty-four, township thirty-three, range twenty-eight west, one hundred and twenty acres, in the district of lands subject to location at Springfield, Missouri, be, and is hereby, confirmed; and the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be issued to the said John Boyer a patent for said land on bounty-land warrant location thirty-nine thousand five hundred and twenty-six, one hundred and twenty acres, act March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, first correcting the location papers and records to cover the aforesaid tracts.

1855, ch. 207. Vol. x. p. 701.

APPROVED, April 17, 1872.

April 17, 1872.

CHAP. CVII. — *An Act for the Relief of George H. Rupp.*

Payment to George H. Rupp.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to George H. Rupp, of Ohio, or his legal representative, out of any money in the Treasury Department not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred dollars; which payment shall be in full of his claims for loss of United States Paymaster Vrooman's check, number four thousand seven hundred and thirteen, stolen from the United States mails, but never presented for payment: *Provided,* That before the payment of the above-named sum, the Secretary of the Treasury shall require from the said George H. Rupp a sufficient bond of indemnity against the future presentation of the above-named check.

Proviso.

APPROVED, April 17, 1872.

April 17, 1872.

CHAP. CVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Sluman S. Bailey, Collector of internal Revenue for the fourth District of Michigan.*

Credit to be allowed Sluman S. Bailey in the settlement of his accounts, for money stolen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, in adjusting the accounts of Sluman S. Bailey, collector of internal revenue for the fourth district of Michigan, to credit him with the sum of one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars and twenty-three cents, that being the amount of money not recovered which was stolen from the safe of Leach and Bates, of Grand Traverse county, Michigan, on the night of September twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and which said money was deposited for safe-keeping therein by William H. Fife, deputy-collector of internal revenue, and for which amount said collector Sluman S. Bailey is responsible to the Treasury of the United States: *Provided,* That it shall then still appear that the theft of said money was without the collusion, privity, or fault of the said collector.

Proviso.

APPROVED, April 17, 1872.

April 17, 1872.

CHAP. CIX. — *An Act for the Relief of Peck, Van Hook, and Company.*

Certain internal revenue tax remitted to Peck, Van Hook & Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to remit and release to Peck, Van Hook, and Company, of Harrison county, State of Kentucky, the internal-revenue tax of fifty cents a gallon assessed on twenty-three thousand one hundred and twenty-nine gallons of whiskey, in bond in their warehouse, at Cynthiana, Kentucky, and before sale destroyed by fire on the twenty-fourth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

APPROVED, April 17, 1872.

CHAP. CX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Margaretta Becker.*

April 18, 1872.

Pension to Margaretta Becker.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the limitations and provisions of the pension laws, the name of Mrs. Margaretta Becker, widow of Leopold Becker, late captain company D, twenty-fourth regiment Illinois infantry, and to pay her a pension at the rate of twenty dollars per month from and after the passage of this act, and to continue during her widowhood.

J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Received by the President April 6, 1872.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE. — The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

CHAP. CXVI. — *An Act for the Relief of Cathron and Maguire, Bankers and Brokers, of the City of Rome, Georgia.*

April 23, 1872.

Compromise offered by Cathron and Maguire, to be accepted.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioner of internal revenue be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to accept the compromise offered by Messrs. Cathron and Maguire, bankers and brokers, of the city of Rome, in the State of Georgia, in full for all taxes levied against them on the amount of notes of the said city, paid out by them after the first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and prior to the first day of August, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

APPROVED, April 23, 1872.

CHAP. CXVII. — *An Act to remove the Charge of Desertion against Daniel Orner, late Private in Company H, ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.*

April 23, 1872.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Daniel Orner, late a private in company H, ninety-first regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, stands charged on the records of the adjutant general's office with desertion;

And whereas the said Daniel Orner was on duty with his regiment until after the surrender of Lee, in April, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and left his regiment because of severe illness, and because he shared in the general belief that the war had then closed, and was absent from his regiment but eight hours, and afterward died from the effects of the disease contracted in the line of his duty: Therefore,

Charge of desertion against Daniel Orner to be removed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the adjutant general is hereby authorized and directed to remove the charge of desertion against Daniel Orner, late private in company H, ninety-first regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers.

APPROVED, April 23, 1872.

April 25, 1872.

CHAP. CXX. — *An Act for the Relief of Augustine Bacon.*

Payment to Augustine Bacon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized and directed to pay to Augustine Bacon the sum of four hundred and thirty-seven dollars and sixty-nine cents, for services as route-agent on route number five thousand six hundred and seventy-four, performed under appointment by the Postmaster-General in eighteen hundred and sixty-five and eighteen hundred and sixty-six, which amount is due said Bacon, as appears by the books of the Post-office Department, and remains unpaid in consequence of the inability of said Bacon to take the test-oath, as prescribed by act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; and the same shall be paid out of any moneys of the Post-office Department not otherwise appropriated.

1862, ch. 128, Vol. xii. p. 502.

J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.
Received by the President April 13, 1872.

[Note by the Department of State.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

April 25, 1872.

CHAP. CXXI.—*An Act for the Relief of certain Settlers on the public Lands in Iowa under the Provisions of the Homestead Laws.*

1862, ch. 75. Vol. xii. p. 392. 1864, ch. 38. Vol. xiii. p. 35. 1866, ch. 262, § 10. Vol. xiv. p. 253.

Homestead applications of

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the homestead applications of the following persons, made at the land-office at Sioux city, Iowa, to enter, under the provisions of the homestead laws, the following lands designated herein by the number of entry, date, and name of applicant, with description of lands, namely:

Antoine Fortuna;

Number three thousand six hundred and ninety-five, Antoine Fortuna, July sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy, southwest quarter of section thirty, township ninety-five, range forty;

William J. Hoare;

Number three thousand six hundred and seventy-eight, William J. Hoare, July fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy, northwest quarter of section thirty-four, township ninety-five, range forty;

DeWitt Collins;

Number three thousand six hundred and eighty-four, DeWitt Collins, July fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy, northeast quarter of section twenty-two, township ninety-five, range forty;

Joshua W. Hoyt;

Number three thousand six hundred and seventy-five, Joshua W. Hoyt, July fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy, southeast quarter of section twenty-two, township ninety-five, range forty;

Louis J. McCalla;

Number three thousand six hundred and ninety-one, Louis J. McCalla, July fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy, northeast quarter of section four, township ninety-three, range thirty-nine;

Hiram C. Wheeler;

Number three thousand six hundred and eighty-eight, Hiram C. Wheeler, July fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy, northwest quarter of section eight, township ninety-four, range forty;

Julius C. Doling;

Number three thousand six hundred and eighty-one, Julius C. Doling, July fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy, southeast quarter of section eighteen, township ninety-four, range forty;

Thomas B. Nott;

Number three thousand six hundred and sixty-two, Thomas B. Nott, July first, eighteen hundred and seventy, southwest quarter of section fourteen, township ninety-four, range forty;

Number three thousand six hundred and fifty-eight, T. Edward Sprague, July first, eighteen hundred and seventy, southwest quarter of section twenty-two, township ninety-four, range forty; T. Edward Sprague;

Number three thousand six hundred and sixty-six, William M. Breyfogle, July first, eighteen hundred and seventy, northwest quarter of section twenty, township ninety-four, range forty; William M. Breyfogle;

Number three thousand six hundred and fifty-one, Joseph S. Barmore, June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy, southeast quarter of section fourteen, township ninety-four, range forty; Joseph S. Barmore;

Number three thousand six hundred and seven, Horace E. Hoagland, June twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy, southeast quarter of section thirty-six, township ninety-four, range forty; Horace E. Hoagland;

Number three thousand six hundred and fifteen, Jesse H. Wright, June twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy, southeast quarter of section ten, township ninety-four, range forty; Jesse H. Wright;

Number three thousand six hundred and eighteen, Nathan Miller, June twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy, northwest quarter of section four, township ninety-four, range forty; Nathan Miller;

Number three thousand five hundred and fifty-eight and one-half, Richard H. Waers, June eighteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, southwest quarter of section twenty-six, township ninety-five, range forty; Richard H. Waers;

Number three thousand five hundred and forty-nine, William G. Virgil, June seventeenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, southeast quarter of section twenty-eight, township ninety-five, range forty; William G. Virgil;

Number three thousand five hundred and fifty-seven, Edward Nisson, June seventeenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, southeast quarter of section eight, township ninety-four, range thirty-nine; Edward Nisson;

Number three thousand four hundred and forty-five, Russell M. McLain, June seventh, eighteen hundred and seventy, north half of northeast quarter and east half of northwest quarter of section two, township ninety-three, range forty; Russell M. McLain;

Number three thousand four hundred and fourteen, George Yored, June third, eighteen hundred and seventy, northwest quarter of section thirty-two, township ninety-four, range thirty-nine; George Yored;

Number three thousand three hundred and ninety-six, Norman S. Toban, June first, eighteen hundred and seventy, southeast quarter of section four, township ninety-four, range forty; Norman S. Toban;

Number three thousand four hundred and one, Tracy S. Knapp, June first, eighteen hundred and seventy, southeast quarter of section thirty-two, township ninety-four, range forty; Tracy S. Knapp;

Number three thousand six hundred and seventy-six, Herman Tiffany, July fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy, southeast quarter of section thirty-four, township ninety-five, range forty; Herman Tiffany;

Number three thousand six hundred and ninety-two, Lavina Davis, July fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy, west half of southwest quarter of section twenty-six, township ninety-four, range forty; Lavina Davis;

Number three thousand six hundred and eighty-nine, Ashel B. Chrysler, July fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy, northeast quarter of section eight, township ninety-four, range forty; Ashel B. Chrysler;

Number three thousand six hundred and eighty-two, Ralph Dodge, July fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy, northeast quarter of section eighteen, township ninety-four, range forty; Ralph Dodge;

Number three thousand six hundred and eighty-six, Granderson Pitsenberger, July fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy, southeast quarter of section eight, township ninety-four, range forty; Granderson Pitsenberger;

Number three thousand six hundred and seventy-nine, Aaron French, July fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy, northeast quarter of section twenty, township ninety-four, range forty; Aaron French;

Charles L. Ward;

Number three thousand six hundred and seventy, Charles L. Ward, July second, eighteen hundred and seventy, northwest quarter of section twelve, township ninety-four, range forty;

John M. Casey;

Number three thousand six hundred and sixty-four, John M. Casey, July first, eighteen hundred and seventy, northeast quarter of section thirty-two, township ninety-five, range forty;

McAllen Green;

Number three thousand six hundred and fifty-four, McAllen Green, July first, eighteen hundred and seventy, southeast quarter of section twenty-six, township ninety-five, range forty;

Wayland M. Bunce;

Number three thousand six hundred and fifty-nine, Wayland M. Bunce, July first, eighteen hundred and seventy, northeast quarter of section twenty-two, township ninety-four, range forty;

Lemuel C. Boughton;

Number three thousand six hundred and fifty-two, Lemuel C. Boughton, June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy, northeast quarter of section fourteen, township ninety-four, range forty;

Charles A. West;

Number three thousand six hundred and twenty-seven, Charles A. West, June twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy, southwest quarter of section two, township ninety-four, range forty;

William H. Wiltse;

Number three thousand six hundred and thirteen, William H. Wiltse, June twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy, southwest quarter of section four, township ninety-four, range forty;

Edward C. Brown;

Number three thousand six hundred and four, Edward C. Brown, June twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy, southwest quarter of section thirty, township ninety-four, range thirty-nine.

Joseph Manley;

Number three thousand six hundred and sixteen, Joseph Manley, June twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy, southwest quarter of section six, township ninety-four, range forty;

John R. Pumphrey;

Number three thousand five hundred and fifty-five, John R. Pumphrey, June seventeenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, northeast quarter of section twenty-four, township ninety-four, range forty.

Daniel Tuttle;

Number three thousand four hundred and eighty-one, Daniel Tuttle, June tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, southwest quarter of section twenty-eight, township ninety-four, range forty;

Charles W. Shook;

Number three thousand four hundred and eighteen, Charles W. Shook, June third, eighteen hundred and seventy, northwest quarter of section eighteen, township ninety-four, range thirty-nine;

Michael O'Niel;

Number three thousand four hundred and twelve, Michael O'Niel, June third, eighteen hundred and seventy, northeast quarter of section thirty-two, township ninety-four, range thirty-nine;

Henry C. Sperry;

Number three thousand three hundred and ninety-seven, Henry C. Sperry, June first, eighteen hundred and seventy, southeast quarter of section two, township ninety-four, range forty;

Martin D. Wheeler;

Number three thousand six hundred and eighty-seven, Martin D. Wheeler, July fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy, southwest quarter of section eight, township ninety-four, range forty;

Isaac L. Rerick;

Number three thousand six hundred and ninety-three, Isaac L. Rerick, July fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy, west half of northwest quarter of section twenty-eight, township ninety-four, range forty;

Wylis B. Morse;

Number three thousand six hundred and ninety, Wylis B. Morse, July fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy, southeast quarter of section twenty-two, township ninety-four, range forty;

Thomas Downing;

Number three thousand six hundred and eighty-three, Thomas Downing, July fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy, northwest quarter of section eighteen, township ninety-four, range forty;

Louis B. French;

Number three thousand six hundred and eighty, Louis B. French, July fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy, northwest quarter of section twenty-two, township ninety-four, range forty;

Albert Burnside:

Number three thousand four hundred and thirteen, Albert Burnside, June third, eighteen hundred and seventy, southwest quarter of section eighteen, township ninety-four, range thirty-nine;

Number three thousand six hundred and seventy-one, William M. Squires, July second, eighteen hundred and seventy, northeast quarter of section thirty-four, township ninety-five, range forty:

William M. Squires;

Number three thousand six hundred and fifty-five, Hugh Waers, July first, eighteen hundred and seventy, northwest quarter of section twenty-six, township ninety-five, range forty;

Hugh Waers;

Number three thousand six hundred and sixty-five, Jasper N. Burroughs, July first, eighteen hundred and seventy, southeast quarter of section twenty, township ninety-four, range forty;

Jasper N. Burrougbs;

Number three thousand six hundred and sixty, Homer Webster, July first, eighteen hundred and seventy, northeast quarter of section thirty-two, township ninety-four, range forty;

Homer Webster;

Number three thousand six hundred and twenty-eight, Joseph Winslow, June twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy, northwest quarter of section two, township ninety-four, range forty;

Joseph Winslow;

Number three thousand six hundred and five, Henry C. Hoagland, June twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy, southeast quarter of section twenty-six, township ninety-four, range forty;

Henry C. Hoagland;

Number three thousand six hundred and seventeen, George Rogers, June twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy, northwest quarter of section ten, township ninety-four, range forty;

George Rogers;

Number three thousand six hundred and fourteen, John B. Judd, June twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy, northwest quarter of section six, township ninety-four, range forty;

John B. Judd;

Number three thousand five hundred and fifty-six, Charles E. Hill, June seventeenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, southwest quarter of section twelve, township ninety-four, range thirty-nine;

Charles E. Hill;

Number three thousand five hundred and thirty-one, Joel Riggs, June eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy, northeast quarter of section four, township ninety-four, range forty;

Joel Riggs;

Number three thousand five hundred and twenty-eight, John Bahan, June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, southwest quarter of section thirty-two, township ninety-five, range forty;

John Bahan;

Number three thousand four hundred and twenty-one, Thomas J. Alexander, June third, eighteen hundred and seventy, northwest quarter of section thirty-four, township ninety-four, range forty;

Thomas J. Alexander;

Number three thousand three hundred and ninety-eight, Philip H. Emery, June first, eighteen hundred and seventy, northeast quarter of section ten, township ninety-four, range forty; and

Philip H. Emery,

Number three thousand six hundred and seventy-seven, Alanson C. Bean, July fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy, southwest quarter of section thirty-four, township ninety-five, range forty, be, and the same are hereby, declared valid and of as full force as if said applications had been made subsequent to July sixth, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy, subject to the provisions and limitations of the homestead laws: *Provided*, That this act shall not prejudice any adverse claim to any of said lands existing at the times said homestead applications were made: *And provided further*, That no question arising out of any change or proposed change of line of any railroad company, or the limits of its land-grant, shall be construed as affected by the passage of this act.

and Alanson C. Bean,

declared valid, &c.

Adverse claims not affected.

Rights of railroad companies not affected.

Approved, April 25, 1872.

CHAP. CXXII. — *An Act for the Relief of Asa M. Trimble.*

April 26, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Paymaster-General of the army be, and he is hereby, directed to allow and pay to Asa M.

Payment to Asa M. Trimble.

Trimble, late first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster of the sixty-fifth Ohio volunteer infantry, out of the appropriation for the pay of the army, the difference between the pay of quartermaster-sergeant and that of second lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, from the first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to the ninth day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, inclusive, he having actually acted in the capacity of such second lieutenant and regimental quartermaster during that time, and having received therefor only the pay of a quartermaster-sergeant.

Approved, April 26, 1872.

April 26, 1872.

CHAP. CXXIII. — *An Act for the Relief of R. Nelson Gere.*

Contract with R. Nelson Gere to be cancelled.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to cancel the contract entered into by R. Nelson Gere, of the city of Syracuse, New York, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one, for building a breakwater in the harbor of Oswego, in said State of New York, and to release said Gere therefrom.

Approved, April 26, 1872.

April 26, 1872.

CHAP. CXXIV. — *An Act for the Relief of Isaac B. Kinkead.*

Payment to Isaac B. Kinkead.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Paymaster-General of the army be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to Isaac B. Kinkead, late a captain in the seventy-seventh regiment Ohio volunteers, out of any money appropriated for the pay of the army, the full pay and allowances of a captain of infantry, from the thirty-first day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to the eighteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Received by the President April 15, 1872.

[Note by the Department of State. — The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

April 29, 1872.

CHAP. CXXVII. — *An Act for the Relief of Martin Watkins, of East Windsor, Connecticut.*

New bonds to be issued to Martin Watkins.

1865, ch. 82. Vol. xiii. p. 498.

Bond of indemnity.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue two new bonds of fifty dollars each, with coupons from that of January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, to Martin Watkins, of East Windsor, Connecticut, in place of two coupon bonds of fifty dollars each, numbered twenty-eight thousand five hundred and sixty and twenty-eight thousand five hundred and sixty-one, respectively, act of March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and issue of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, which said bonds above named were destroyed by flood: *Provided,* That before issuing the new bonds the Secretary of the Treasury shall require a sufficient bond of indemnity securing the government against the presentation of the aforesaid bonds alleged to have been destroyed.

Approved, April 29, 1872.

CHAP. CXXVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Mrs. Frances A. McKinney.*

April 29, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be paid, out of any appropriation heretofore or hereafter to be made for the payment of salaries and expenses of the judges and courts of the United States, to Mrs. Frances A. McKinney, widow and relict of John M. McKinney, late judge of the United States district court for the southern district of Florida, who died of yellow fever, October thirteen, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, contracted in discharge of his official duties, the full amount of one year's salary of the office held by her husband at the time of his death.

Payment to Mrs. Frances A. McKinney.

Approved, April 29, 1872.

CHAP. CXXXIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Eliza Whiting.*

May 2, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Eliza Whiting, widow of the late Brevet Brigadier-General Henry Whiting, and pay her a pension, to commence from the passage of this act.

Pension to Eliza Whiting.

Approved, May 2, 1872.

CHAP. CXXXIV. — *An Act granting a Pension to William Hutchison, minor Son of Joseph Hutchison, deceased.*

May 2, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William Hutchison, minor son of Joseph Hutchison, deceased, of which minor, Cicero Sims, of Clinton county, Indiana, is guardian.

Pension to William Hutchison.

Approved, May 2, 1872.

CHAP. CXXXV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Mary Armstrong.*

May 2, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary Armstrong, widow of Thos. Armstrong, of first battery of Vermont light artillery.

Pension to Mary Armstrong.

Approved, May 2, 1872.

CHAP. CXXXVI. — *An Act granting a Pension to John Carbaugh, a Private of Company A, forty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.*

May 2, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John Carbaugh, a private of company A, in the forty-sixth regiment Pennsylvania volunteers.

Pension to John Carbaugh.

Approved, May 2, 1872.

CHAP. CXXXVII. — *An Act granting a Pension to the minor Children of Frederick F. Dayton, deceased.*

May 2, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension

Pension to minor children

of Frederick F. Dayton.

roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the names of the minor children under sixteen years of age of Frederick F. Dayton, late private in company F, eleventh regiment Indiana volunteers, as in the case of a widow unmarried.

Approved, May 2, 1872.

May 2. 1872.

CHAP. CXXXVIII.—*An Act granting a Pension to the minor Children of Amanda M. Ritchey.*

Pension to minor children of Amanda M. Ritchey.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the names of the minor children under sixteen years of age of Amanda M. Ritchey, deceased, widow of Powers Ritchey, late a contract surgeon in the United States army.

Approved, May 2, 1872.

May 9, 1872.

CHAP. CL.—*An Act for the Relief of G. S. Baker, of Maryville, Missouri, for the Reissue of a certain Bond.*

New bond to be issued to G. S. Baker.

1865, ch. 82. Vol. xiii. p. 498.

Indemnity.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue a new bond for fifty dollars, with coupons from and including that of July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, to G. S. Baker, of Maryville, Missouri, in place of a five-twenty coupon bond, for a like amount, number ninety-two thousand seven hundred and eleven, act of March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, issue of July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, said bond having been destroyed by mutilation: *Provided*, That before issuing the new bond the Secretary of the Treasury shall require a sufficient bond of indemnity, securing the government against the presentation of the bond alleged to be lost.

Approved, May 9, 1872.

May 9, 1872.

CHAP. CLI.—*An Act for the Relief of Robert Williams, Jr., Collector third District, Ohio.*

Allowance to Robert Williams, Jr., in settlement of his accounts.

Provisos.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be authorized and directed, in settling the accounts of Robert Williams, Jr., collector of internal revenue, third district, Ohio, to credit and allow to him such sum as they shall find was stolen from his safe in beer, cigar, and internal-revenue stamps, by burglars, on the night of July third, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine: *Provided*, That there shall first be deducted from said sum so stolen the amount recovered by said Robert Williams, Jr., and that nothing shall be allowed for expenses in recovering the same: *And provided further*, That such accounting officers shall be satisfied, by competent testimony, that all such stamps were stolen without any default or negligence on the part of said Williams or his agents.

Approved, May 9, 1872.

May 10, 1872.

CHAP. CLIV.—*An Act directing the proper Officers in the Treasury Department to credit John Seys, of Ohio, the Sum therein mentioned.*

Credit to be allowed John Seys.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers in the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, directed to audit and allow to John Seys, of Ohio, formerly minister resident and consul-general of the United States at Liberia, in the final adjustment and settlement of his accounts as such minister, the sum of eleven hundred and sixty-one dollars and sixty-four cents, it being the amount of his salary as minister for the period of one hundred and six days, occupied by him in coming to the United States and returning to Liberia, in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Approved, May 10, 1872.

CHAP. CLV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Elizabeth Harding.*

May 10, 1872.

Pension to Elizabeth Harding.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Elizabeth Harding, mother of Jasper H. Harding, late a private in company A of the seventy-sixth regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, to take effect from the passage of this act.

Approved, May 10, 1872.

CHAP. CLXVI. — *An Act authorizing the Issue of Clothing to certain enlisted Men of Company B, fourteenth Regiment of Infantry.*

May 15, 1872.

Clothing to be issued to certain enlisted men of company B, 14th infantry.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue clothing in lieu of and equal in value to that lost by those enlisted men of company B, of the fourteenth regiment of infantry, whose quarters in the barracks at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Territory, were destroyed by fire on the morning of the sixth day of February, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Approved, May 15, 1872.

CHAP. CLXVII. — *An Act for the Relief of George C. Haynie.*

May 15, 1872.

Payment to George C. Haynie.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Paymaster-General is hereby directed to pay to George C. Haynie, late captain of company A, second regiment North Carolina mounted infantry, out of any money appropriated for the pay of the army, the full pay and allowances of a captain of infantry, from the fifteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to the sixteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Approved, May 15, 1872.

CHAP. CLXVIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Sarah McNana.*

May 15, 1872.

Pension to Sarah McNana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name [of] Sarah McNana, widow of James McNana, deceased, late a private in company C, first regiment of Vermont artillery, and the names of their children under sixteen years of age, and pay them a pension from the passage of this act.

Approved, May 15, 1872.

CHAP. CXC. — *An Act for the Relief of Charles F. Tracy.*

May 21, 1872.

Indemnity to Charles F. Tracy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of fourteen thousand six hundred and fifty dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to indemnify Charles F. Tracy for losses by depredations committed by Apache Indians in May, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Approved, May 21, 1872.

May 21, 1872.

CHAP. CXCI. — *An Act for the Relief of Robert L. D. Burchfield.*

Payment to Robert L. D. Burchfield.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Paymaster-General is hereby directed to pay to Robert L. D. Burchfield, late second lieutenant of company D, third North Carolina mounted infantry, out of any money appropriated for the pay of the army the full pay and allowances of a second lieutenant of infantry from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to the eighth day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Approved, May 21, 1872.

May 21, 1872.

CHAP. CXCII. — *An Act for the Relief of Fannie M. Jackson, of Tennessee.*

Payment to Fannie M. Jackson.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to Fannie M. Jackson, of the State of Tennessee, the sum of fourteen hundred dollars, being in full for twelve bales of cotton seized by agents of the Treasury Department, sold, and the proceeds covered into the treasury of the United States.

Approved, May 21, 1872.

May 23, 1872.

CHAP. CCVIII.— *An Act for the Relief of William Nixon, of West Virginia.*

Payment to William Nixon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed and required to pay to William Nixon, of West Virginia, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five hundred and seventy-nine dollars and sixty-three cents, the same being the amount found due the said William Nixon on the twelfth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, for carrying the mail prior to that time under contract with the Post-office Department, but which was not called for by him until the balance of the fund for the payment of such claims was covered into the treasury in pursuance of the law in that regard made and provided.

Approved, May 23, 1872.

May 23, 1872.

CHAP. CCIX. — *An Act to appropriate to Henry Clay Williams a Sum of Money found due him on the Adjustment of his Accounts.*

Payment to Henry Clay Williams.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of five hundred dollars be, and the same hereby is, appropriated to Henry Clay Williams, the same being a balance due him upon the adjustment of his accounts as receiver of the land-office at Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

Approved, May 23, 1872.

May 23, 1872.

CHAP. CCX. — *An Act for the Relief of Robert A. Mayo, of Richmond, Virginia.*

Payment to Robert A. Mayo.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Robert A. Mayo, of Richmond, Virginia, the sum of one thousand five hundred and seven dollars and fifty-nine cents; the same to be in full of balances due him on account of reservation bills for tobacco furnished the United States Navy Department, under contract existing during the years eighteen hundred and sixty and eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Approved, May 23, 1872.

May 23, 1872.

CHAP. CCXI. — *An Act for the Relief of H. C. Christopher, G. W. Beard, C. A. Uber, Edward Stiles, and N. H. Lamdin.*

H. C. Christo-

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That H. C. Christopher, G. W

Beard, C. A. Uber, and Edward Stiles shall, from and after the passage of this act, be entitled to and receive, while on the retired list, the pay of retired second assistant engineers in the navy.

pher, G. W. Beard, C. A. Uber, and Edward Stiles.

Sec. 2. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint N. H. Lamdin, at the foot of the active list, a second assistant engineer in the United States navy.

N. H. Lamdin.

Approved, May 23, 1872.

CHAP. CCXII. — *An Act for the Relief of S. B. Mitchell, George W. Mitchell, John W. Mitchell, and William Webster.*

May 23, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to S. B. Mitchell, George W. Mitchell, and John W. Mitchell, the owners of the schooner "Thomas J. Frazier," sunk while in the service of the United States by a shot from the United States frigate "Congress," during the engagement between the said "Congress" and the rebel vessel "Merrimac," the sum of two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars and eighty-seven cents, that being the amount paid by the owners for repairing the said schooner "Thomas J. Frazier," and the sum of four hundred and sixty-six dollars and fifty cents to William Webster for raising the same.

Payment to owners of schooner "Thomas J. Frazier," &c.

Approved, May 23, 1872.

CHAP. CCXIV. — *An Act for the Relief of James F. Joy.*

May 25, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to deliver to James F. Joy possession of the premises purchased by him September fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, known as the Marine Hospital and grounds, at Chicago, Illinois, and to pay said Joy, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, interest from September fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, at the rate of six per centum per annum, upon one hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars, being the amount paid by said Joy to the United States for said premises two years previous, and that such interest shall be so paid until delivery of said premises shall be made.

Certain premises to be delivered to James F. Joy, and interest paid.

Approved, May 25, 1872.

CHAP. CCXV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Elizabeth O'Neill.*

May 25, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Elizabeth O'Neill, dependent mother of John O'Neill, late a private in company I, United States mounted rifles, and pay her a pension from and after the passage of this act.

Pension to Elizabeth O'Neill.

Approved, May 25, 1872.

CHAP. CCXVI. — *An Act for the Relief of J. Ross Browne, late Minister to China.*

May 25, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to J. Ross Browne, late minister of the United States to China, the sum of three thousand seven hundred and seventy-four dollars and eleven cents, in full compensation for the period from the eleventh day of April to the fourth day of August, both inclusive, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, at the rate of his salary while waiting for orders and in transit to China ; and the further sum of two

Payment to J. Ross Browne.

thousand one hundred and thirty-four dollars, in full compensation for certain extra expenses incurred by him while discharging his duties as minister.

Approved, May 25, 1872.

May 25, 1872.

CHAP. CCXVII. — *An Act for the Relief of William Blanchard.*

Payment to W. Blanchard.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid out of the treasury, from any money not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two hundred and nineteen dollars and sixteen cents, being the amount paid by said Blanchard to witnesses by him detained at Melbourne, Australia, to be sent to the United States, to testify in relation to an alleged murder committed on board the American ship Herbert.

Approved, May 25, 1872.

May 27, 1872.

CHAP. CCXXII. — *An Act for the Relief of Mrs. Martha L. House Russell.*

Payment to Mrs. Martha L. House Russell.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to pay, from any moneys in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Martha L. House Russell, formerly Martha L. House, the sum of eleven thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars, in full compensation for the losses sustained by her in the latter part of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the early part of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, by the appropriation and use by the Union forces, for the benefit of the wounded at the battle of Stone River, and for use at the hospitals of forty-four bales of cotton, twenty thousand pounds of seed cotton, her house supplies, and beds, bedding, clothing, carpets, cotton cloth, and wine, being the sum ascertained to be due her by a board of claims organized by the War Department.

Approved, May 27, 1872.

May 27, 1872.

CHAP. CCXXIII. — *An Act for the Relief of L. Merchant and Company.*

Payment to L. Merchant and Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, required to pay L. Merchant and Company the sum of three thousand seven hundred dollars, that being the price at which their steam-tug Neafie was sold, by Col[o]nel E. S. Allen, assistant quartermaster, on March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Approved, May 27, 1872.

May 27, 1872.

CHAP. CCXXIV. — *An Act for the Relief of Milo Pratt.*

Payment to Milo Pratt.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Milo Pratt, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two thousand dollars, upon his executing to the United States a full release of all further claim for or on account of a contract made with him, in eighteen hundred and sixty-four, by the quartermaster's department, for furnishing coal.

Approved, May 27, 1872.

May 27, 1872.

CHAP. CCXXV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Martha A. Brooks.*

Pension to Martha A. Brooks.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Martha A. Brooks, widow of John W. Brooks, late a sergeant in company I, sixty-sixth regiment Ohio volunteers.

Approved, May 27, 1872.

CHAP. CCXXX. — *An Act granting a Pension to the Widow of the late Admiral Farragut.*

May 28, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized to place the name of Virginia L. Farragut, widow of D. G. Farragut, deceased, late admiral of the United States navy, on the pension roll, and allow and pay her from the interest on the navy pension fund a pension at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum, from and after the passage of this act.

Pension to Virginia L. Farragut.

Approved, May 28, 1872.

CHAP. CCXXXI. — *An Act for the Relief of the Children of Otway H. Berryman, deceased.*

May 28, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to allow and pay to Mrs. Columbia N. Payne, Mrs. Alice Bromwell, Calvert O. Berryman, and William M. Berryman, children of Otway H. Berryman, deceased, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars and two cents, being the amount of losses sustained by said Otway H. Berryman while commanding and acting as purser of the United States schooner Onkahye: *Provided,* That the same shall not exceed the amount which a purser would have received for performing the same duties on board of said vessel.

Payment to children of Otway H. Berryman.

Approved, May 28, 1872.

CHAP. CCXXXII. — *An Act for the Relief of the Children of O. H. Berryman, deceased, and others.*

May 28, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, directed, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to Mrs. Columbia N. Payne, Mrs. Alice Bromwell, Calvert O. Berryman, and William M. Berryman, children of Otway H. Berryman, deceased, and the other officers and crew of the United States schooner Onkahye, the sum of twenty thousand six hundred and sixty-four dollars and sixty-nine cents, being the balance of the prize money obtained by the capture of the bark Laurens by the said schooner in the year eighteen hundred and forty-eight; and that said sum of twenty thousand six hundred and sixty-four dollars and sixty-nine cents be distributed among said officers and crew in such proportion as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Navy, according to the provisions of the sixth section of the act of April twenty-third, eighteen hundred, entitled "An act for the better government of the navy of the United States."

Payment to children of Otway H. Berryman.

1800, ch. 33, § 6. Vol. ii. p. 45.

Approved, May 28, 1872.

CHAP. CCXXXVI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Margaret Riley.*

May 29, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the *the* name of Margaret Riley, widow of Charles Riley, late private in

Pension to Margaret Riley.

company B, twelfth regiment Kentucky volunteer cavalry, and pay her a pension from and after the passage of this act.

Approved, May 29, 1872.

May 29, 1872.

CHAP. CCXXXVII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Nathan Morgan.*

Pension to Nathan Morgan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Nathan Morgan, late a private in company I of the fortieth regiment Iowa volunteer infantry, to take effect from the passage of this act.

Approved, May 29, 1872.

May 29, 1872.

CHAP. CCXXXVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of the Heirs of the late Captain B. R. Perkins, of the United States Army.*

Payment, &c., to B. R. Perkins.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That one year's pay and allowance be, and the same are hereby, authorized and directed to be paid to the heirs of Captain B. R. Perkins, late of the United States army, being the amount to which he would have been entitled had he received notice that he was honorably mustered out prior to his death.

Approved, May 29, 1872.

May 31, 1872.

CHAP. CCXLVI. — *An Act for the Relief of John Potts, Chief Clerk of the War Department.*

Payment to John Potts for services as disbursing clerk.

Such services to be paid for hereafter, whether, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of two thousand dollars be paid to John Potts, chief clerk of the War Department, for services as disbursing clerk, at the rate of two hundred dollars per annum, from the fifteenth of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided,* That it shall be lawful hereafter to pay for such services, at such rate, whether such clerk shall have been appointed from class four, or from a higher grade, any existing law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, May 31, 1872.

May 31, 1872.

CHAP. CCXLVII. — *An Act for the Relief of the United States Express Company.*

Certain bonds of the United States to be delivered to the United States Express Company in lieu of others destroyed by fire.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue and deliver, or cause to be issued and delivered, to the United States Express Company, a joint stock association, having its principal place of business in the city of New York, or to its assigns, new bonds in lieu of the following described bonds of the United States of America, heretofore issued in pursuance of the several acts authorizing the same, which original bonds were destroyed by fire on the New York and Erie railroad on the thirtieth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, while in the possession of said express company for transportation, namely: First, of United States bonds, commonly known as sixes of eighteen hundred and eighty-one, issued in pursuance of the act of Congress of July seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, eleven of the denomination, respectively, of one thousand dollars, and numbered eleven thousand seven hundred and sixty-six, fourteen thousand six hundred and seventy-eight, twenty-three thousand one hundred and seventy-nine, five thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, twenty thousand four hundred and sixteen, forty-two thousand two hundred and eighty-one, forty-two thousand two

1861, ch. 5, Vol. xii. p. 259.

hundred and eighty-two, forty-two thousand two hundred and eighty-three, forty-two thousand two hundred and eighty-four, forty-two thousand two hundred and eighty-five, forty-two thousand two hundred and eighty-six; five of the denomination, respectively, of one hundred dollars, and numbered eighteen thousand seven hundred and twenty-six, eighteen thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight, ten thousand nine hundred and fifty-five, twenty-four thousand five hundred and fifty-four, twenty-four thousand five hundred and fifty-three; secondly, of United States bonds, commonly known as sixes of eighteen hundred and eighty-one, issued either under the act of July seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or of March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, four of the denomination, respectively, of one hundred dollars, and numbered four thousand two hundred and forty-three, five thousand three hundred and seventy-one, six thousand nine hundred and sixty-two, six thousand nine hundred and sixty-three; thirdly, of United States six per centum bonds, commonly described as five-twenties, issued in pursuance of an act of Congress passed June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, ten of the denomination, respectively, of five hundred dollars, and numbered fifteen thousand six hundred and forty-five, fifteen thousand six hundred and forty-six, twelve thousand two hundred and seventy-six, twelve thousand two hundred and eighty-five, twelve thousand two hundred and eighty-one, twelve thousand two hundred and seventy-eight, four thousand five hundred and thirty-one, seven thousand one hundred and twenty-eight, ten thousand and thirty, twelve thousand two hundred and seventy-nine; fourthly, of United States bonds, commonly known as five-twenties, issued in pursuance of the act of Congress of March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, two of the denomination, respectively, of five hundred dollars, and numbered eleven thousand nine hundred and forty-six, eleven thousand nine hundred and forty-seven. Said new bonds shall be issued under the acts in pursuance of which the destroyed bonds were, respectively, issued, or other equivalent issues under other laws, and shall have attached to them interest coupons, except for those that were due and payable previous to January thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Certain bonds of the United States to be delivered to the United States Express Company in lieu of others destroyed by fire.

1863, ch. 73. Vol. xii. p. 709.

1864, ch. 172. Vol. xiii. p. 218.

1865, ch. 22. Vol. xiii. p. 425.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to pay to the United States Express Company aforesaid the amount which would have been due upon the following described treasury notes of the United States of America at the time when, under the acts of Congress and the regulations of the Treasury Department, said notes could respectively have been presented for payment, or conversion into bonds of the United States, including, in such payment, all the coupons due up to such time, except those that were due and payable previous to January thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and adding interest at the rate of six per centum per annum upon the principal of said notes, from said time, when they could have been presented as aforesaid, until the passage of this act, namely: First, of treasury notes of the issue of August fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, designated as seven-thirties, two of the denomination of five hundred dollars, respectively, and numbered forty-six thousand six hundred and one, one hundred sixty-four thousand two hundred and seventy, one of the denomination of one hundred dollars, and numbered three hundred seventy-one thousand and ninety-three; secondly, of treasury notes of the issue of June fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, designated as seven-thirties, twelve of the the denomination, respectively, of five hundred dollars, and numbered one hundred sixty-eight thousand three hundred and sixty-eight, one hundred twenty-two thousand and ninety, seventy-seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, seventy-seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, seventy-seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, seventy-seven thousand seven hundred and eighty, five hundred and forty-two, seventy-three thousand nine hundred and five, forty-seven thousand eight hundred

Amount due on certain treasury notes to be paid such company.

Amount due of certain treasury notes to be paid the United States Express Company.

and twenty, forty-seven thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, one hundred thirty-three thousand six hundred and eighty-four, fifty-two thousand seven hundred and twenty-six; eight of the denomination, respectively, of one hundred dollars, and numbered one hundred forty-one thousand one hundred and six, three hundred thirty-six thousand six hundred and thirty-three, three hundred thirty-six thousand six hundred and thirty-four, three hundred thirty-six thousand six hundred and thirty-five, three hundred thirty-six thousand six hundred and thirty-six, one hundred forty-nine thousand three hundred and sixteen, two hundred thirty-one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, one hundred twenty-six thousand seven hundred and eighty-six; twenty of the denomination, respectively, of fifty dollars, and numbered one hundred eighty-three thousand two hundred and ninety-three, one hundred eighty-three thousand two hundred ninety-four, one hundred eighty-three thousand two hundred and ninety-five, one hundred eighty-three thousand two hundred and ninety-six, one hundred eighty-three thousand two hundred and ninety-seven, one hundred eighty-three thousand two hundred and ninety-eight, one hundred eighty-three thousand two hundred and ninety-nine, one hundred eighty-three thousand three hundred, one hundred eighty-three thousand three hundred and one, one hundred eighty-three thousand three hundred and two, one hundred eighty-three thousand three hundred and three, one hundred eighty-three thousand three hundred and four, one hundred eighty-three thousand three hundred and five, one hundred eighty-three thousand three hundred and six, one hundred eighty-three thousand three hundred and seven, one hundred eighty-three thousand three hundred and eight, one hundred eighty-three thousand three hundred and nine, one hundred eighty-three thousand three hundred and ten, one hundred eighty-three thousand three hundred and eleven, one hundred eighty-three thousand three hundred and twelve; thirdly, of treasury notes of the issue of July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, designated as seven-thirties, thirteen of the denomination, respectively, of one hundred dollars, and numbered three hundred twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, three hundred twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, three hundred twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, three hundred twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-five, three hundred twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-six, three hundred twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven, three hundred twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight, three hundred twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine, three hundred twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and seventy, three hundred twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and seventy-one, three hundred twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and seventy-two, three hundred twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and seventy-three, three hundred twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and seventy-four; ten of the denomination, respectively, of fifty dollars, and numbered three hundred forty-four thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, three hundred forty-five thousand four hundred and fifty-four, one hundred seventeen thousand nine hundred and thirty-three, one hundred thirty-six thousand three hundred and ninety-six, three hundred thirty-one thousand four hundred and forty-one, three hundred fifty-four thousand and forty-six, two hundred thirty-three thousand nine hundred and fifteen, twenty-three thousand seven hundred and twenty-three, seventy-six thousand five hundred and ninety-four, fourteen thousand four hundred and seventy-six, all of which said treasury notes were destroyed by the said fire mentioned in the first section of this act, while in the custody of said express company for transportation.

Bond of indemnity to the United States.

SEC. 3. That before the payment of the notes and issue of the new bonds mentioned in this act, the United States Express Company shall execute and deliver, or cause to be executed and delivered, to the Secretary of the Treasury such bond of indemnity, payable to the United

States of America, with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, as may be required by him or by the regulations of the Treasury Department.

Approved, May 31, 1872.

CHAP. CCXLVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Albert Wieland.*

May 31, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General, in settling the account of Albert Wieland, contractor for carrying the mail on route number thirteen thousand six hundred and ninety-two, from Du Luth to Pigeon River, shall allow double the contract price for the winter months, viz., from November fifteenth to May fifteenth, for the term of his contract.

Double the contract price to be allowed Albert Wieland on, &c., for carrying the mail.

Approved, May 31, 1872.

CHAP. CCXLIX. — *An Act for the Relief of Mrs. Cecilia Barr, Widow of William Barr.*

May 31, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one thousand dollars, to Mrs. Cecilia Barr, widow of William Barr, in consideration of the valuable information and services of the said William Barr, rendered to the forces of the United States in the harbor of Savannah in the winters of eighteen hundred and sixty-one and eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Payment to Mrs. Cecilia Barr.

Approved, May 31, 1872.

CHAP. CCL. — *An Act for the Relief of Charles A. Weidner.*

May 31, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and directed to pay to Charles A. Weidner, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of six thousand dollars, being the amount due him for columns, bases, girders, wrought-iron bars for cell-gratings, column and other patterns, and draining and plumbing work, made and done by him for the erection of the new jail in the District of Columbia, by virtue of and under a certain contract made between O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, and the said Charles A. Weidner, under authority of the act of Congress approved July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and the joint resolution approved March approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, concerning said jail, and for damages suffered by the said Charles A. Weidner for non-compliance by the United States of its part of the contract: *Provided,* The same shall be accepted in full satisfaction for all claims whatsoever on account thereof: *And provided further,* That the said columns, bases, girders, bars, and patterns shall be the property of the United States.

Payment to Charles A. Weidner.

1866, ch. 236.
Vol. xiv. p. 231.
Vol. xiv. p. 428.

Provisos.

Approved, May 31, 1872.

CHAP. CCLI. — *An Act for the Relief of B. C. Pressley.*

May 31, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed, in settling the accounts of B. C. Pressley, late assistant treasurer of the United States at Charlestown, South Carolina, to allow to the said Pressley a credit of two hundred and one dollars, interest on the public debt paid by the said Pressley in July, eighteen hundred and sixty, and of which payment the vouchers have been lost.

Credit to be allowed B. C. Pressley.

Approved, May 31, 1872.

May 31, 1872.

CHAP. CCLII. — *An Act for the Relief of the Widow of D. Jay Brown, deceased.*

Payment to the widow of D. Jay Brown.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby appropriated the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, which sum the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to pay, out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated, to the widow of D. Jay Brown, in full compensation for the claim made by the deceased against the United States for services rendered as their agent in visiting various parts of Europe to collect information on the production, manufacture, and commerce of the flax and wines of that country, and to obtain seeds, cuttings, and so forth, under instructions from the Commissioner of the Patent Office dated April sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Approved, May 31, 1872.

June 1, 1872.

CHAP. CCLXIV. — *An Act for the Relief of Joseph Segar, of Virginia.*

Payment to Joseph Segar.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed and required to pay to Joseph Segar, of Virginia, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, the same being the balance still due him, after deducting what he has heretofore received, for the use and occupation of his farm in Elizabeth City county, Virginia, by the army of the United States, during the late rebellion.

Approved, June 1, 1872.

June 1, 1872.

CHAP. CCLXV. — *An Act for the Relief of Phœbe Hepburn.*

Preamble.

1855, ch. 207.
Vol. x. p. 701.

Whereas it is alleged that Phœbe Hepburn was the owner by purchase and assignment of the following bounty land-warrants, issued under the act of March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, to wit: Numbers sixty-nine thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, fifty-nine thousand four hundred and nineteen, eighty-six thousand one hundred and fifty-seven, eighty-eight thousand six hundred and nineteen, ninety-one thousand seven hundred and twenty-four, thirty-one thousand five hundred and fifty-eight, sixty-seven thousand four hundred and seventeen, fifty-nine thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight, eighty-seven thousand two hundred and seventy-seven, ninety-one thousand seven hundred and seven, seventeen thousand four hundred and eighty-one, and ninety-five thousand three hundred and twenty, for one hundred and twenty acres each; and numbers sixty-one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and fifty-seven thousand five hundred and thirty-two, for one hundred and sixty acres each; in all, fourteen warrants; that in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven she placed said warrants in the hands of Salmon Sharp as her agent, to locate or otherwise dispose of them for her; that said agent did sell four of said warrants, to wit, one of the one-hundred-and-sixty-acre warrants, and three of the one-hundred-and-twenty-acre warrants, and made a memorandum of their respective numbers, and to whom sold, and placed it among the ten remaining unsold warrants; that by an accident said memorandum and the ten warrants were dropped in a cattle-yard, and were eaten up by the cattle, and, having no other memorandum, he is unable to state the numbers of the warrants that were sold, consequently, cannot arrive at the numbers of the ten warrants that were not sold; and whereas it appears from the records of the general land office that warrant number sixty-one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, for one hundred and sixty acres, and numbers fifty-nine thousand four hundred and nineteen, and seventeen thousand four hundred and eighty-one, for one hundred and twenty acres, being three of the above-named warrants, have been returned to said office located, leaving but one of the sold warrants not accounted for: Therefore, Certain duplicate land-warrants to be issued to Phœbe Hepburn upon proof, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That upon satisfactory proof being made to the commissioner of pensions that Phœbe Hepburn was the bona fide owner, by purchase and assignment to her, of said warrants, numbers sixty-nine thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, eighty-six thousand one hundred and fifty-seven, eighty-eight thousand six hundred and nineteen, ninety-one thousand seven hundred and twenty-four, thirty-one thousand five hundred and fifty-eight, sixty-seven thousand four hundred and seventeen, fifty-nine thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight, eighty-seven thousand two hundred and seventy-seven, ninety-one thousand seven hundred and seven, and ninety-five thousand three hundred and twenty, for one hundred and twenty acres each, and fifty-seven thousand five hundred and thirty-two for one hundred and sixty acres, all issued under act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, being eleven of the warrants mentioned in the above preamble, he is hereby authorized and directed to issue duplicates of said warrants, and to endorse on the back of each his certificate stating that this duplicate is issued in pursuance of this act, and that Phœbe Hepburn is the bona fide owner thereof; that she is hereby authorized to locate or sell and assign the same in the same manner as though said duplicate warrant was duly assigned to her by the warrantee. Thereafter said commissioner of pensions will transmit said duplicate warrants to the commissioner of the general land office, who is authorized to deliver ten of said duplicate warrants to Phœbe Hepburn, or her legal representatives, under such rules, regulations, and requirements as to said commissioner may seem just and proper, in order to preserve as well the rights of the parties interested as that of the United States, and upon the said Phœbe Hepburn giving such security as said commissioner shall require to indemnify the United States against loss in the premises; and to this end he will retain the remaining duplicate warrant on the files of his office, until the warrant said to have been sold shall be returned to his office, located or otherwise.

Indemnity to the United States.

Duplicate warrant to be returned, upon, &c.

SEC. 2. That upon the final adjustment of said matter, and when the number of the sold warrant not accounted for shall be ascertained, then, and in such case, the corresponding duplicate warrant shall be, by the commissioner of the general land office, returned to the commissioner of pensions for the purpose of being cancelled, thus leaving but ten of said duplicate warrants to be satisfied by the United States.

APPROVED, June 1, 1872.

CHAP. CCLXVI. — *An Act for the Relief of William H. Colledge.*

June 1, 1872.

Payment to William H. Colledge.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be required to pay, from any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to William H. Colledge, the sum of five hundred dollars in full compensation for services as a temporary clerk in the office of the third auditor of the Treasury from the eleventh day of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, until the eleventh day of October, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, in auditing and adjusting the Oregon and Washington war claims, so called.

APPROVED, June 1, 1872.

CHAP. CCLXVII. — *An Act for the Relief of Charles W. Whitney.*

June 1, 1872.

Payment to Charles W. Whitney.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is, appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay Charles W. Whitney for the enlargement of the iron-clad battery Keokuk, upon the execution and delivery by said Whitney of a receipt in full for all demands against the United States on account of the construction of said vessel, including all extra labor, material, and all damages.

Approved, June 1, 1872.

June 1, 1872.

CHAP. CCLXVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Mrs. Harriet B. Pendleton, Widow of George H. Pendleton, late of the United States Navy.*

Certain prize money to be paid to Mrs. Harriet B. Pendleton, widow of George H. Pendleton.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Mrs. Harriet B. Pendleton, widow of George H. Pendleton, late acting master in the United States navy, who was captured January seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, on the coast of South Carolina, in the discharge of his duties, shall be, and is hereby, entitled to receive the share of all prizes captured by the United States steamer Montgomery during the time of his imprisonment, to which vessel said George H. Pendleton was attached at the time of said capture, and that his name shall be considered as being borne upon the ship's books the same as though he had been temporarily absent.

Approved, June 1, 1872.

June 1, 1872.

CHAP. CCLXIX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Martha Elwell.*

Pension to Martha Elwell.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Martha Elwell, the dependent widowed mother of Newell Elwell, a private in the late war of the rebellion.

Approved, June 1, 1872.

June 1, 1872.

CHAP. CCLXX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Phebe Ann Elderkin.*

Pension to Phebe Ann Elderkin

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Phebe Ann Elderkin, mother of Alfred Elderkin, late a private in company E, ninety-sixth regiment Illinois volunteers.

Approved, June 1, 1872.

June 1, 1872.

CHAP. CCLXXI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Andrew Reinfort.*

Pension to Andrew Reinfort.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Andrew Reinfort, late a private in company B, fifty-eighth regiment Indiana volunteers.

Approved, June 1, 1872.

June 1, 1872.

CHAP. CCLXXII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Martha G. Rudolph.*

Pension to Martha G. Rudolph.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the name of Martha G. Rudolph, widow of John C. Rudolph, be placed on the rolls to receive the pension now provided by law for the widows of enlisted men who died in the service and in the line of duty.

Approved, June 1, 1872.

June 1, 1872.

CHAP. CCLXXIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Margaret Coldwell.*

Pension to

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Margaret Coldwell, dependent mother of Edward C. Coldwell, late a sergeant of company D, fifteenth regiment Kentucky infantry volunteers, and pay her a pension from the date of the passage of this act.

Margaret Coldwell.

APPROVED, June 1, 1872.

CHAP. CCLXXIV. — *An Act granting a Pension to James Supple.*

June 1, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James Supple, late a private in company "K," eighth regiment United States infantry, to take effect from the passage of this act.

Pension to James Supple.

APPROVED, June 1, 1872.

CHAP. CCLXXV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Margaret C. Gibson.*

June 1, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Margaret C. Gibson, widow of Jacob Gibson, who was killed while on duty as a scout in the United States service, and pay her a pension at eight dollars per month from and after the passage of this act.

Pension to Margaret C. Gibson.

APPROVED, June 1, 1872.

CHAP. CCLXXVI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Abraham Cooper.*

June 1, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Abraham Cooper, late a private in company K, first United States cavalry, to take effect from the passage of this act.

Pension to Abraham Cooper.

APPROVED, June 1, 1872.

CHAP. CCLXXVII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Mrs. Nancy E. Pugh.*

June 1, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Nancy E. Pugh, widow of David E. Pugh, late captain of company B, twenty-seventh regiment United States colored troops.

Pension to Nancy E. Pugh.

APPROVED, June 1, 1872.

CHAP. CCLXXVIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to William B. Taylor.*

June 1, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William B. Taylor, late a private in company E, seventy-third regiment Illinois volunteers.

Pension to William B. Taylor.

APPROVED, June 1, 1872.

June 4, 1872.

CHAP. CCXCVII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Priscilla Harrison.*

Pension to Priscilla Harrison.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Priscilla Harrison, widow of Samuel Harrison, deceased, late a private in company C, sixty-third regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, and afterwards a private in the one hundred and fifth regiment of Pennsylvania infantry volunteers, and that she be paid the same from the passage of this act.

Approved, June 4, 1872.

June 4, 1872.

CHAP. CCXCVIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to William Freshour.*

Pension to William Freshour.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William Freshour, late a captain in company B of the eighth regiment of Ohio cavalry, from the twelfth day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, deducting the amount received by him on pension certificate now held by him, and this act to be in lieu of said certificate of pension.

Approved, June 4, 1872.

June 4, 1872.

CHAP. CCXCIX. — *An Act granting a Pension to A. Schuyler Sutton.*

Pension to A. Schuyler Sutton.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of A. Schuyler Sutton, late a private in company "A," and acting lieutenant colonel, of the ninety-fifth regiment of Ohio volunteers, at the rate of thirty dollars per month from the passage of this act in lieu of his present pension.

Approved, June 4, 1872.

June 4, 1872.

CHAP. CCC. — *An Act for the Relief of the Sureties of the late Jesse J. Simpkins, deceased.*

The attorney-general to receive from the State of Virginia, moneys deposited by Jesse J. Simpkins, with, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Attorney-General of the United States is hereby authorized and required to demand and receive from the State of Virginia all moneys deposited with the State treasurer of said State by Jesse J. Simpkins, late of Norfolk, Virginia, deceased, and, when received, to pay over the same into the treasury of the United States.

Sureties on the bond of Jesse J. Simpkins to be released upon, &c.

Proceedings to be stayed if, &c.

Sec. 2. That the sureties of the said Jesse J. Simpkins, upon his bond as collector and public depositary in said Norfolk, shall, upon the payment of said moneys by the State of Virginia, and the receipt thereof by the United States, be released and discharged from liability on said bonds to the United States, to the extent of the moneys so received by the United States, and no further: *Provided, however,* That the Attorney-General is hereby authorized to cause stay of proceedings against said sureties upon the filing of a responsive bond, with sufficient sureties, to the appraised value of any property which may be held under seizure or attachment in any suit or proceeding in the court where the same is pending, then to answer in the amount of such bond until the Attorney-General shall ascertain whether Virginia will make payment for said depositor, and in the settlement of the indebtedness of the sureties of said Simpkins no interest

Interest not to

shall be charged upon the amount so deposited in the treasury of the said State of Virginia.

be charged upon, &c.

Approved, June 4, 1872.

CHAP. CCCI.—*An Act granting a Pension to Margaret H. Judd, of Wilmington, Delaware.*

June 4, 1872.

Pension to Margaret H. Judd.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to place the name of Margaret H. Judd, of Wilmington, Delaware, the aunt and adopted mother of the late Captain William Judd Fetterman, twenty-seventh infantry, United States army, upon the pension roll; and pay her, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, a pension as a depend*a*nt mother.

Approved, June 4, 1872.

CHAP. CCCII.—*An Act to cancel a certain Deed to the United States of America.*

June 4, 1872.

Deed of Thomas and Anna Whaley to the United States declared of no effect, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the deed from Thomas Whaley and Anna Whaley, his wife, to the United States of America, dated the twenty-eighth day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-six, conveying certain lands in Vicksburg, in *in* the State of Mississippi, recorded in book Z, pages 447 and 448, of the records of deeds in the county of Warren, in said State of Mississippi, be, and the same hereby is, cancelled and declared of no effect, and the United States of America renounce and disclaim all right and title to said lands by said deed conveyed.

Approved, June 4, 1872.

CHAP. CCCIII.—*An Act granting a Pension to Samuel Shaffer, late a Private in Company I, seventy-eighth Regiment of Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers.*

June 4, 1872.

Pension to Samuel Shaffer.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Samuel Shaffer, late a private in company I of the seventy-eighth regiment of Pennsylvania infantry volunteers, and that he be paid a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month from the passage of this act.

Approved, June 4, 1872.

CHAP. CCCIV.—*An Act to refund certain Duties paid by the Winona and Saint Peters Railroad Company.*

June 4, 1872.

Amount of certain duties to be refunded to the Winona and Saint Peters R. R. Co.

Vol. xiii. p. 405.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be refunded to the Winona and Saint Peters Railroad Company, in gold, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three thousand four hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty-eight cents, being the additional duties paid by them on railroad iron under the joint resolution entitled "A joint resolution to increase temporarily the duties on imports," approved April twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Approved, June 4, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXIV.—*An Act for the Relief of Mrs. Fanny Kelly.*

June 5, 1872.

Payment to Mrs. Fanny Kelly.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is, authorized and directed to pay Mrs. Fanny Kelly the sum of ten thousand dollars, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full for property taken and destroyed by the Sioux Indians in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Approved, June 5, 1872.

June 6, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXVII. — *An Act for the Relief of Wilson Bowlby, Collector of Internal Revenue for Oregon.*

Wilson Bowlby to be credited with the value of certain internal revenue stamps.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, directed to credit Wilson Bowlby, collector of internal revenue for Oregon, with one thousand one hundred and four dollars, the value of internal revenue stamps alleged to have been sent by mail on the twenty-sixth of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, to said Bowlby, and which never reached him.

Approved, June 6, 1872.

June 6, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Harmon E. Wentworth, late Second Lieutenant fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery.*

Payment to Harmon E. Wentworth.

1865, ch. 81, § 4. Vol. xiii. p. 497.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Paymaster-General, United States army, is hereby authorized and directed to pay to Harmon E. Wentworth, late second lieutenant, company D, fourteenth regiment New York heavy artillery, the full pay and emoluments of a second lieutenant of heavy artillery, from the seventh day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to the sixteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and also to allow him what he may have refunded of the "three months' pay proper," paid to him under act of March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, deducting therefrom all pay he may have received from the government as an enlisted man for that period.

Approved, June 6, 1872.

June 6, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXIX. — *An Act for the Relief of Brevet Colonel Emeric Szabad.*

Payment to brevet colonel Emeric Szabad.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Paymaster-General be, and he is hereby, directed to allow and pay to Brevet Colonel Emeric Szabad the full pay proper and allowance of an aid-de-camp on duty in the field, with the rank of captain, from the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to the date of his muster, the same being for actual services rendered in the field.

Approved, June 6, 1872.

June 6, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXX. — *An Act for the Relief of Selah V. Reeve, late Quartermaster-sergeant of the fourth Michigan Infantry Volunteers.*

Payment to Selah V. Reeve.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Paymaster-General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to pay to Selah V. Reeve, late quartermaster-sergeant of the fourth Michigan infantry volunteers, out of any money not otherwise appropriated, full pay and allowances as quartermaster-sergeant, from September first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, to June first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, deducting therefrom what he may have received on account of such services for that period.

Approved, June 6, 1872.

June 7, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXXVIII. — *An Act to remove the political Disabilities of the Persons therein named.*

Political, &c.,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all legal and political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States by reason of participation in the late rebellion be, and they are hereby, removed from the following persons, namely: Alexander R. Boteler, of West Virginia; John Young Brown, of Henderson, Kentucky.

Disabilities removed from Alexander R. Boteler and John Young Brown.

Approved, June 7, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXXIX. — *An Act for the Relief of S. D. Houston, late Receiver of Public Moneys at Junction City, in the State of Kansas.*

June 7, 1872.

Allowance to be made to S. D Houston in settlement of his accounts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of two hundred and twenty-three dollars and thirty-four cents be appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to reimburse S. D. Houston, late receiver of public moneys at the United States land office at Junction city, Kansas, for one month's salary and commissions paid to John Williams, the register of that office, after the act of the second of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, known as the "civil tenure office law;" and that, in the settlement of the accounts of said Houston, the commissioner of the general land office be authorized to allow and pay the sum of two hundred and twenty-three dollars and thirty-four cents, as settlement in full of payment made to John Williams by S. D. Houston.

1867, ch. 154. Vol. xiv. p. 430.

Approved, June 7, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXXX — *An Act for the Relief of Sarah A. Ward.*

June 7, 1872.

Payment to Sarah A. Ward.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Sarah A. Ward, widow of the late Commander James H. Ward, of the United States navy, the sum of five thousand dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full and complete compensation and satisfaction for the past and future use by the United States of an improvement in naval gun-carriages invented by said James H. Ward.

Approved, June 7, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXXXI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Mary Ann Montgomery, Widow of Wm. W. Montgomery, late Captain in Texas Volunteers.*

June 7, 1872.

Pension to Mary Ann Montgomery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary Ann Montgomery, widow of William W. Montgomery, late captain in Texas volunteers, and to pay her a pension, from the passage of this act, as a captain's widow, and in respect to her minor children under sixteen years of age.

J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

In the Senate of the United States,
May 17, 1872.

The President of the United States having returned to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act granting a pension to Mary Ann Montgomery, widow of Wm. W. Montgomery, late captain in Texas volunteers," with his objections thereto, the Senate proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the same, and

Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two-thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

GEO. C. GORHAM,
Secretary of the Senate.

In the House of Representatives,
June 7, 1872.

The House of Representatives having proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the bill entitled "An act granting a pension to Mary Ann Montgomery, widow of Wm. W. Montgomery, late captain in Texas volunteers," returned to the Senate by the President of the United States, with his objections, and sent by the Senate to the House of Representatives, with the message of the President returning the bill —

Resolved, That the bill pass, two-thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: EDW'D McPHERSON,
Clerk.

June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLXX. — *An Act for the Relief of William Henry Otis.*

Payment of damages to William Henry Otis.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to pay, or cause to be paid, to William Henry Otis, of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, the sum of three thousand dollars, in full compensation for growing crop, fencing, and fruit-trees destroyed upon, and damages done by the United States troops in and to, forty-five and one-half acres of land belonging to the said William Henry Otis, known as Camp Burnside, lying and being adjacent to the said city of Indianapolis, while said land was occupied by said troops from the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one to the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Received by the President May 28, 1872.

[Note by the Department of State. — The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLXXI. — *An Act for the Relief of Charles and Henry W. Spencer.*

Payment of damages to Charles and Henry W. Spencer.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay Charles Spencer and Henry W. Spencer, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of eight thousand one hundred and ninety-six dollars and fifty cents, in full for the illegal seizure and destruction of their boat and personal property on the Mississippi river, at New Madrid, Missouri, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Received by the President, May 28, 1872.

[Note by the Department of State. — The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

CHAP. CCCLXXII. — *An Act for the Relief of Samuel Black and Albert R. Cooper.*

June 8, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Godfrey Weitzel, of the corps of engineers, United States army, and in charge of the improvement of the Louisville canal, is hereby empowered and directed, subject to the approval of the chief of said corps of engineers, to adjust and pay, out of any money appropriated for the improvement of said canal, to Samuel Black and Albert R. Cooper any legal or equitable claim they may have against the United States arising out of their contract to perform work on said improvement of said canal in eighteen hundred and seventy and eighteen hundred and seventy-one: *Provided*, That there shall not be paid to them, in any event, over twenty thousand dollars, nor more under that sum than, together with any sums already paid to them on account of said contract and work, shall be equal to the fair and reasonable value to the government of the work done by them for the government under such contract.

Payment to Samuel Black and Albert R. Cooper.

Limit to amount.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLXXIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Mrs. R. A. Kennedy.*

June 8, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be authorized and directed to pay to Mrs. R. A. Kennedy a sum not exceeding seven hundred and thirty-nine dollars, in payment of naval stores delivered at the Gosport navy-yard by Mr. R. A. Kennedy, in eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and for which payment has not been made.

Payment to Mrs. R. A. Kennedy.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLXXIV. — *An Act for the Relief of Jefferson W. Davis.*

June 8, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the paymaster-general of the army be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Jefferson W. Davis, late of the sixty-fourth regiment New York volunteers, out of any money appropriated, or which may hereafter be appropriated, for the pay of the army, a sum equal to the pay and emoluments of a first lieutenant of infantry, from the twenty-third day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to the tenth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, deducting whatever pay he may have received for that period.

Payment to Jefferson W. Davis.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLXXV. — *An Act for the Relief of Mary M. Clark, Widow of Leonard Clark, deceased.*

June 8, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and is hereby, appropriated to Mary M. Clark, widow of Leonard Clark, late of Harrison county, West Virginia, deceased, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, one thousand two hundred and two dollars, in full payment for services rendered by said Leonard Clark as a scout in the employ of General J. J. Reynolds, and for the period of his captivity in the rebel prisons from July thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, until his exchange March eighteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Payment to Mary M. Clark, widow of Leonard Clark.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLXXVI. — *An Act for the Relief of H. G. Ankeny, late Captain fourth Iowa Infantry.*

Payment to H. G. Ankeny.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and hereby is, instructed to reimburse to H. G. Ankeny, late captain fourth Iowa infantry, the sum of two hundred and ninety-nine dollars and fifty cents, out of any appropriation made, or hereafter to be made, for the recruiting service of the United States army.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLXXVII. — *An Act for the Relief of Frederick Pech.*

Preamble.

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Whereas Professor Pech presented to the United States a large botanical collection of rare and valuable specimens of plants collected in the western States and Territories, which was accepted by joint resolution of Congress, approved May twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; and whereas said Professor Pech, by affliction, has been reduced to a state of pecuniary destitution: Therefore,

Payment to Frederick Pech.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to the said Frederick Pech, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one thousand dollars.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLXXVIII. — *An Act to relieve Charles J. Faulkner, of West Virginia, from the legal and political Disabilities imposed by the fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.*

Legal, &c., disabilities removed from Charles J. Faulkner

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (*two-thirds of each house concurring therein,*) That the disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, by reason of participation in the late rebellion, be, and they hereby are, removed from Charles J. Faulkner, of West Virginia.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLXXIX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Margaret Nelson.*

Pension to Margaret Nelson.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Margaret Nelson, widow of John Nelson, late private in company H, seventeenth United States infantry, and to pay her a pension from the passage of this act.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLXXX. — *An Act for the Relief of Albert D. Pierce, Postmaster at Sumnerville, Ottawa County, Kansas.*

Credit to be allowed Albert D. Pierce.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the auditor of the treasury for the Post-office Department be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to credit the account of Albert D. Pierce, postmaster at Sumnerville, Ottawa county, Kansas, with the sum of twenty-five dollars and fifty cents, being the value of stamps and stamped envelopes stolen or destroyed by hostile Indians on the twelfth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLXXXI.—*An Act for the Relief of the legal Representatives of the late George T. Wiggins, of Keokuk, in the State of Iowa.*

June 8, 1872.

Payment to George T. Wiggins.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury, out of any money in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, do pay to the legal representatives of the late George T. Wiggins, of Keokuk, in the State of Iowa, the sum of one thousand dollars, in full for all damages sustained by him in consequence of the seizure of the Leighton house, in Keokuk, Iowa, by the military authorities of the United States, for hospital purposes, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLXXXII.—*An Act for the Relief of Thomas B. Stewart and Alexander McConn, of West Virginia.*

June 8, 1872.

Payment to Thomas B. Stewart and Alexander McConn, to reimburse them for expenses of suit.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed and required to pay Thomas B. Stewart and Alexander McConn, of West Virginia, the sum of one thousand four hundred and forty-three dollars and thirty-six cents, which sum is hereby appropriated for the purpose, to reimburse them for moneys actually expended and paid out by them in defence of a suit brought against them by Carlton Creighton for acts done by them in May, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, as members of the loyal militia of Virginia, in obedience to orders from their commanding officers, while the said militia were in the actual service of the United States, and aiding in the suppression of the late rebellion; which suit was lately depending in and determined in their favor by the circuit court of the United States for the district of West Virginia.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLXXXIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Sarah S. Stafford.*

June 8, 1872.

Payment to Sarah S. Stafford.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, required to pay to Sarah S. Stafford, only daughter and surviving heir of James Bayard Stafford, an officer in the navy during the revolutionary war, the aggregate amount of the half pay of a lieutenant in the navy while at sea, under the present laws of Congress, for seven years, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That the amount hereby appropriated shall not exceed the sum of eight thousand dollars.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLXXXIV.—*An Act granting a Pension to Julia Belle Dunlap.*

June 8, 1872.

Pension to Julia Belle Dunlap.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Julia Belle Dunlap, only minor child of James E. Dunlap, late lieutenant-colonel of the twenty-ninth regiment of Illinois volunteers, and pay her at the rate of thirty dollars per month from and after the passage of this act.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLXXXV.—*An Act for the Relief of the Owners of the Bark A one.*

June 8, 1872.

Payment to the

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the owners of the bark A one.

Treasury be, and he hereby is, required to pay, from any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the owners of the bark A one, lost on the Indian Ocean in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the sum of seven thousand eight hundred and eight dollars and fifty-two cents, in full compensation for all losses sustained by them, the officers and crew of said vessel, in consequence of the seizure made of said bark in December, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and the imprisonment of the officers and crew in Fort Mifflin by order of General Cadwalader, and her subsequent seizure in January, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, by the marshal of the eastern district of Pennsylvania, and for the detention of said vessel from her voyage for the period of fifty-two days, and the loss of the ship-stores, and in full compensation of all other losses resulting from such seizure and detention.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLXXXVI. — *An Act for the Relief of Rufus M. Pickel.*

Credit to be allowed Rufus M. Pickel.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to credit Rufus M. Pickel, late internal revenue stamp agent at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, with five hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty cents in his account, being the value of revenue stamps mailed to him in the ordinary course of business and never received by said Pickel, on being satisfied that said stamps were irrecoverably lost without fault on his part.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLXXXVII.— *An Act granting a Pension to Catherine Crowell.*

Pension to Catherine Crowell.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Catherine Crowell, widow of William Crowell, private in company G, eighteenth regiment Kentucky volunteers, and to pay her a private's pension from the passage of this act.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLXXXVIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Abigail Ryan, Widow of Thomas A. Ryan.*

Pension to Abigail Ryan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Abigail Ryan, whose name is now upon the pension roll, and to pay her a pension of two dollars per month from the passage of this act for her minor child under sixteen years of age.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCLXXXIX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Calvin A. Laws.*

Pension to Calvir. A. Laws.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Calvin A. Laws, late captain company K, one hundred and thirty-second regiment Illinois volunteers, and to pay him a captain's pension from the passage of this act.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXC. — *An Act granting a Pension to John B. Rose, of Indiana.*

June 8, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John B. Rose, of Indiana, a lieutenant in the fifteenth regiment of United States infantry, in the war of eighteen hundred and twelve with Great Britain.

Pension to John B. Rose

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXCI. — *An Act to grant additional Compensation to the Marshal of the District of South Carolina.*

June 8, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the third section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to regulate the fees and costs to be allowed clerks, marshals, and attorneys of the circuit and district courts of the United States, and for other purposes," as limits the personal compensation of marshal over and above the necessary expenses of his office, and necessary clerk-hire included, to a maximum sum per annum, be, and the same is hereby, suspended and made inoperative so far as the compensation of the marshal of the district of South Carolina, and his deputies, for the period from September twenty-one, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, to May first, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, is limited and established thereby; and the proper accounting officers of the treasury are hereby authorized to allow to the said marshal and his deputies, for the said period, the gross amount of fees and costs taxable by law, notwithstanding such allowance would make the whole compensation received more than such maximum.

Additional compensation to the marshal of the district of South Carolina and his deputies.
1853, ch. 80.
Vol. x. p. 161.

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXCII. — *An Act for Cancellation of Bonds for manufactured Tobacco lost on Steamer Geo. P. Upton, between the Cities of Richmond and New York.*

June 8, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, on the production of proof satisfactory to him of the loss at sea of any manufactured tobacco on board the steamer George P. Upton, by accidental fire, without fraud, collusion, or negligence on the part of the owners of said manufactured tobacco, while the same was in custody of the United States in transitu to bonded warehouses in New York city, to cancel such bonds as may have been given to secure the payment of the tax thereon to the government: *Provided*, That if any portion of the taxes covered by any of said bonds shall be protected by insurance, the amount of said insurance shall be paid to the proper officers of the United States before the bonds of the persons entitled to the benefit of such insurance shall be cancelled.

Certain bonds for manufactured tobacco lost on the steamer George P. Upton may be cancelled.

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXCIII. — *An Act for the Relief of the Sureties of James T Miller, late Collector and Depositary at Wilmington, North Carolina.*

June 8, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sureties of James T. Miller, late of Wilmington, North Carolina, upon his bonds as collector and public depositary at Wilmington, are hereby released and discharged from all liability on said bonds to the United States.

Sureties of James T. Miller released.

APPROVED, June 8, 1872

June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXCIV. — *An Act for the Relief of the Omaha National Bank.*

Payment to the Omaha National Bank.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Omaha National Bank, the sum of one thousand five hundred and three dollars and ninety-six cents, in lieu of draft numbered one hundred and eighty, on the United States depository at Chicago, Illinois, dated September fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, payable to the order of J. V. Bogert, and signed by H. C. Ransom, colonel and quartermaster United States army: *Provided*, That before the payment hereinbefore authorized, the said Omaha National Bank shall execute a bond of indemnity to the United States with sufficient sureties against the claim of the payee in said draft.

Bond of indemnity.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXCV. — *An Act for the Relief of D. C. Farrell, of Peoria, Illinois.*

Preamble.

Whereas it is alleged that the distillery, together with distillery bonded warehouse, numbered six, of D. C. Farrell, in the fifth collection district of Illinois, were destroyed by fire on the twenty-seventh day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy, without any neglect, fault, fraud, or evil practice on the part of said Farrell, his agents, or employees, and that, in said warehouse and by said fire, were destroyed, before the same had been manufactured, two thousand barrels of high wines, or distilled spirits, and upon which the tax per gallon had not been paid: Now, therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioner of internal revenue be, and he is hereby, authorized to inquire into and determine the amount of high wines or distilled spirits contained in the said warehouse of D. C. Farrell on the said twenty-seventh day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy, and which were destroyed on said day by said fire, and that the said commissioner be, and he is hereby, authorized to abate and remit the direct tax of fifty cents per gallon due and unpaid upon all such distilled spirits or high wines as he shall find were destroyed by said fire on said day, except so far as the owner may be indemnified against said tax by a valid claim for insurance.

Direct tax on certain distilled spirits, &c., be abated to D. C. Farrell, except, &c.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXCVI. — *An Act for the Relief of F. and E. Reed, of Bath, Maine.*

Payment to F. & E. Reed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay to F. and E. Reed, of Bath, Maine, owners and agents of the ship William M. Reed, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twelve hundred dollars in full satisfaction of all claims in behalf of the owners of said ship William M. Reed, for her arrest and detention in the port of Valencia, Spain, by the American consul, in October, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, for the protection of American citizens.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXCVII. — *An Act for the Relief of Charles Hipp, of St. Mary's, Auglaize County, Ohio.*

Payment to Charles Hipp.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to Charles Hipp, postmaster at Saint Mary's, Auglaize county, Ohio, the sum of two hundred and twenty-three dollars; one hundred and twenty-four dollars and fifty-eight cents of said sum being postage stamps on hand deposited with him as such postmaster for sale, and ninety-eight dollars and forty-two cents being cash on hand derived from the money-order business of said office; which was stolen on the night of the sixteenth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, by some person or persons unknown, who burglariously entered said office and forced an entrance into the iron safe in which said money was deposited, by blowing said safe open with gunpowder; and which said sum of money has been accounted for by said Hipp.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXCVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Calista E. Cox.*

June 8, 1872.

Patent of Harvey W. Sabin may be extended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of Patents, upon due application made to him therefor, and upon the same evidence and rules of law as in ordinary extension cases, be, and hereby is, authorized to extend the patent of Harvey W. Sabin, late of Canandaigua, New York, deceased, for improvement in horse hay-rakes, issued to him December third, eighteen hundred and fifty, extended by the Commissioner of Patents for seven years from the third day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and re-issued by his assignees in four divisions March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, for the further term of seven years from and after the passage of this act: *Provided, however*, That said extended term shall inure to the sole benefit of Calista E. Cox, widow of the said Harvey W. Sabin, her heirs and assigns: *And provided further*, That no person shall be liable for infringing such extended patent by reason of any manufacture, use, or sale subsequent to the *the* third day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and prior to the passage of this act.

Provisos.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CCCXCIX. — *An Act for the Relief of Joseph A. Clay, of Philadelphia.*

June 8, 1872.

Preamble.

Whereas under the treaty of indemnity between the United States and Spain, concluded at Madrid on the seventeenth day of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and under the award of the commissioner appointed to adjudicate upon claims for indemnity presented under the said treaty, awards were made for the sums of two hundred and three dollars and fourteen cents, and for six hundred and fifty-one dollars and eight cents, for which certificates numbers forty-three and one hundred and thirty were issued and became the property of Joseph A. Clay, of the city of Philadelphia, and the said certificates have been lost for many years and cannot be found, and it is alleged that there is no authority in any of the Departments to issue new certificates to replace them: Therefore,

Vol. viii. p. 460.

Certificates of Spanish indemnity to be issued to Joseph A. Clay.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue certificates of Spanish indemnity to Joseph A. Clay, for the sums of two hundred and three dollars and fourteen cents and six hundred and fifty-one dollars and eight cents, and he is hereby empowered so to do, to be held by the said Joseph A. Clay in lieu and stead of like certificates of the same kind and amount, and to bear the same date as the said original certificates: *Provided*, That the said claimant shall give security in double the amount of the said awards that no claim shall be made upon the said lost certificates, or that, if any such claim shall be established thereon, he will return and cancel the said new certificates.

Proviso.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CD. — *An Act granting a Pension to George W. Parris.*

Pension to George W. Parris.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll the name of George W. Parris, of Dayton, Ohio, at the rate of fifteen dollars per month, to take effect from and after the passage of this act.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

CHAP CDI. — *An Act for the Relief of Edward G. Allen, of London, England*

Payment to Edward G. Allen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Edward G. Allen, of London, England, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of fourteen hundred and eighty dollars, the purchase-money for books for the library of Congress, of which sum he was unjustly defrauded by the conduct of the librarian, in the year eighteen hunand sixty-three.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CDII. — *An Act for the Relief of Robert B. Williamson.*

Payment to Robert B. Williamson.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Robert B. Williamson, the sum of two thousand five hundred and sixty-seven dollars, which shall be in full discharge of all claims against the United States on account of property belonging to the said Williamson taken from his farm in Fauquier county, Virginia, in the years eighteen hundred and sixty-two and eighteen hundred and sixty-three, for the use of the army.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CDIII. — *An Act for the Settlement of the Accounts of Major Abram Beeler, late Paymaster of United States Volunteers.*

Credit to be allowed Major Abram Beeler in the settlement of his accounts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized to settle the account of Major Abram Beeler, late paymaster of United States volunteers, and credit him with such amount and items as stand charged against him, and which they may reasonably believe he could have accounted for and had credited to his account had he not been suddenly killed by guerillas, while in the discharge of his duty, on the twenty-seventh of October, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CDIV. — *An Act for the Relief of the Estate of Ely Moore.*

Allowance to the estate of Ely Moore.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of eleven thousand two hundred and ninety-nine dollars be, and the same is hereby, allowed to the estate of Ely Moore, late register of the land-office at Lecompton, Kansas, for the money necessarily paid out and expended by said Ely Moore, in the payment of clerks necessarily employed in said land-office, between the nineteenth day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and the twenty-seventh day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty.

Payment to estate of Ely Moore.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay said estate eleven thousand two hundred and ninety-nine dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CDV. — *An Act for the Relief of W. A. Howard.*

June 8, 1872.

Payment to the legal representatives of W. A. Howard.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officer of the treasury is hereby directed to cause to be paid to the legal representative of W. A. Howard, deceased, late of the New York marine artillery and of the thirteenth New York heavy artillery, the full pay and emoluments of a colonel of artillery, from September twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, to May twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two: *Provided,* That all pay and emoluments received by said W. A. Howard as an officer of the United States during the aforesaid period shall be deducted from the amount authorized by this act.

Proviso.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CDVI. — *An Act referring the Claim of the Heirs and legal Representatives of Colonel Francis Vigo, deceased, to the Court of Claims for Adjustment.*

June 8. 1872.

Claim of Col. Francis Vigo to be referred to the Court of Caims.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the claim of the heirs and legal representatives of Colonel Francis Vigo, deceased, late of Terre Haute, Indiana, for money and supplies furnished the troops under command of General George Rogers Clark, in the year seventeen hundred and seventy-eight, during the revolutionary war, be, and the same is hereby, referred, along with all the papers and official documents belonging thereto, to the Court of Claims, with full jurisdiction to adjust and settle the same; and, in making such adjustment and settlement, the said court shall be governed by the rules and regulations heretofore adopted by the United States in the settlement of like cases, giving proper consideration to official acts, if any have heretofore been had in connection with this claim, and without regard to the statutes of limitations.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CDVII. — *An Act for the Relief of Moritz Augenstein.*

June 8, 1872.

Claim of Moritz Augenstein to be examined, and the amount found to be equitably due him to be paid.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to examine the claim of Moritz Augenstein for damages under an alleged agreement made with Commissioner of Internal Revenue Pleasonton to furnish saccharometers to distillers, and to ascertain and determine what amount, if any, is equitably due to the said Augenstein on account of the failure of the present Commissioner of Internal Revenue to carry out such alleged agreement; and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the said Moritz Augenstein such sum as he shall find to be equitably due him, not to exceed the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars, which shall be in full discharge of all claims against the government by the said Augenstein under said alleged agreement.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CDVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Charles H. Thompson, of New Orleans, Louisiana.*

June 8, 1872.

Payment to Charles H. Thompson.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Charles H. Thompson, of New Orleans, Louisiana, the sum of three thousand one hundred dollars, the same to be received by said Thompson in full satisfaction for his claim against the government for the failure of title to a certain steam saw-mill, machinery, and dwelling, located on block sixty-six, city of Shreveport, Louisiana, sold to him by the government under orders from the military division of the West Mississippi, at Shreveport, in the State of Louisiana, on the first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CDIX. — *An Act for the Relief of Michael F. Gannett.*

Payment to Michael F. Gannett, agent of ship "Atasca."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay Michael F. Gannett, of Bath, Maine, agent of the ship "Atasca," out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred and seventy-two dollars and twenty cents, in full satisfaction for an excessive hospital tax exacted from said ship "Atasca" at the port of New Orleans, in October, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy, and charge the same to the "marine hospital fund."

Approved, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CDX.—*An Act for the Relief of Andrew J. Jemison.*

Payment to Andrew J. Jemison.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department are hereby directed to pay to Andrew J. Jemison, late a private in company A, seventh regiment of Kansas cavalry, out of any moneys appropriated for the payment of bounty to volunteers, the amount of veteran bounty he would have received if he had not been discharged for disability occasioned by a wound received during the period of his first enlistment, but had continued to serve until the muster-out of his regiment.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CDXI. — *An Act for the Relief of John Milone, Postmaster at Uhricksville, Ohio.*

Credit to be allowed John Milone in settlement of his accounts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed, in settling the accounts of John Milone, postmaster at Uhricksville, Ohio, to allow and credit to him the sum of two hundred and ten dollars, an amount of postage-stamps stolen from his office by burglars on the night of October six, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, without fault or neglect on his part.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CDXII. — *An Act for the Relief of the Sureties of S. F. Marks, former Postmaster at New Orleans.*

Sureties of S. F. Marks released, provided, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sureties of S. F. Marks, former postmaster at New Orleans, Louisiana, be, and are hereby, released from all claims on their bonds as such sureties: *Provided*, They shall respectively discharge the aliquot proportion of the indebtedness of the principal, without interest, according to the number of sureties on said bonds.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CDXIII. — *An Act for the Relief of James D. Willoughby, of Vineland, New Jersey.*

June 8, 1872.

Preamble.

WHEREAS letters-patent of the United States were issued to James D. Willoughby for an improvement in seed-planters, August third, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, number twenty-one thousand one hundred and two, which said letters-patent do expire August third, eighteen hundred and seventy-two; and whereas James D. Willoughby aforesaid, the inventor, did visit Washington city on or about April tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, for the purpose of applying for extension of his said letters-patent, and that the time allotted by law in which to make his said application was limited to May third, instant; and whereas the said James D. Willoughby was, upon his arrival, prostrated with an attack of brain-fever until the time allotted had passed in which to make his said application according to law; and whereas his failure to so apply was caused by no fault or negligence of his own: Therefore,

James D. Willoughby may apply for extension of patent.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That James D. Willoughby, to whom letters-patent of the United States, dated August third, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, number twenty-one thousand one hundred and two, were issued for an improvement in seed-planters, and which said letters-patent do expire August third, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be permitted, within ten days from the date at which this act becomes a law, to file in the patent-office his application for an extension of his letters-patent; and that the law which requires the commissioner to give sixty days' public notice in the papers of the application for the extension of said letters-patent be, and is hereby, suspended in this case, so far as to require the commissioner to give such public notice as long before his action upon the case as the limited time now left will permit.

APPROVED, June 8, 1872.

CHAP. CDXXXVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Jane A. Green.*

June 10, 1872.

Duplicate ten-forty coupon bond to be issued to Jane A. Green.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue to Jane A. Green, or her representative, a duplicate ten-forty coupon bond, number five thousand three hundred and fifty-nine, for one thousand dollars, in lieu of the original destroyed by fire, and he is directed to pay the interest due thereon: *Provided,* That the owner of said destroyed bond shall file, in the treasury, a bond in the penal sum equal to the amount of said destroyed bond, and the interest which would accrue thereon from September first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, until the principal thereof is due and payable with two good and sufficient sureties, residents of the United States, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, with condition to indemnify and save harmless the United States from any claim because of the said destroyed bond.

Proviso.

APPROVED, June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDXXXIX. — *An Act for the Relief of Chester C. Tolman.*

June 10, 1872.

Application of Chester C. Tolman for extension of patent to be reheard, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of Patents be, and is hereby, authorized to consider, rehear, and determine the application of Chester C. Tolman for the extension of his letters-patent for an improvement in gimlets, issued to him the fourth day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and numbered thirteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, for the term of seven years, from the fourth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, upon the same evidence and principles, and with the same effect, as if the application for extension had been made and the evidence therein filed in the Patent Office, within

Proviso.

the time prescribed by law, prior to the expiration of said patent, and as if no hearing had ever occurred for such extension: *Provided*, That in case said extension shall be granted no person shall be held liable for damages for infringement of said patent, or for sale or use of said improvement, between the date of the expiration of the original patent and the date of such extension.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDXL.—*An Act to enable William Sellers and Coleman Sellers to make Application to the Commissioner of Patents for the Extension of Letters-patent for an Improvement in Coupling for Shafting.*

William Sellers and Coleman Sellers may apply for extension of letters-patent.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That William Sellers and Coleman Sellers, of the city and county of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, have leave to make application to the commissioner of patents for an extension of the letters-patent granted to them for improvement in coupling for shafting, under date of May fifth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, for the term of seven years from and after the expiration of the original term of fourteen years for which said letters-patent are granted, such application to be made in the same manner and to have the same effect as if the same had been filed not less than ninety days before the expiration of the aforesaid original term of said patent. And, upon such application so filed, the commissioner of patents shall be authorized to consider and determine the same in the same manner and with the same effect as if the application had been duly filed within the time prescribed by law, and as if the original term of said patent had not expired: *Provided*, That no person shall be held liable for the infringement of said patent, if extended, for making use of said invention since the expiration of the original term of said patent and prior to the date of its extension.

Provisos.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDXLI.—*An Act for the Relief of Charles P. S. Wardwell.*

Claim of Charles P. S. Wardwell for extension of letters-patent may be entertained, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioner of patents be, and hereby is, authorized to entertain, consider, and decide upon the application of Charles P. S. Wardwell, for extension of letters-patent granted to the said Wardwell for an "improved circular-saw machine or bench," bearing date the tenth day of March, anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, in the same manner, upon the same evidence, and to the same effect as if said application had been filed in due form and within the time prescribed by law: *Provided*, That the application be made within sixty days from the passage of this act: *And provided further*, That nothing herein shall be so construed as to hold responsible in damages any person who may have manufactured, applied, or used said improvement between the expiration of the said patent and the approval of this act.

Provisos.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDXLII.—*An Act for the Relief of Jane Allen Birckhead and Virginia Campbell, sole Heirs at Law of Alexander Watson, deceased.*

Payment to Jane Allen Birckhead and Virginia Campbell.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to pay to Jane Allen Birckhead and Virginia Campbell, daughters and sole heirs at law of Alexander Watson, deceased, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of thirty thousand dollars for property lost, captured, or destroyed in Florida, during the Indian hostilities commencing in eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDXLIII. — *An Act for the Relief of J. S. Underhill.*

June 10, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid to J. S. Underhill, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twenty-three thousand three hundred and ten dollars and seventy-five cents, in full payment and discharge of the claim of said Underhill for work done and material furnished in the construction of the iron-clad vessel Keokuk.

Payment to J. S. Underhill.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDXLIV. — *An Act to relieve certain Persons therein named from the legal and political Disabilities imposed by the fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and for other Purposes.*

June 10, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (*two-thirds of each House concurring therein*,) That all legal and political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States, by reason of participation in the late rebellion, be, and they hereby are, removed from George S. Houston, Limestone county, Alabama, and Zebulon B. Vance, Mecklenburg county, North Carolina.

Legal, &c., disabilities removed from George S. Houston and Zebulon B. Vance.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDXLV. — *An Act for the Relief of Thomas Allen.*

June 10, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to Thomas Allen the sum of twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars and three cents, in full compensation for printing twenty thousand copies of the Compendium of the Sixth Census of the United States, and furnishing the materials therefor, by order of the Secretary of State.

Payment to Thomas Allen.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDXLVI. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Payment of Claims reported allowed by the Commissioners of Claims, under the Act of Congress of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.*

June 10, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to pay, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the several persons in this act named, the several sums mentioned therein, the same being in full for, and the receipt of the same to be taken and accepted in each case as a full and final discharge of the several claims presented by such persons to the commissioners of claims under the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and reported to the House of Representatives under the said act, that is to say:

Appropriations for payment of certain claims allowed by the commissioners of claims.

1871, ch. 116, §§ 2–5. Vol. xvii. pp. 524, 525.

To George R. Adams, the sum of five hundred and ninety-five dollars.

To John T. Armstrong, one hundred and fifty-four dollars and ninety-eight cents.

To Thomas J. Alexander, one thousand three hundred and thirty-five dollars.

To Francis M. Anderson, one hundred dollars.

To William A. Austin, one thousand five hundred and thirty-five dollars and fifty cents.

Appropriations for payment of certain claims allowed by the commissioners of claims.

To Young W. Allen, one hundred and ninety-five dollars.

To Frank A. Arnold, seven hundred and fourteen dollars and fifty cents.

To William N. Andrews, one thousand and ninety-five dollars.

To John Quincy Adams, three hundred and six dollars.

To Ashbel Armstrong, Elijah J. Armstrong, and Erasmus Armstrong, and William G. Pearce, administrator of the estate of William Armstrong, nine thousand five hundred dollars.

To Samuel Anderson, two hundred and fifty dollars.

To Andrew Allen, two hundred and sixty-three dollars.

To Ernestine Alberti, six thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Richard H. Bryan, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen dollars and fifty cents.

To Joseph Baldwin, fifty-two dollars.

To Margaret W. Bodine, administratrix of the estate of Theodore Bodine, one thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To Lyman Broughton, six hundred and forty-five dollars.

To John W. Bulman, four hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Samuel Birch, one thousand two hundred and eighty-seven dollars.

To Elizabeth Blount, executrix of Ainsworth Blount, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars.

To Lewis Bender, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

To Thomas Bowser, one hundred and thirty dollars.

To Daniel H. Barrett, four hundred and sixteen dollars.

To William Beckett, four hundred and fifty dollars.

To Randolph Birch, three hundred and one dollars and eleven cents.

To George Bayliss, six hundred and seventy dollars.

To William Bowlin, nine hundred and sixty-four dollars.

To William Burgess, six hundred and eighty dollars.

To David Bintford, one hundred and thirty dollars.

To Amos W. Brannock, sixty-five dollars.

To Hiram Britt, six hundred and thirty-nine dollars and fifty cents.

To David Brown, one hundred and ninety-eight dollars.

To Francis Bailey, one hundred and seventy-nine dollars and seventy-five cents.

To Peyton Blankinship, two hundred and fifty-five dollars.

To James C. Brown, one hundred and sixty-one dollars.

To Jackson Burleson, two hundred and fifty dollars.

To Terrill Bradby, two hundred and eighty-one dollars.

To Temple J. Blunt, nine hundred and ninety dollars.

To George Brice, two hundred and eighteen dollars.

To Thomas Belew, one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To Andrew W. F. Carlin, four hundred and fifty-eight dollars.

To Richard Cruikshank, six hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Oliver Cox, five hundred and sixty dollars.

To Nelson Conner, five hundred and fifty-six dollars and fifty cents.

To James N. B. Cobb, two thousand and forty dollars.

To James A. Carden, two hundred dollars.

To Susan T. Cruit, administratrix of the estate of Robert Cruit, deceased, three thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars.

To Virgil P. Corbett, three thousand two hundred and fifty-two dollars and eighty-seven cents.

To George Corprew, five hundred and sixty-six dollars.

To John Coleman, one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To Ephraim Clarke, one thousand and thirty-two dollars and seventy-six cents.

To Benjamin T. and Benjamin D. Carpenter, five hundred and eighty-two dollars and seventy-five cents.

To Lott W. Crocker, three hundred and eighty dollars.

Appropriations for payment of certain claims allowed by the commissioners of claims.

To Mary F. Carpenter, for J. N. Carpenter, two thousand two hundred and thirty dollars.

To John K. Clark, one hundred and thirty dollars.

To John S. Crocker, two thousand five hundred and thirty-seven dollars and thirty-five cents.

To Hiram Cockerille, two hundred and thirty-six dollars.

To Joseph M. Cline, two hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To Oliver Chamberlin, sixty-nine dollars and sixty cents.

To Lewis Cargile, three hundred dollars.

To Pleasant Cargile, three hundred and forty-five dollars and twenty-five cents.

To William B. Coffield, two hundred and sixty-five dollars.

To Pendleton Clardy, six hundred and sixty-four dollars.

To Thomas Cook, two hundred and two dollars and fifty cents.

To Jacob F. Clark, one hundred and sixty-five dollars.

To Martha A. Clark, three hundred and fifteen dollars.

To Seth H. Chambliss, ninety dollars.

To Sidney G. Cleveland, administratrix of the estate of Robert R. Cleveland, one thousand and twenty-five dollars.

To Samuel Cline, three hundred and ninety-seven dollars and fifty cents.

To Frederick K. Cline, five hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

To J. T. Duckett, three hundred and sixty-six dollars.

To Susan A. Davis, one thousand four hundred and forty-nine dollars.

To Henry Donkers, five hundred and thirty-five dollars.

To Levi Denning, four hundred and ninety-six dollars and sixty cents.

To Henry Dane, two hundred and nineteen dollars.

To David Delions, two hundred and forty-six dollars.

To James A. Dibrell, one thousand six hundred and thirty dollars.

To Charles T. P. Davis, six hundred and seventy-six dollars.

To Nancy P. Davis, nine hundred and fifty-nine dollars.

To Maria M. Dickens, Eloise C. Dickens, and Amelia J. Dickens, one thousand five hundred and forty-four dollars.

To Greenbery M. Easly, one hundred dollars.

To David Edwards, seven hundred and ninety dollars.

To William and Robert Elliott, fifty-five dollars.

To James S. Evans, four hundred dollars.

To Samuel Etheridge, nine hundred and thirty dollars.

To Charles E. French, one thousand three hundred and two dollars and forty-two cents.

To Arthur Foreman, four hundred dollars.

To Samuel Fish, three hundred and eighty-eight dollars.

To Joshua Foulk, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To J. W. Flanagan, three hundred and fifty-five dollars.

To Isaiah Farley, seventy-eight dollars.

To David L. Finch, one thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

To David Fultz, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five dollars and fifty cents.

To Abraham Forney, three thousand five hundred and ninety-three dollars.

To Gustavus Fritter, one hundred and forty-three dollars.

To William Ferris, four hundred and seven dollars and eighty cents.

To Richard Freeman, two hundred dollars.

To Thomas Friar, one hundred and sixty-five dollars.

To Lewis P. Griffith, five hundred and eight dollars and fifty cents.

To Elias Good, three hundred and fifty dollars.

To Sophronia C. Goodwin, administratrix of the estate of Merritt T. Goodwin, six hundred and eighty-nine dollars and fifty cents.

To John T. Gibbs, three hundred dollars.

Appropriations for payment of certain claims allowed by the commissioner of claims.

To Robert Gunnell, one thousand and fifty-eight dollars and ninety-nine cents.

To John Gilbert, seven hundred and fifty dollars and fifty cents.

To Benjamin J. Grubb, two thousand seven hundred and eighty-six dollars and eighty-four cents.

To John R. Garrison, six hundred and seventeen dollars.

To William L. Goodwin, two thousand and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

To Martin Garber, five hundred and fifty-seven dollars.

To Elizabeth Garber, one hundred and ten dollars.

To George W. Grady, one hundred dollars.

To Abraham D. Garber, three thousand and forty dollars.

To Moses Glaze, two thousand four hundred and seven dollars and fifty cents.

To Elizabeth Gibson, administratrix of the estate of Joshua Gibson, and James W. Gibson, his son and heir, one thousand two hundred and forty-seven dollars and thirty-two cents.

To William Garland, one thousand and forty-three dollars and thirty cents.

To John Gravlee, five hundred and fifty-nine dollars.

To Bazil Hall, ten thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine dollars and sixty-eight cents.

To William H. Head, sixty-one dollars.

To Noah Hixson, five hundred and six dollars and ninety-seven cents.

To James O. C. Haskin, two hundred dollars.

To Jerry Hall, two hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

To Horatio T. Hawthorn, four hundred and fifty-three dollars.

To Thomas H. Holmes, nine hundred and eighteen dollars.

To Charles L. Hollingsworth, forty-three dollars.

To John J. Hall, six hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifty cents.

To John Henson, seven hundred and twenty-five dollars and twenty-five cents.

To William C. V. Hicks, four thousand four hundred and forty-four dollars.

To Solomon Hoge, one thousand six hundred dollars and five cents.

To George W. and Jacob Hess, five hundred dollars.

To Malvina A. G. Hayes, one thousand two hundred and sixty-three dollars.

To Malinda Howle, four hundred and ninety dollars.

To Oliver Hodges, five hundred and ninety-five dollars.

To Nathaniel P. Harben, three hundred and seventy-seven dollars and fifty cents.

To Thomas R. Henderson, nine hundred and forty-nine dollars.

To Robert C. Hon, one hundred and five dollars.

To Mary S. Hogwood, two hundred and thirteen dollars.

To Isaac Harlan, twelve dollars.

To William G. Hartman, one hundred and thirty dollars.

To George W. Humble, administrator de bonis non of the estate of S. W. Bell, deceased, three hundred and twenty dollars.

To Jacob Humble, twenty-nine dollars.

To Reuben Ives, one hundred and eighty dollars.

To A. Henry Ives, nine hundred and forty-eight dollars and forty cents.

To Emanuel Isom, three hundred and fifty-four dollars.

To William S. Isom, five hundred dollars.

To William Jones, eighty dollars.

To Cato Jackson, two hundred and twenty-six dollars.

To Thomas W. Jones, seven hundred and ninety one dollars.

To Daniel Jones, administrator of the estate of Ross Jones, deceased, two hundred and eighty-five dollars.

Appropriations for payment of certain claims allowed by the commissioners of claims.

To Thomas Jones, two hundred and thirty-two dollars and fifty-eight cents.

To John Joyce, two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Riley Jones, three hundred dollars.

To Sir Lanslet Karner and Josiah Millard, three thousand and six dollars and fifty cents.

To Joseph W. Kay, seven hundred and seventy-eight dollars and fifty cents.

To Jabob L. Kennamore, seventy-nine dollars and twenty cents.

To Keziah Kennamore, three hundred and thirty dollars and twenty cents.

To Edmund Knowles, three hundred and eighty dollars.

To John B. Kline, three hundred and seventy-three dollars.

To William W. Kile, one hundred and seventeen dollars.

To Sarah King, two hundred and seventy-seven dollars.

To John Kealy, two hundred and forty dollars.

To Louisa Kearney, two thousand and thirty dollars.

To John B. Kennamore, three hundred and twenty-nine dollars and sixty cents.

To Seaborn F. Kennamore, administrator of the estate of Jacob Kennamore, three hundred and twenty-two dollars and fifty cents.

To John S. Laycock, one hundred and ten dollars.

To Henry C. Lashlee, two hundred and eighteen dollars.

To Augustine Lawless, one hundred dollars.

To Reuben Lemly, junior, two hundred and five dollars.

To Reuben Lemly, senior, two hundred and ten dollars.

To Nancy Laughlin, administratrix of the estate of Thomas Laughlin, deceased, four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and forty cents.

To James Larry, five hundred and three dollars.

To Mary C. Lane, three thousand two hundred and eighty dollars.

To Anna M. Payne and Susan M. Herbert, heirs of Margaret G. Lee, thirteen thousand four hundred and sixty-seven dollars.

To John T. Lewis, one hundred and twenty dollars.

To Harriet Lamb, eighty-nine dollars.

To James Milligar, two thousand dollars.

To Chelsea McCauley, six hundred and eighty-five dollars.

To Henry McWilliams, fifty-five dollars.

To Jonathan Martin, seven hundred and sixty-five dollars.

To Blackmore H. Mayo, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To David Mansfield, five hundred and one dollars and sixteen cents.

To Daniel Moler, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

To Julia Ann McKaskell, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To James Mills, one hundred dollars.

To William H. Monch, one hundred and eleven dollars.

To Albert McDavid, four hundred and fifty-five dollars.

To William F. Moseley, one thousand and five hundred dollars.

To Thomas McMahan, one hundred dollars.

To Lewis McKenzie, three thousand one hundred and sixty-two dollars and twenty-five cents.

To Benjamin P. McCrary, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

To Hugh M. McGill, one hundred and eighty-five dollars.

To George W. Mitchell, eight hundred and forty-four dollars.

To Ellen McDonald, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To William Marcy, nine hundred and forty-two dollars.

To David M. and John B. Mutersbaugh, three thousand one hundred and eighteen dollars and seventy-five cents.

To Christian Myers, one hundred and eighty-five dollars.

Appropriations for payment of certain claims allowed by the commissioners of claims.

To John Miller, five hundred dollars.

To Jacob Moyers, one hundred and eighteen dollars and seventy-five cents.

To Alexander Meede, seventy-six dollars.

To Martin C. McKee, two hundred and sixty-one dollars.

To Jane Milligan, six hundred dollars.

To Samson Moore, one thousand two hundred and eighty-one dollars and fifty cents.

To William H. B. Morrow, one thousand three hundred and eighty dollars.

To James Nokes, two thousand and seven dollars and eighty cents.

To Joseph Nichols, three hundred and eighty-one dollars and fifty cents.

To John F. Newlan, one thousand one hundred and nine dollars and fourteen cents.

To Thomas H. Nelson, seven hundred and fifty dollars and fifty cents.

To John O'Brien, one hundred and seventy dollars.

To Seth and Cyrus Osborn, one thousand two hundred and ninety-three dollars.

To Merrill Olive, one hundred and forty-one dollars.

To Ira Olive, ninety-five dollars.

To Arthur O'Neill, two hundred and fifty dollars.

To Thomas J. Peacock, seventy-six dollars.

To Levi Parker, two hundred and seventy-four dollars.

To Benjamin Peyton, four hundred and thirty dollars and sixty cents.

To James M. Pendleton, eight hundred and seventy-one dollars and fifty cents.

To William Pugh, three hundred and seventy dollars.

To Joel E. Parr, one thousand and seventy-one dollars and fifty cents.

To Richard L. Patterson, nine thousand seven hundred and five dollars.

To Joseph Pierpont, three hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty cents.

To Benjamin F. Patillo, three hundred and seventy-seven dollars and fifty cents.

To James A. Paxson, fourteen dollars.

To John T. Patton, one thousand and forty dollars and fifty cents.

To Baxter M. Poor, one hundred and eighty dollars.

To Samuel H. Plaugher, administrator of the estate of Judy Detrick, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To John P. Phifer, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To William Peace, three hundred and ninety-five dollars.

To James S. Purdy, two thousand eight hundred and seventy-three dollars and thirty-eight cents.

To Marcus Pearl, administrator of the estate of Elijah C. Pearl, three hundred and fifteen dollars.

To Lambert C. Page, three hundred and forty-nine dollars.

To William W. Porter, fifty-five dollars.

To Hiram W. Read, one hundred and sixteen dollars.

To Marco N. Radovich, nine thousand and four hundred dollars.

To William T. Rumsey, three thousand one hundred and twenty-three dollars.

To John J. Robinson, four hundred and thirty-nine dollars.

To Zalmon Richards, one thousand nine hundred and two dollars and fifty cents.

To Evelina W. Roberson, administratrix, and William F. Roberson, administrator of the estate of Absalom Roberson, two hundred and forty dollars.

To Thomas Rahn, one hundred and fifty-three dollars.

To John W. Robinson, nine hundred and twenty-three dollars.

Appropriations for payment of certain claims allowed by the commissioners of claims.

To James R. Robinson, four hundred and thirty-nine dollars.

To James Roberson, three hundred and forty-two dollars.

To James H. Ransin, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To Edward Rains, four hundred dollars.

To Benjamin F. Reid, three hundred and fifty-two dollars and seventy-six cents.

To Robert F. Roberts, eight hundred and eighty-five dollars and twenty-five cents.

To James Simons, nine hundred and seventy-one dollars and forty-three cents.

To Richard Southern, two thousand and sixty-two dollars and fifty cents.

To William Sagar, one thousand seven hundred and forty-nine dollars.

To William D. Smith, eight hundred and ninety-four dollars.

To Virginia Scott, one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

To Milton Schooley, executor of the estate of John Schooley, deceased, sixty-five dollars.

To John Stafford, one hundred and ninety-five dollars.

To Jason Skeeter, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To Philip Sewell, senior, and Philip Sewell, junior, seven hundred and ninety-seven dollars.

To Albert Sherman, one hundred and sixty dollars.

To Daniel Stamps, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To Jacob Silvouse, two hundred dollars.

To James W. Steele, two hundred and forty-seven dollars.

To John G. Sibley, six hundred dollars.

To Benjamin V. Sanders, two hundred and thirty-five dollars.

To Lorenzo Thomas, junior, and Henry C. Thomas, six thousand five hundred dollars.

To Hugh W. Throckmorton, five thousand one hundred and six dollars.

To Harriet Tennent, four hundred and fifty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents.

To Garrett Terrell, one thousand three hundred and twenty-six dollars.

To Richard Tynes, three hundred and ten dollars.

To Benjamin Turner, three hundred and twenty dollars.

To William R. Topping, one hundred and fifty-three dollars and seventy-five cents.

To John H. Tucker, one thousand five hundred and ninety-eight dollars and twenty-five cents.

To James D. Thompson, eight hundred and thirty dollars.

To Hiram B. Tebbetts, three thousand eight hundred and forty-four dollars and twenty-five cents.

To William H. Timberlake, nine hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To Lewis Trisler, two hundred and two dollars.

To Matthew Tisdale, two hundred and fifty dollars.

To Jacob Turner, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Waddy Thompson, sixty-five thousand dollars.

To Gilbert Vanderbergh, four thousand one hundred and fifteen dollars and fifty cents.

To William H. Virts, one hundred and twenty dollars.

To Philip Vaughan, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To James M. Walker, three hundred and three dollars.

To George Ott Wunder, three thousand and twenty dollars and fifty cents.

To William Wirtz, four hundred and thirteen dollars.

To George F. M. Walters, one thousand five hundred and twenty-four dollars and seventy-five cents.

Appropriations for payments of certain claims allowed by the commissioners of claims.

To Benjamin Watts, two hundred dollars.

To Exum White, one hundred and sixty dollars.

To Warren White, five hundred dollars.

To Edwin T. White, one thousand dollars.

To David White, four hundred dollars.

To Nathan Webster, two thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars and sixty-six cents.

To Henry White, one hundred and twenty dollars.

To Jacob N. Wiepper, one hundred and ninety-six dollars.

To John F. Webb, three hundred and sixty dollars.

To James N. Wine, two hundred and fifty-one dollars.

To William Walters, two hundred and thirty-five dollars.

To James C. Wright, forty-three dollars.

To David Wampler, two hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To Solomon Whorton, one hundred and eight dollars.

To Richard H. Waters, seven hundred and sixty-four dollars.

To David Waters, one thousand two hundred and seven dollars.

To Solomon Winfrey, four hundred and ninety dollars.

To Zaphnatpaaneah Wallis, nine hundred and thirty-eight dollars and twenty cents.

To Elijah Wiggins, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To Martha Ward, seven hundred and sixty-nine dollars.

To Thomas J. White, four hundred and ninety-seven dollars and fifty cents.

To Elias Wester, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To George Ware, one hundred and seventy-six dollars and fifty cents.

To William Ycuff, six hundred and ten dollars.

To John Young, two hundred and fifty dollars.

To John Zigler, six hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Robert Hamilton, administrator of the estate of John T. Edsall, deceased, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five dollars and twenty cents.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDXLVII. — *An Act for the Relief of Horace B. Shepard, of Indiana.*

Payment to Horace B Shepard

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be refunded and paid to Horace B. Shepard, late collector of internal revenue for the first collection district of Indiana, the sum of one thousand and six dollars and seventy-five cents for beer-stamps, amounting to that sum, intrusted to him for sale while acting as such collector, and destroyed by fire by the burning of his office on the twenty-ninth day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and which were charged to, and have been accounted for by, him in the final settlement of his accounts with the government.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDXLVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of W. T. Bowers.*

Credit to be allowed W. T. Bowers in settlement of accounts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officer of the Post-office Department is hereby authorized and directed to credit W. T. Bowers, postmaster at Liberty, Union county, Indiana, with the sum of thirty dollars on his account as postmaster, as aforesaid, with said department; said sum being the amount of postage-stamps stolen from said post-office on the twenty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, while the building in which said office was kept was threatened with destruction by fire.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDXLIX. — *An Act for the Relief of David L. Wright, late Captain of Company E, fifty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteers.*

June 10, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money appropriated or hereafter to be appropriated for the payment of the army, to David L. Wright, late captain in the fifty-first regiment of Indiana volunteers, the pay and emoluments of a captain of infantry from the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the date of his commission, to the fourteenth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, the date of his discharge as a returned prisoner of war, as if said David L. Wright had been mustered as captain on the date of his commission, first deducting whatever sum may have been paid said David L. Wright as lieutenant during the period for which pay is hereby allowed as captain.

Payment to David L. Wright.

APPROVED, June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDL. — *An Act to provide for the Examination and Payment of the Claim of Albert Grant.*

June 10, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to examine the claim of Albert Grant, assignee to A. Grant and Company, for damages sustained by said A. Grant and Company in the erection of a fire-proof store-house at Schuylkill arsenal, in the city of Philadelphia, in the years eighteen hundred and sixty-seven and eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, under a contract by them entered into with the United States, the alleged amount being forty-seven thousand dollars; and if on examination the Secretary shall be of opinion that said claim, or any part thereof, is just and equitable, he shall cause the same to to be paid to this claimant or his legal representatives: *Provided,* That the amount so allowed shall not exceed the sum of forty-seven thousand dollars, and that it shall be in full discharge of this claim.

Claim of Albert Grant to be examined, &c.

Proviso.

SEC. 2. That a sufficient sum to pay the amount adjudged by the Secretary of War to this claimant, by virtue of this act, is hereby appropriated.

Appropriation.

APPROVED, June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDLI. — *An Act for the Relief of Alexander McArthur, of the City of Corunna, in the State of Michigan.*

June 10, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of seven hundred and fifty-six dollars be, and the same is hereby, allowed and ordered to be paid to Alexander McArthur, of Corunna, Michigan, for damages sustained by him in consequence of injuries to his house in Corunna, leased to the United States on the fifteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, for barracks for the provost-marshals' office for the sixth district in said State of Michigan, which said injuries were done by the soldiers occupying the same.

Payment to Alexander McArthur.

APPROVED, June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDLII. — *An Act for the Relief of John W. Phelps, of Vermont.*

June 10, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five hundred and fifty-five dollars, to John W. Phelps, of Vermont, in full for the rent of certain lands owned by said Phelps in Alexandria, Virginia, occupied by the Com-

Payment to John W. Phelps.

missary department for a bakery, from eighteen hundred and sixty-two to eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDLIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Thomas D. West, of Sandusky, in the State of Ohio.*

Payment to Thomas D. West.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is, authorized and directed to pay to Thomas D. West, of Sandusky, Ohio, nine hundred and ten dollars, in full compensation for his losses sustained, occasioned by the occupancy of his three-story stone building, in Sandusky, Ohio, by the one hundred and twenty-second New York volunteers, during the months of January, February, March, and April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDLIV. — *An Act for the Relief of John J. Smith.*

Payment to John J. Smith.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to John J. Smith, of Vicksburg, Mississippi, the sum of nine hundred and six dollars and ninety-seven cents, which shall be in full discharge of all claims against the United States government on account of seven bales of cotton turned over to a government purchasing agent, on the fourteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in consideration of a license from the government to transport twenty-one bales of cotton to the loyal States, under the treasury regulations prescribed under the eighth section of the act of Congress approved July the second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDLV. — *An Act for the Relief of Simeon Savage.*

Patent of Simeon Savage extended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the letters-patent granted to Simeon Savage, a citizen of the United States, dated the second day of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and extended by the commissioner of patents for seven years from the second day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, for an improvement in machinery for printing floor oil-cloths, be, and the same is hereby, extended for the term of seven years from the second day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-three; and the commissioner of patents is hereby directed, upon the presentation of said patent, or a certified copy thereof, to make a certificate upon such patent or certified copy thereof of such extension (the lawful fees being first paid therefor) to the said Simeon Savage; and the commissioner of patents is hereby directed to cause the same to be entered of record in the patent-office; and the said patent so extended shall have the same effect in law as if originally granted for the term extending to the end of the term to which it is extended by this act: *Provided, however*, That such extended patent shall be open to legal inquiry and decision, in the same manner as if issued under the general law regulating the granting of patents.

Proviso.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDLVI. — *An Act granting a Pension to J. W. Cronkite.*

Pension to

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the In-

J. W. Cronkite.

terior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of J. W. Cronkite, late acting lieutenant-colonel, one hundred and twenty-first regiment New York volunteers, and to pay him a pension as a lieutenant-colonel in lieu of his pension as a major.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDLVII. — *An Act for the Relief of Elbridge Gerry.*

June 10, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of thirteen thousand and two hundred dollars, to be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury to Elbridge Gerry, in full compensation for valuable services rendered the government in eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and for all claims for Indian depredations up to the date of the passage of this act.

Payment to Elbridge Gerry.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDLVIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to L. Adelia Foster.*

June 10, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of L. Adelia Foster, widow of George Foster, late acting major of the sixty-seventh regiment New York volunteers, and to pay her a pension as the widow of a major, in lieu of the pension of the widow of a captain which she is now receiving.

Pension to L. Adelia Foster.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDLIX. — *An Act for the Relief of Frederick P. Dimpfel.*

June 10, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the patent heretofore granted Frederick P. Dimpfel, on the sixteenth of July, eighteen hundred and fifty, for an improvement in steam-boilers, be, and the same is hereby, extended for seven years from and after the sixteenth of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-one: *Provided,* That all persons that have engaged in the use or manufacture of said invention, since the expiration of said patent, shall be authorized to continue the same notwithstanding the passage of this act.

Patent of Frederick P. Dimpfel extended.

Proviso.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDLX. — *An Act for the Relief of Harriet Spring, the Heir of Captain Williams Barker, deceased.*

June 10, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid to Harriet Spring, of Waterville, Maine, the heir of Captain Williams Barker, of Waterville, Maine, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the half-pay of a captain from the end of the revolutionary war to the death of Captain Barker, February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and nineteen; and that a warrant be issued to the said Harriet Spring for such bounty-land as she, in virtue of the services of the said Captain Williams Barker, deceased, as a private soldier in said war is entitled to receive.

Payment to Harriet Spring.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDLXI. — *An Act to authorize the Payment of Bounty to Ann McCarthy.*

June 10, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Second Auditor of

Bounty certificate to be issued to Ann McCarthy.

the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue a certificate for a bounty of one hundred dollars, payable to Ann McCarthy, of Boston, Massachusetts, in lieu of treasury certificate number three hundred and nine thousand one hundred and fifty-nine, payable to John McCarthy, father of said Ann McCarthy, upon the surrender of said treasury certificate.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDLXII. — *An Act for the Relief of William F. Barker, Postmaster at Northville, Fulton County, New York.*

Credit to be allowed William F. Barker in settlement of accounts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-office Department be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to credit William F. Barker, postmaster at Northville, in the county of Fulton, and State of New York, in his account, with the sum of two hundred dollars, being the value of postage stamps stolen from the safe of said office by burglars on the night of the thirtieth day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy, without fault or negligence on the part of said postmaster.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDLXIII. — *An Act for the Relief of William B. Muse.*

Payment to William B. Muse.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized to pay to William B. Muse, formerly a passed midshipman in the navy of the United States, the sum of seven hundred and twenty-nine dollars, from any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, as payment in full for services rendered the government during two years and twenty-eight days, the said amount being the difference of pay between a passed midshipman and a master in the navy of the United States.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDLXIV. — *An Act for the Relief of Simeon Stansifer.*

Credit to be allowed Simeon Stansifer in settlement of account.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, in adjusting the accounts of Simeon Stansifer, late collector of internal revenue for the third district of Indiana, to allow him a credit of eight hundred dollars on account of an error committed in regard to revenue stamps alleged to have been delivered to him as such collector.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDLXV. — *An Act for the Relief of Doctor John H. McQuown, of Illinois.*

Payment to Dr. John H. McQuown.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Paymaster-General cause to be allowed and paid, out of any money subject to his order for the pay of the army, to Doctor John H. McQuown, of Illinois, the sum of one thousand and twenty dollars, in full satisfaction for all military and medical services rendered the United States by said John H. McQuown as acting assistant surgeon of the sixty-second regiment of Illinois volunteer infantry.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDLXVI. — *An Act for the Relief of the Heirs of Lieutenant-Colonel Humphrey M. Woodyard, late of the twenty-first Missouri Infantry.*

Preamble.

Whereas, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, stoppage was made against the pay of officers of the twenty-first regiment Missouri infantry volunteers by Major H. V. Sullivan, paymaster United States army, and the amount of pay stopped against Humphrey M. Woodyard, deceased, lieutenant-colonel twenty-first regiment infantry volunteers, was one thousand and ninety-nine dollars and seven cents, which, after the death of Humphrey M. Woodyard, was found erroneously stopped: Therefore,

Payment to heirs of Col. Humphrey M. Woodyard.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay Alice N. Woodyard, Nantilla M. Woodyard, Marce B. Woodyard, James N. Woodyard, and Sue T. Woodyard, the sum of one thousand and ninety-nine dollars and seven cents, being the amount due the heirs of H. M. Woodyard, deceased.

APPROVED, June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDLXVII. — *An Act for the Relief of Seth M. Whitten, late Private of the fourth Regiment, Michigan Infantry.*

June 10, 1872.

Charge of desertion removed from Seth M. Whitten, and pay and bounty to be allowed him.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Adjutant-General of the army be, and he is hereby, directed to remove the charge of desertion from the name of Seth M. Whitten, late private company K, fourth regiment of Michigan infantry, and that the said Seth M. Whitten shall be allowed and paid the back pay and bounty due him, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the said charge of desertion had never been made.

APPROVED, June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDLXVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of William J. Clark, Administrator of Gad E. Upson, deceased.*

June 10, 1872.

Account of William J. Clark, administrator, to be audited, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to audit, settle, and adjust, upon just and equitable principles, the accounts of William J. Clark, administrator of the estate of Gad E. Upson, deceased, late United States agent for the Blackfoot and other Indians in the Territory of Montana, and commissioner on the part of the United States in negotiating a treaty with said Indians, for disbursements made, and services rendered, on behalf of the government: *Provided,* That the amount which may be allowed under authority of this act, and not now authorized by law, shall not exceed the sum of two thousand dollars.

Proviso.

APPROVED, June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDLXIX. — *An Act for the Relief of Dwight J. McCann.*

June 10, 1872.

Claim of Dwight J. McCann to be examined, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to examine the claim of Dwight J. McCann, on account of losses sustained by breach of contract for the transportation of Indian supplies at Omaha, Nebraska, in May eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and to adjust and settle the same, not to exceed the sum of four thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars and seventy-five cents, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full satisfaction thereof.

Appropriation.

APPROVED, June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDLXX. — *An Act for the Relief of William M. Stafford, late acting District Attorney for Montana Territory.*

June 10, 1872.

Payment to William M. Stafford.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to William M. Stafford, the sum of five hundred dollars, as compensation for his services rendered as acting United States district attorney for Montana Territory during the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six and seven.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDLXXI. — *An Act for the Relief of Richard R. Bolling.*

Credit to be allowed Richard R. Bolling in settlement of accounts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed, in adjusting and settling the accounts of Richard R. Bolling, late surveyor of customs and United States depositary at Louisville, Kentucky, to credit him with the sum of twenty-three thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight dollars and seventy-seven cents, being the amount of government funds embezzled and stolen from him, without his default, while holding the said offices during the years eighteen hundred and sixty-seven and eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDLXXII. — *An Act for the Relief of T. P. Robb, of Savannah, Georgia.*

Appropriation to the relief of T. P. Robb.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be and is appropriated out of the treasury, from the revenues of the Post-office Department, for the relief of T. P. Robb, the sum of one thousand dollars, which shall be in full for all services rendered the Post-office Department in the matter of collecting the sum of eighteen thousand four hundred and fifty dollars and thirty-one cents of one A. L. Harris, formerly a special agent of that department.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDLXXIII. — *An Act for the Relief of A. G. Booth, late assistant Assessor in the twenty-first Revenue District of Pennsylvania.*

Payment to A. G. Booth.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to A. G. Booth, late assistant assessor in the twenty-first revenue district of Pennsylvania, the compensation payable to assessors in said district, from the fifteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, until the eighth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, being the period during which he acted as assessor, after deducting the amount paid him as assistant assessor during the same period.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDLXXIV. — *An Act for the Relief of Martin Freeman.*

Payment to Martin Freeman, owner of schooner "Delight."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay to Martin Freeman, owner of the schooner "Delight," for her loss in the service of the United States, the sum of six thousand dollars, out of any money heretofore, or which may be hereafter, appropriated for the purchase of vessels and equipment, which sum, if received, shall be in full of all claims by said Freeman against the United States.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDLXXV. — *An Act for the Relief of George W. Sturtevant.*

Payment to

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay to George W. Sturtevant, of Dodge county, Wisconsin, one hundred dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full settlement of all claims on his behalf growing out of money paid by said Sturtevant to the United States receiver of the Milwaukee land-office by mistake.

George W. Sturtevant.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDLXXVI. — *An Act for the Relief of Benjamin W. Reynolds.*

June 10, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of two thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars be, and the same is hereby, allowed to Benjamin W. Reynolds, late receiver of the land-office at Saint Croix Falls, Wisconsin, for the money necessarily paid out and expended by said Benjamin W. Reynolds, in the payment of clerks necessarily employed in said land-office, between the sixteenth day of May, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the fifteenth day of July, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Allowance to Benjamin W. Reynolds.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay said Benjamin W. Reynolds two thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Payment to Benjamin W. Reynolds.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDLXXVII. — *An Act for the Relief of Martin P. Hardin, of Pontotoc County, Mississippi.*

June 10, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid Martin P. Hardin, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two hundred dollars and seventy-three cents, which sum was paid by said Martin P. Hardin for the northeast of quarter-section sixteen, township nine, range five east of the meridian line of the Chickasaw cession, in the State of Mississippi, the title to which tract of land has been adjudged by a competent tribunal not to have been in the United States at the time of said sale.

Payment to Martin P. Hardin.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDLXXVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of W. W. Griffin.*

June 10, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury are hereby required to audit and pay to W. W. Griffin, of Santa Fé, New Mexico, out of any money not otherwise appropriated, the sum of four thousand three hundred and fifty dollars for services rendered as commissioner under the laws of the United States.

Payment to W. W. Griffin.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDLXXIX. — *An Act for the Relief of Eliza B. Anderson.*

June 10, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Eliza B. Anderson, widow of the late Major General Robert Anderson, the sum of ten thousand dollars, in grateful recognition of that singular fidelity to public duty which inspired said Robert Anderson when a major in the United States army, on the twenty-sixth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty, without authority from the President, and in defiance of the wishes of the Secretary of War, to assume the grave responsibility of transferring his small command from

Payment to Eliza B. Anderson.

Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumpter, in Charleston harbor, thereby incurring the double reproach from the government of his country that he had acted without orders, and from the enemies of his country that he had "achieved the unenviable distinction of opening civil war," and at the same time placing himself under the earliest and hottest fire of the rebellion and under those hardships which wrecked his constitution and destroyed his life.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDLXXX. — *An Act for the Relief of Henry N. Galpin, Postmaster at Berlin, Connecticut.*

Credit to be allowed Henry N. Galpin in settlement of his accounts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be authorized and directed, in settling the accounts of Henry N. Galpin as postmaster at Berlin, Connecticut, to credit and allow to him the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars postage-stamps of which he was robbed by burglars on the night of October sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, without fault or negligence on the part of said postmaster.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDLXXXI. — *An Act for the Relief of Herman Raster, Collector of internal Revenue for the first District, Illinois.*

Preamble.

Whereas the great conflagration in the city of Chicago, on the eighth and ninth days of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, destroyed the custom-house and post-office building in said city, in which was located the office of the collector of internal revenue for the first district of Illinois, whereby a considerable quantity of internal revenue stamps, as well as the books, papers, and assessment-lists belonging to said office, were lost or destroyed: Therefore,

Credit to be allowed Herman Raster in settlement of his accounts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed, upon receiving from said collector satisfactory proof, by affidavits or otherwise, of the amount in value of the stamps so destroyed, to credit, or cause to be credited, on said collector's account, such amount not exceeding the sum of eighty-three thousand six hundred and ninety-one dollars and ninety-three cents, or so much thereof as shall be satisfactorily known to have been lost and destroyed as aforesaid. And the said Commissioner and the accounting officers of the Treasury Department are also hereby authorized and directed, on being satisfied that the said collector has paid into the treasury all moneys by him collected on the assessment-lists prior to the September lists, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, to credit, or to cause him, the said collector, to be credited, with the amounts uncollected on such lists destroyed as aforesaid; or if, in the judgment of the said Commissioner, he considers it best, he may, on proof satisfactory to him, abate the said taxes uncollected on said lists in such manner as may be consistent with the rules of equity and justice: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to bar the right of the United States to collect any of the taxes aforesaid.

Proviso.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDLXXXII. — *An Act for the Relief of Lucy C. Baker and Mary A. Baker, children of John M. Baker, deceased.*

Payment to Lucy C. Baker

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Lucy C.

Baker and Mary A. Baker, children of John M. Baker, deceased, late consul of the United States at the port of Rio de Janeiro, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of sixteen hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents, for diplomatic service rendered by their father while acting as such consul.

and Mary A. Baker.

APPROVED, June 10, 1872.

CHAP. CDLXXXIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Thomas F. Spencer of Indiana.*

June 10, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Thomas F. Spencer, of Indiana, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred dollars, for one horse taken and appropriated to the service of the United States by troops under the command of General Hobson on the thirteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Payment to Thomas F. Spencer.

APPROVED, June 10, 1872.

RESOLUTION.

[No. 5.] *Joint Resolution to amend the Resolution for the Relief of James Keenan, late Consul at Hong-Kong, China, approved February eighteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.*

May 13, 1872.
Vol. xiv. p. 649

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the joint resolution approved February eighteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, for the relief of James Keenan, deceased, late consul at Hong-Kong, China, be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out all after the words "the several balances due him," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "on his accounts for relief of seamen."

Resolution for the relief of James Keenan amended.

APPROVED, May 13, 1872.

PRIVATE ACTS OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

Passed at the Third Session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the second day of December, A. D. 1872, *and was adjourned without day on Tuesday the fourth day of March, A. D.* 1873.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, President. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Vice-President, and President of the Senate. JAMES G. BLAINE, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Dec. 13, 1872.

CHAP. III. — *An Act for the Relief of John Black, late Consul of the United States at the City of Mexico.*

Payment to John Black.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay to John Black, late consul of the United States at the city of Mexico, the rate of compensation allowed by law to a secretary of legation, for his diplomatic services to the United States in Mexico during the suspension of diplomatic intercourse between Mexico and the United States, from the fifteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, to the fifteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, inclusive.

APPROVED, December 13, 1872.

Dec. 17, 1872.

CHAP. VI. — *An Act to authorize the proper accounting Officers of the Treasury to settle with F. M. Cordeiro.*

Payment to F. M. Cordeiro.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury are hereby authorized and directed to settle with F. M. Cordeiro for his services as acting consul of the United States at the port of Rio de Janeiro, from the time when Henry E. Milford ceased to be vice-consul to the time when Charles T. Thweatt assumed the duties of consul during the year eighteen hundred and seventy, and to allow said F. M. Cordeiro compensation for said period of time at the rate now allowed by law to a United States consul at said port; and the sum so allowed shall be paid from the appropriation for salaries of consuls.

APPROVED, December 17, 1872.

Dec. 17, 1872.

CHAP. VII. — *An Act to remove the Disabilities of Lucius Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi.*

Disabilities of Lucius Q. C. Lamar removed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of each house concurring therein,) That all disabilities imposed by reason of the third section of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America, upon Lucius Q. C. Lamar, of the county of Lafayette, in the State of Mississippi, by reason of his participation in the late rebellion, be, and the same are hereby, removed.

APPROVED, December 17, 1872.

Dec. 19, 1872.

CHAP. IX. — *An Act for the Relief of Thomas C. Martin, Emilia E. Martin, Jane G. Martin, and Leonor Martin, Children of J. E. Martin, deceased.*

Payment to children of J. E. Martin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, directed, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to Thomas C. Martin, Emilia E. Martin, Jane G. Martin, and Leonor Martin, children of J. E. Martin, deceased, or their legal representatives, the sum of two thousand two hundred and sixty-seven dollars and thirty-five cents, in full for services performed by J. E. Martin, as acting chargé d'affaires of the United States at Lisbon, from July nineteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty, to June fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-one. But said money shall not be paid to any person holding a power of attorney or assignment executed prior to the passage of this act.

Approved, December 19, 1872.

Dec. 19, 1872.

CHAP. X. — *An Act for the Relief of William Howard.*

Payment to William Howard.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to pay, or cause to be paid, to William Howard, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred and sixty-five dollars, as compensation in full for one horse and forty bushels of corn, taken from him by W. T. Bennett, A. A. Q. M., twentieth army corps, on the part of the United States government.

Approved, December 19, 1872.

Dec. 20, 1872.

CHAP. XI. — *An Act for the Relief of Samuel Hitchcock.*

Payment to Samuel Hitchcock.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to cause to be paid to Samuel Hitchcock, of Illinois, who was commissioned and served as a second lieutenant in company B, thirty-sixth regiment of Illinois volunteers, the pay and allowances of a second lieutenant for such time as he actually served as a lieutenant, or was a prisoner in the hands of the enemy after having so served, deducting therefrom whatever pay he received as a sergeant for the same period, and the said payment shall be made from any money appropriated for the pay of the army.

Approved, December 20, 1872.

Dec. 24, 1872.

CHAP. XVI. — *An Act for the Relief of Scales and Manning, of Nashville, Tennessee.*

Horace G. Scales and Samuel H. Manning may carry on the business of distilling.

1868, ch. 186, § 8.
Vol. xv. p. 128.
See vol. xvi. pp. 41, 256, and *Ante*, pp. 238–245.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Horace G. Scales and Samuel H. Manning, of Nashville, Tennessee, and the survivor of them, their heirs, administrators, and assigns, be, and they are hereby, permitted to commence and carry on the business of distilling in and at their distillery recently erected in Davidson county, Tennessee, upon a tract of land devised to the said Scales by the last will and testament of Charles Bosley, deceased, but for the accomplishment of certain trusts in said will named and limited in favor of persons incapable of giving the consent required by section eight of the act entitled "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, upon compliance with all the provisions of law now existing, or that may hereafter be enacted, applicable to distilleries erected prior to the twentieth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Approved, December 24, 1872.

CHAP. XXVI. — *An Act for the Relief of Tinsley, Van Horn and Company, Glenn, Overall and Clark, and J. N. Henderson and Company, of Louisiana, Missouri.*

Jan. 10, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to investigate the claims of Tinsley, Van Horn and Company, Glenn, Overall and Clark, and James N. Henderson and Company, tobacconists, of the city of Louisiana, Missouri, for the abatement and remission of certain taxes assessed against them for the months of October and November, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and to abate and remit, in whole or in part, as he may think just, the taxes so as aforesaid assessed against the said firms upon their property destroyed by fire on the fifteenth day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven: *Provided,* That no abatement or remission of taxes, as aforesaid, shall be made or allowed, except for taxes which actually accrued upon tobacco destroyed by said fire, and which remain due and uncollected.

Claims of Tinsley, Van Horn and Company, and others, for abatement, &c., of taxes to be investigated, &c.

Approved, January 10, 1873.

CHAP. XXVII. — *An Act repealing an Act entitled "An Act granting a Pension to Joanna L. Shaw."*

Jan 10, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act approved July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, entitled "An act granting a pension to Joanna L. Shaw," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Act granting pension to Joanna L. Shaw repealed.

1868, ch. 352, vol. xv. p. 419.

Approved, January 10, 1873.

CHAP. XXVIII. — *An Act for the Payment of R. M. Green for the Use of his Patent by the Government.*

Jan. 10, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, directed to pay to R. M. Green, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of ten thousand dollars, as payment in full for his patent for a machine for bending chain cable links, connecting shackles, and tackle hooks.

Payment to R. M. Green.

Approved, January 10, 1873.

CHAP. XXIX. — *An Act for the Relief of Samuel B. Elliott, late acting Purser of the United States Vessel of War "The Flirt."*

Jan. 10, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, directed to allow Samuel B. Elliott, late acting purser of the United States vessel of war "The Flirt," in the readjustment of his accounts, the sum of five hundred and fifty-six dollars and fifty-three cents, payable out of any money now or to be appropriated for the payment of officers and seamen of the navy, being the amount due for his services as acting purser, as aforesaid, after deducting the amount paid him as midshipman in the navy for the same period.

Allowance to Samuel B. Elliott in settlement of accounts.

Approved, January 10, 1873.

CHAP. XXX. — *An Act to enable Joseph Fox to make Application to the Commissioner of Patents for the Extension of Letters-patent for Machine for making Crackers.*

Jan. 10, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Joseph Fox, of Lansingburgh, in the county of Rensselaer, and State of New York, have leave to make application to the commissioner of patents for an extension of the letters-patent granted to him for a machine for making crackers under date February first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, for the

Joseph Fox may apply for extension of letters-patent.

term of seven years from and after the expiration of the original term of fourteen years for which said letters-patent are granted; such application to be made in the same manner and to have the same effect as if the same had been filed not less than ninety days before the expiration of the aforesaid original term of said patent. And upon such application so filed, the commissioner of patents shall be authorized to consider and determine the same in the same manner and with the same effect as if the application had been duly filed within the time prescribed by law, and as if the original term of said patent had not expired: *Provided*, That no person shall be held liable for the infringement of said patent, if extended, for making use of said invention since the original term of said patent and prior to the date of its extension.

APPROVED, January 10, 1873.

Jan. 10, 1873.

CHAP. XXXI. — *An Act for the Relief of James C. Cooke.*

James C. Cooke may apply for extension of patent.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioner of patents is hereby authorized to hear the application of James C. Cooke for an extension of the patent heretofore granted him on the fourth day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, for an improvement in manufacturing webbing, and numbered twenty-two thousand five hundred and twenty-eight, and to grant the extension of said patent for seven years from and after the fourth day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, in the same manner and to the same effect as if the said Cooke had applied for said extension ninety days before the expiration of said patent.

APPROVED, January 10, 1873.

Jan. 17, 1873.

CHAP. XL. — *An Act for the Relief of James A. Waymire, late a second Lieutenant of Company M, first Cavalry, United States Army.*

Payment to James A. Waymire.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the paymaster-general of the United States army be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money appropriated or hereafter to be appropriated for the payment of the army, to James A. Waymire, late second lieutenant of the first cavalry, United States army, the pay and emoluments of a second lieutenant of cavalry, from the twenty-seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, the date of his assignment to active duty, to the third day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, the date of his commission.

APPROVED, January 17, 1873.

Jan. 17, 1873.

CHAP. XLI. — *An Act to close the Accounts of R. E. De Russy, late Colonel Corps of Engineers, deceased.*

Credit to be allowed in closing the accounts of R. E. De Russy.
1870, ch. 153, vol. xvi. p. 166.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to close the accounts for disbursements of R. E. De Russy, late colonel corps of engineers, deceased, the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, required to allow and credit him the sum of three thousand and sixty-six dollars and eighty cents, or such sum as may be necessary to close his accounts: *Provided*, That this amount shall not exceed that authorized in the settlement of the accounts of disbursing officers by the act entitled "An act to authorize the settlement of the accounts of officers of the army and navy," approved June twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy.

APPROVED, January 17, 1873.

CHAP. XLII. — *An Act for the Relief of S. D. Cochran.*

Jan. 18, 1873.

Payment to Silas D. Cochran.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of two thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of the United States treasury, in favor of Silas D. Cochran, for services in the executive office, as acting secretary and executive clerk, of the Territory of Idaho.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the United States Treasury is hereby authorized to pay to Silas D. Cochran said sum of two thousand dollars as provided in section one of this act.

J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Received by the President January 7, 1873.

[Note by the Department of State. — The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

CHAP. XLIV. — *An Act for the Relief of Theodore Adams.*

Jan. 20, 1873.

Payment to Theodore Adams.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid to Theodore Adams, out of any money not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred and twelve thousand seven hundred and forty dollars and seventy-six cents, in full for all claim under his contracts with the government of the United States for the construction of thirty-eight mortar-boats and eight steam-tugs.

Approved, January 20, 1873.

CHAP. LV. — *An Act providing for the Payment to loyal Citizens of Loudoun County, Virginia, therein named, for their Property taken by the military Authorities of the United States.*

Jan. 23, 1873.

Payment to certain loyal citizens of Loudoun county, Virginia, for property taken by the military authorities of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury do pay to the following named loyal citizens of Loudoun county, Virginia, in consideration of their live stock seized by the military authorities of the United States, in conformity with an order of Major General Sheridan, dated November twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and partly slaughtered and used by the armies of the United States, and partly sold, and the proceeds of sale paid into the treasury of the United States, the sum of sixty-one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one dollars and thirteen cents, as follows, to wit: To George Abel, three hundred and twenty-five dollars; to George F. Abel, five hundred and sixty-eight dollars; to Margaret Alders, two hundred and twenty-five dollars; to William H. Adams, four hundred and forty-two dollars and thirty cents; to James Allder, three hundred and ten dollars; to David Axline, one hundred and sixty-one dollars; to Amos Beans, six hundred and ten dollars; to John D. Brown, two hundred and forty dollars; to William Brown, seventy-five dollars; to Samuel N. Brown, one hundred and fifty dollars; to Samuel Beans, seventy-five dollars; to Michael Beamer, four hundred and ten dollars; to David L. Beall, two hundred and forty-three dollars; to Benjamin Birdsall, five hundred and ten dollars; to Benjamin Birdsall, junior, four hundred and twenty-one dollars; to Thomas J. Brown, twenty-five dollars; to William H. H. Beans, two hundred and twenty-four dollars; to Jonathan Brown, four hundred

Payment to loyal citizens of Loudoun county, Va., for, &c.

and thirty-five dollars; to Edward Brown, eleven hundred and five dollars; to John C. Bush, one hundred and fifty dollars; to John Boger, forty-five dollars; to Isaac Brown, one hundred and seventy-five dollars; to Sarah S. Bond, fifty dollars; to Richard Brown, sixty dollars; to William Beans, seven hundred and forty-two dollars; to William Beatty, five hundred and sixty dollars; to David Brown, three hundred and forty-five dollars; to Samuel Ball, five hundred and five dollars; to Samuel Brown, four hundred and seventy dollars; to John and George Cooper, three hundred and forty-five dollars; to Samuel Crim, one hundred and twenty-five dollars; to William H. Cooper, two hundred and forty dollars; to Peter Compher, junior, five hundred and twenty dollars; to Abner Conard, eight hundred and eighty dollars; to Isaac Camp, four hundred and eighty dollars; to Peter Crim, one hundred dollars; to Joel Craven, five hundred and seventy-two dollars; to Susannah Crim, eighty dollars; to John T. Conn, seventy dollars; to Elias Cooper, four hundred and sixty-seven dollars; to Samuel Crockett, four hundred and forty-five dollars; to John Compher, four hundred and twenty dollars; to George Cooper, forty-five dollars; to J. Henry Clapham, one hundred and thirty dollars; to Joseph M. Conard, one hundred and fifty-five dollars; to William Crim, nine hundred and fifty-nine dollars; to Joseph Douglas, (colored,) fifty dollars; to Mary and Lucinda Dodd, one hundred and ninety dollars; to Mahlon Demery, two hundred dollars; to Rodney Davis, two hundred and fifteen dollars; to John P. Derry, one hundred and fifty dollars; to Elizabeth Edwards, two hundred and ninety-five dollars; to Joseph C. Fry, five hundred and eighty-five dollars; to Noah Fry, thirty dollars; to Lewis French, forty dollars; to Joseph H. Fry, two hundred and eighty-five dollars and fifty cents; to Enoch Fenton, one hundred and seventy-five dollars; to Michael Fry's estate, one hundred dollars; to John Fry, senior, three hundred and ten dollars; to Henry Gaver, one hundred and fifty dollars; to Nathan Gregg, seven hundred dollars; to Ebenezer L. Grubb, one hundred and fifty-five dollars; to Ebenezer Grubb, senior, ten hundred and fifty dollars; to Thomas Gore, three hundred and fifty dollars; to John and William Gregg, one thousand two hundred and twenty-one dollars; to Jonathan C. Goodin, two hundred and eighty dollars; to John Graham, fifty dollars; to Joseph Gibson, sixty dollars; to George Hickman, one hundred and seventy dollars; to Gideon Householder, three hundred and sixteen dollars; to Charles L. Hollinworth, ninety dollars; to James Hoge, one hundred and fifty dollars; to William Hough, five hundred and seventy-five dollars; to Joseph Hough, three hundred and twenty-five dollars; to Amasa Hough, seven hundred and seventy-three dollars and eighty-three cents; to Edward Hamilton, eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars; to George W. Hoge, thirty dollars; to James Haws, sixty dollars; to Thomas E. Hatcher, six hundred dollars; to E. C. H. House, two hundred and twenty dollars; to Heston Hirst, five hundred and seventy dollars; to William Holmes, one hundred and sixty-two dollars; to Rachel N. Hoge, two hundred and thirty-two dollars; to Charles E. James, two hundred and sixty dollars; to Joseph James, three hundred and seventy-eight dollars; to James C. Janney, one hundred and ninety dollars; to Levi James, three hundred and thirty-five dollars; to Samuel M. Janney and William T. Shoemaker, three hundred and fifty-two dollars; to Elisha Janney, one hundred and ten dollars; to Zedekiah Kidwell, two hundred and thirty dollars; to Martin Kanally, eighty dollars; to Harman Kephart, one hundred and ninety-five dollars; to Solomon Lucas, (colored,) two hundred and ninety-five dollars; to John Lynn, one hundred and sixty dollars; to Nicholas Lynn, three hundred and ninety-five dollars; to William Lemon, forty dollars; to E. A. Love, two hundred and twenty-five dollars; to Arch'd Merchant, one hundred and eighty dollars;

Payment to loyal citizens of Loudoun county, Va., for, &c.

to Joseph C. Mock, six hundred and eighteen dollars; to Jacob Myers, one hundred and twenty-five dollars; to Robert Monday, fifty dollars; to E. Y. Mathews, seven hundred and sixty dollars; to Thomas B. Marche, one hundred and sixty-five dollars; to Isaac Nichols, three hundred and fifty-seven dollars; to Joseph Nichols, two thousand and thirty dollars; to William Nichols, (of Isaac,) three hundred dollars; to John F. Newlin, four hundred and seventy-eight dollars; to John Orrison, five hundred and fifty-three dollars; to Leven Ogden, one hundred dollars; to William Otley, one thousand two hundred and fifteen dollars; to Jesse Piggott, forty dollars; to Joseph Pierpoint, one hundred dollars; to Thomas Phillips, three hundred and fifty dollars; to Charles E. Paxon, seventy dollars; to Isaac Piggott, one thousand four hundred and twenty-two dollars; to John F. Porter, two hundred dollars; to N. B. Peacock, three hundred and fifty dollars; to Enos Purcell, three hundred and ninety dollars; to John Pancoast, one hundred and thirty-two dollars; to Julius Peck, four hundred and ninety dollars; to X. J. Richardson, one hundred and twenty-five dollars; to Bushrod Robey, eighty-six dollars; to Nathan Roberts, eighty dollars; to William Roller, one hundred and twenty-five dollars; to Jonas P. Schooley, seven hundred and five dollars; to George Shoemaker, one hundred and fifty dollars; to Rachel Steer, one hundred and ninety-five dollars; to Thomas R. Smith, seven hundred and eighty-five dollars; to George Shoemaker, (of David,) four hundred and thirty dollars; to Rebecca Stone, one hundred dollars; to Job Smith, one hundred and forty dollars; to Washington Stone, three hundred and sixty dollars; to Ann and Louisa Stone, two hundred and ten dollars; to John Smith's estate, two hundred and forty dollars; to Samuel S. Stone, five hundred and ninety dollars; to Thomas E. Slater, three hundred dollars; to Samuel Smith, one hundred and ninety dollars; to W. H. Taylor, four hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty cents; to Lot Tavenner, nine hundred and seventy dollars; to Lewis Taylor, three hundred and five dollars; to David Tavenner, two hundred and fifty dollars; to Henry S. Taylor, three hundred and sixty dollars; to James W. Torreyson, one hundred and twenty-five dollars; to Hiram Thayer, one hundred and fifty dollars; to Richard H. Taylor, two hundred and eighty-two dollars; to Yardley Taylor, one hundred and eighteen dollars; to Bernard Taylor, six hundred and fifty-three dollars; to Samuel Thompson, (colored,) one hundred and thirty dollars; to Mahlen Thomas, one hundred and twenty-five dollars; to A. M. Titus, seventy-five dollars; to William Virts, four hundred and twenty dollars; to Henry Virts, three hundred and twenty-five dollars; to Fenlon Virts, forty dollars; to Joseph and Mortimore Virts, one hundred dollars; to John W. Virts, two hundred and forty-five dollars; to George W. Virts, ninety dollars; to William Vickers, one hundred and eighty dollars; to William Williams, one hundred and fifty dollars; to Henry L. Wince, three hundred and fifty-five dollars; to William Wirtz, one thousand four hundred and thirty-seven dollars; to William Wilson, one thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars; to John W. Wenner, eight hundred and twenty-five dollars; to John Wolford, three hundred and fifty-five dollars; to Asa R. Wolford, one hundred dollars; to J. Edward Walker, four hundred dollars; to David Wine, seven hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents; to Charles Wright, two hundred dollars; to Jacob T. Wine, one hundred and seven dollars and fifty cents; to George Warner, two hundred and fifty-four dollars; to Thornton Whitacre, two hundred and sixty-seven dollars; to Thomas Young, seven hundred and forty-five dollars; to Richard James, one hundred and fifty-five dollars; to William Wright, one hundred dollars; to James M. Walker, four hundred dollars; to William Henry Taylor, six hundred and forty-seven dollars; to Charles W. Henderson, one hundred and fifty-five dollars; to Aquilla Janney, six hundred and thirty-five dollars; to Lavinia Head, three hundred and twenty-two dollars; to William F. Mercer, four hundred and seventy-eight dollars; to Thomas Eaches, two hundred and eighty-four dollars; to John W. Moore, twenty dollars.

Approved, January 23, 1873.

Jan. 23, 1873.

CHAP. LVI. — *An Act for the Settlement and Payment of the Claim of Elizabeth S. Brewer, Executrix of John Brewer.*

Claim of Elizabeth Brewer, executrix, to be examined.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is directed to examine the claim of Elizabeth Brewer, executrix of John Brewer, deceased, for professional services of the said John Brewer in procuring the condemnation of lands for the Washington aqueduct, and any expenditures made by him for the same purpose, and ascertain the sum justly due for such services and expenditures. And a sufficient sum to pay the amount found due on said claim (but not to exceed the sum of fourteen thousand dollars) is hereby appropriated.

Approved, January 23, 1873.

Jan. 23, 1873.

CHAP. LVII. — *An Act for the Relief of Levi J. Powell.*

Payment to Levi J. Powell.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to pay to Levi J. Powell, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred and four dollars and fifty cents, in full for his bill for printing done and furnished by order of the military authorities, at Clarksburg, West Virginia, during the late war.

Approved, January 23, 1873.

Jan. 23, 1873.

CHAP. LVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Captain Lyman J. Hissong, of Henry County, Ohio.*

Payment to Lyman J. Hissong.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid to Lyman J. Hissong, of Ohio, the pay of captain from the eighteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, while he actually served as captain in the ninth regiment of Louisiana infantry volunteers, colored, after he was by leave mustered out of the sixty-eighth regiment Ohio volunteers, and before he was formally mustered into the said Louisiana regiment.

Approved, January 23, 1873.

Jan. 23, 1873.

CHAP. LIX. — *An Act for the Relief of W. H. Kirk.*

Credit to be allowed W. H. Kirk in settlement of his accounts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized to allow W. H. Kirk, postmaster at Marysville, Tennessee, a credit of the sum of one hundred and ten dollars and twenty cents, on settlement of his accounts at the Post-Office Department, being the amount lost in consequence of the larceny of said sum, stolen at the fire on the thirteenth of February last from the post-office at Marysville, Tennessee: *Provided*, That satisfactory proof of the facts herein set forth be produced to the said accounting officers.

Approved, January 23, 1873.

Jan. 23, 1873.

CHAP. LX. — *An Act for the Relief of Harriet W. Pond.*

Payment to Mrs. Harriet W. Pond.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in consideration of injuries received during the war of the rebellion, the sum of one thousand dollars be paid to Mrs. Harriet W. Pond, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, January 23, 1873.

CHAP. LXI. — *An Act for the Relief of A. W. Moss.*

Jan. 23, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to A. W. Moss, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of four hundred and eighty dollars, in full compensation for ninety-six days' services, at five dollars per day, rendered by the said Moss under the appointment of General Rosecrans as a member of a board to take charge of the military custom-house at Nashville, Tennessee, from March twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to July first, in the same year.

Payment to A. W. Moss.

Approved, January 23, 1873.

CHAP. LXIX. — *An Act for the Relief of Margaret Fillebrown.*

Jan. 24, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to pay Margaret Fillebrown, the widow of the late Henry C. Fillebrown, who lost his life by being drowned in the Coosa river, in the State of Alabama, while engaged in the service of the United States as an engineer, the salary the said Henry C. Fillebrown would have been entitled to have received, from the day of his death, viz.: August eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, to the end of the fiscal year in which his death occurred, had he remained in said service, being at the rate of two hundred dollars per month.

Payment to Margaret Fillebrown.

Approved, January 24, 1873.

CHAP. LXXI. — *An Act for the Relief of T. H. Holderness, Owner of the British Ship "Duke of Edinburgh."*

Jan. 27, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay to T. H. Holderness, owner of the British ship "Duke of Edinburgh," out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars and forty-five cents, for reimbursement of amount expended by him in repairing injuries to that vessel, received by collision with the United States steamer "General McPherson."

Payment to T. H. Holderness.

Approved, January 27, 1873.

CHAP. LXXIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Jerome E. Pampell.*

Jan. 28, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jerome E. Pampell, late a private in the third regiment of Maryland volunteers, to take effect from the passage of this act.

Pension to Jerome E. Pampell.

Approved, January 28, 1873.

CHAP. LXXIV. — *An Act granting a Pension to John Oliver, Louisa Oliver, Robert Oliver, and Martha A. Oliver.*

Jan. 28, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the names of John Oliver, Louisa Oliver, Robert Oliver, and Martha A. Oliver, only minor children of Thomas Oliver, late a private in the fifty-

Pension to minor children of Thomas Oliver.

sixth regiment of Illinois infantry volunteers, to take effect from the sixth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the pensions hereby granted to be paid to the guardian of said minor children.

Approved, January 28, 1873.

Jan. 28, 1873.

CHAP. LXXV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Sarah Reynolds.*

Pension to Sarah Reynolds.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Sarah Reynolds, widow of William R. Reynolds, unassigned drafted man, who died while in the service of the United States, at St. Louis, Missouri, to take effect from the passage of this act.

Approved, January 28, 1873.

Jan. 28, 1873.

CHAP. LXXVI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Benjamin Clark.*

Pension to Benjamin Clark.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Benjamin Clark, of Beech creek, in the county of Clinton, and State of Pennsylvania, at the rate of eight dollars per month from the passage of this act.

Approved, January 28, 1873.

Jan. 28, 1873.

CHAP. LXXVII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Susan Schofield.*

Pension to Susan Schofield.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Susan Schofield, widow of Alfred F. Schofield, late a first lieutenant in the third regiment of Kentucky cavalry volunteers, in lieu of the pension now received by her, and to take effect from the passage of this act.

Approved, January 28, 1873.

Jan. 28, 1873.

CHAP. LXXVIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Ann C. Butler.*

Pension to Ann C. Butler.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Ann C. Butler, of Unionville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, mother of Charles F. Butler, late a private in company F, forty-ninth regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, and to pay her a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month from the passage of this act.

Approved, January 28, 1873.

Jan. 28, 1873.

CHAP. LXXIX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Wesley Hensley.*

Pension to Wesley Hensley.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Wesley Hensley, late a private in the first regiment of Tennessee cavalry, to take effect from the passage of this act.

Approved, January 28, 1873.

CHAP. LXXX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Mary H. Bartlett.*

Jan. 28, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary H. Bartlett, widow of E. W. Bartlett, late acting steersman on the United States steam-ram "Monarch" of the Mississippi marine brigade.

Pension to Mary H. Bartlett.

Approved, January 28, 1873.

CHAP. LXXXI. — *An Act for the Relief of Mary Love.*

Jan. 28, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay to Mary Love, of Roan county, Tennessee, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two thousand dollars, for services in carrying despatches from General Grant to General Burnside, at Knoxville, Tennessee, through the confederate lines.

Payment to Mary Love.

J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Received by the President January 16, 1873.

[Note by the Department of State. — The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

CHAP. LXXXV. — *An Act for the Relief of Beverly B. Botts, Rosalie S. Lewis, Isabella McLean Lewis, and Mary Minor Hoxsey, Children and Heirs at Law of John M. Botts, deceased.*

Jan. 31, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed and required to pay, from any moneys in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, to the above-enumerated children and heirs at law of John M. Botts, deceased, late of Culpepper county, in the State of Virginia, the sum of one thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars and sixteen cents; which sum, when paid, shall be in full satisfaction of all claims, on the part of the said heirs at law against the United States, for injuries done or committed by the troops of the United States to the land of said Botts, the timber, fences, and other fixtures, thereon, done to his personal property during the late war of the rebellion; the intent and purpose of this act being that the sum herein named was the just balance due the said John Minor Botts in his lifetime, for all his losses sustained by the action of the Union troops, after deducting the sum of fourteen thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars and sixty-eight cents, paid him, about the first of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, by the Quartermaster's department.

Payment to children and heirs at law of John M. Botts.

J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Received by the President January 20, 1873.

[Note by the Department of State. — The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

Jan. 31, 1873.

CHAP. LXXXVI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Aidy A. Autry.*

Pension to Aidy A. Autry.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Aidy A. Autry, widow of Abraham E. Autry, late a corporal in company K, thirty-seventh Kentucky infantry, at the rate of eight dollars per month, from and after the passage of this act.

Approved, January 31, 1873.

Jan. 31, 1873.

CHAP. LXXXVII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Charles B. Fairchild.*

Pension to Charles B. Fairchild.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles B. Fairchild, late a first lieutenant in company "A," first regiment New York veteran volunteer cavalry.

Approved, January 31, 1873.

Feb. 1, 1873.

CHAP. LXXXIX. — *An Act for the Relief of H. Clay Elliott, of Henderson, Kentucky.*

H. Clay Elliott may carry on the business of distilling.

1868, ch. 186, § 8. Vol. xv. p. 128. See vol. xvi. pp. 41, 256, and *Ante*, pp. 238-245.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That H. Clay Elliott, of Henderson, Kentucky, surviving partner of D. R. Burbank and Company, distillers in Henderson, Kentucky, be, and he is hereby, permitted to commence and carry on the business of distilling in and at the distillery erected by said firm of D. R. Burbank and Company, in Henderson, Kentucky, upon a tract of land owned by D. R. Burbank, one of the members of said firm, who died intestate in the month of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, leaving a widow and six infant children, who are incapable of giving the consent required by section eight of the act entitled "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, upon compliance with all the provisions of law now existing, or that may hereafter be enacted, applicable to distilleries erected prior to the twentieth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; and when giving such additional bond and sureties as may be deemed necessary, and be approved by the commissioner of internal revenue, to secure the United States against the want of consent of the owners of the fee required by said eighth section of said act.

J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Received by the President January 21, 1873.

[Note by the Department of State. — The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

CHAP. XC. — *An Act for the Relief of Anne Penny.*

Feb. 1, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and required to place the name of Anne Penny, mother of Alexander Bruce, who was a private in company I, eleventh regiment Pennsylvania reserves, and who died at Andersonville, on the pension roll of the United States, at the rate of eight dollars per month: *Provided,* That if hereafter the widow of the said Alexander Bruce shall establish her right to a pension as his widow, then the right of said Anne Penny to receive the pension shall cease.

Pension to Anne Penny.

Approved, February 1, 1873.

CHAP. XCI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Lucretia B. Galloway.*

Feb. 1, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Lucretia B. Galloway, widow of John M. Galloway, late a corporal in company C of the seventh regiment of Missouri militia, to take effect from the passage of this act.

Pension to Lucretia B. Galloway.

Approved, February 1, 1873.

CHAP. XCII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Charles Lynch.*

Feb. 1, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles Lynch, late a private in company F, fifty-fourth regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, from the passage of this act.

Pension to Charles Lynch.

Approved, February 1, 1873.

CHAP. XCIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Sarah Baird.*

Feb. 1, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Sarah Baird, widow of Thomas Baird, late a sergeant in company C, fourth Pennsylvania cavalry, to take effect from the passage of this act.

Pension to Sarah Baird.

Approved, February 1, 1873.

CHAP. XCIV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Catherine Ross.*

Feb. 1, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Catherine Ross, mother of John Ross, late a private in the twenty-third regiment of Illinois infantry volunteers, to take effect from the passage of this act.

Pension to Catherine Ross.

Approved, February 1, 1873.

CHAP. XCV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Evan Johnson.*

Feb. 1, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the

Pension to Evan Johnson.

name of Evan Johnson, late a corporal of company I, forty-seventh regiment Illinois volunteers, to take effect from and after the passage of this act.

Approved, February 1, 1873.

Feb. 1, 1873.

CHAP. XCVI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Mary A. Chute.*

Pension to Mary A. Chute.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary A. Chute, mother of Edward P. Chute, late a private in company I, of the tenth regiment of Maine volunteers, to take effect from the passage of this act.

Approved, February 1, 1873.

Feb. 1, 1873.

CHAP. XCVII. — *An Act granting a Pension to John Nolan.*

Pension to John Nolan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John Nolan, of Quincy, Illinois, and pay him a pension from and after the passage of this act.

Approved, February 1, 1873.

Feb. 1, 1873.

CHAP. XCVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Daniel O. Cleveland, Postmaster at Broadalbin, in the State of New York.*

Credits to be allowed Daniel O. Cleveland in settlement of accounts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the auditor of the treasury for the Post-office Department be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to credit Daniel O. Cleveland, postmaster at Broadalbin, in the State of New York, in his account as such postmaster, with the sum of one hundred and forty dollars, being the value of postage stamps stolen from the safe of said post-office by burglars on the night of the eighth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, without fault or negligence on the part of said postmaster.

Sec. 2. That the proper accounting officer of the Treasury Department be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to credit the said Daniel O. Cleveland in his account for United States internal-revenue stamps with the sum of two hundred and thirteen dollars, being the amount and value of such revenue stamps stolen from said safe by burglars on the night aforesaid, without fault or negligence on the part of said Cleveland.

Approved, February 1, 1873.

Feb. 4, 1873.

CHAP. XCIX. — *An Act for the Relief of James F. Casey, Collector of the Port of New Orleans.*

Credits to be allowed James F. Casey in settlement of accounts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized to credit James F. Casey, collector of customs for the port of New Orleans, the following items in the settlement of his accounts, to wit: The sum of three hundred and ninety-four dollars and sixteen cents, being the sum paid John Hancock as assistant auditor in the New Orleans custom-house for services from February twenty-fifth to April twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine; and the sum of six hundred and five dollars and twenty-four cents, being the sum paid Robert L. Ream, jr., for services as clerk in said custom-house, from February first to June seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine: *Provided*, That said Secretary shall find such services were performed and payments were made to them in good faith by said collector.

Approved, February 4, 1873.

CHAP. C.—*An Act for the Relief of John McMath.*

Feb. 4, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department audit and pay to John McMath, private second battalion veteran reserve corps, transferred from ninety-eighth regiment Ohio volunteers, for military services, the additional bounty of fifty dollars provided by law, as though application had been made therefor according to the provisions of the act of July thirteen, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Payment to John McMath.
1870, ch. 253.
Vol. xvi. p. 254.
See *Ante*, p. 54.

Approved, February 4, 1873.

CHAP. CI.—*An Act for the Relief of Galen E. Green.*

Feb. 4, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the paymaster-general of the army be, and he is hereby, required to pay out of the appropriation for the pay of the army for the current year to Galen E. Green, late lieutenant of the seventh Wisconsin battery, the amount of pay that would be due him from the thirtieth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to the fifteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, the same as though the name of the said Green had been borne on the rolls of the army to the date last named.

Payment to Galen E. Green.

Approved, February 4, 1873.

CHAP. CII.—*An Act for the Relief of John T. Mason, former Collector of Customs at Baltimore and late United States designated Depositary.*

Feb. 4, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to reopen the accounts of John T. Mason, as late collector of customs of the district of Baltimore, and as late United States designated depositary, and to refund to the said Mason such sum, not exceeding three thousand dollars, which may have been paid into the treasury by him, as are shown to have been stolen or embezzled by his late clerk in said depositary department, Edward A. Slicer; the Secretary of the Treasury being satisfied that such larceny or embezzlement did not occur through the negligence or default of said Mason: *Provided*, That in case any of the money so stolen or embezzled shall hereafter be recovered, the same shall inure to the benefit of the United States.

Amount to be refunded to John T. Mason.

Proviso.

Approved, February 4, 1873.

CHAP. CIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Captain Brice X. Blair, Postmaster at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania.*

Feb. 4, 1873.

Whereas the post-office at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, was broken into on the night of October twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and the safe therein blown open and postage stamps stolen therefrom to the amount of three hundred and twenty-eight dollars and forty-eight cents, without any fault or neglect of the postmaster: Therefore,

Preamble.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, in the settlement of the accounts of Brice X. Blair, postmaster at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, to allow him a credit for the sum of three hundred and twenty-eight dollars and forty-

Credit to be allowed Brice X. Blair, in settlement of accounts.

eight cents, the amount of postage stamps stolen from his safe on the night of October twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Approved, February 4, 1873.

Feb. 4, 1873.

CHAP. CIV. — *An Act for the Relief of H. H. Meredith, late Postmaster at Wade, Bedford County, Virginia.*

Amount not to be collected of H. H. Meredith.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, directed not to collect of H. H. Meredith, late postmaster at Wade, Bedford county, Virginia, any balance due from him on account of money and stamps which were taken from the post-office at said place by burglars on the night of the twentieth of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Approved, February 4, 1873.

Feb. 5, 1873.

CHAP. CVI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Abigail Stukey.*

Pension to Abigail Stukey.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Abigail Stukey, of Bingham, Monroe county, Ohio, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to take effect from the passage of this act.

Approved, February 5, 1873.

Feb. 5, 1873.

CHAP. CVII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Lucinda Thompson.*

Pension to Lucinda Thompson.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Lucinda Thompson, widow of Lewis S. Thompson, late a private in company A, thirty-first regiment of Illinois volunteers.

Approved, February 5, 1873.

Feb. 5, 1873.

CHAP. CVIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Mary O'Donald.*

Pension to Mary O'Donald.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary O'Donald, mother of Walter O'Donald, late a private in company A, eighty-fifth regiment Pennsylvania volunteers.

Approved, February 5, 1873.

Feb. 5, 1873.

CHAP. CIX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Elizabeth Black.*

Pension to Elizabeth Black.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Elizabeth Black, widow of William L. Black, late a private in company "K," seventy-sixth regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, from the passage of this act.

Approved, February 5, 1873.

Feb. 5, 1873.

CHAP. CX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Rosa Hoon.*

Pension to Rosa Hoon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Rosa Hoon, widow of William A. Hoon, late assistant engineer on the steamer "Champion No. 3," which was in the service and under the control of the government.

Approved, February 5, 1873.

CHAP. CXI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Garrett Flemming.*

Feb. 5, 1873.

Pension to Garrett Flemming.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Garrett Flemming, late a private in the forty-third regiment of Ohio volunteers.

Approved, February 5, 1873.

CHAP. CXII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Daniel Wooden.*

Feb. 5, 1873.

Pension to Daniel Wooden.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Daniel Wooden, late a corporal in company C, sixty-fourth regiment United States colored troops, at the rate of eight dollars per month from the passage of this act.

Approved, February 5, 1873.

CHAP. CXIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Susan W. Mechem.*

Feb. 5, 1873.

Pension to Susan W. Mechem.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Susan W. Mechem, widow of Abel F. Mechem, late a surgeon in the United States army.

Approved, February 5, 1873.

CHAP. CXIV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Amos Farling.*

Feb. 5, 1873.

Pension to Amos Farling.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Amos Farling, late a private in company "H," twenty-seventh regiment United States infantry.

Approved, February 5, 1873.

CHAP. CXV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Richard B. Crawford.*

Feb. 5, 1873.

Pension to Richard B. Crawford.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Richard B. Crawford, late a second lieutenant of the thirteenth regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, and pay him the pension of a second lieutenant from the date of the passage of this act; this pension to be in lieu of the pension he is now drawing, at eight dollars per month.

Approved, February 5, 1873.

CHAP. CXVI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Mrs. Abigail Chaplin.*

Feb. 5, 1873.

Pension to Mrs. Abigail Chaplin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Abigail Chaplin, who was the widow of Josiah Snelling, junior, late a colonel in the United States army, to take effect from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Approved, February 5, 1873.

Feb. 5, 1873.

CHAP. CXVII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Robert G. Wilson.*

Pension to Robert G. Wilson.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Robert G. Wilson, late a private in company A, seventy-ninth regiment New York volunteers, at the rate of twenty-five dollars per month, in lieu of the pension now held and enjoyed by him.

Approved, February 5, 1873.

Feb. 5, 1873.

CHAP. CXVIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Mary A. Miller.*

Pension to Mary A. Miller.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary A. Miller, mother of Moses G. Miller, late a private in company F, eighty-seventh New York volunteers.

Approved, February 5, 1873.

Feb. 6, 1873.

CHAP. CXIX. — *An Act for the Relief of George Reber.*

Payment to George Reber.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to George Reber, of Sandusky, Ohio, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of seven hundred and ninety-seven dollars and fifteen cents, in full for damages to his building in said city of Sandusky, occasioned by the quartering therein of United States soldiers, from the fifteenth day of January to the thirteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Received by the President January 25, 1873.

[Note by the Department of State. — The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

Feb. 7, 1873.

CHAP. CXXI. — *An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund certain Moneys to James O. P. Burnside.*

Payment to James O. P. Burnside.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, empowered and directed, out of any money not otherwise appropriated by law, to pay to James O. P. Burnside the sum of five thousand two hundred and eighty-four dollars, being the one-fourth part of the proceeds of two lots of cotton sold in New York, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, by H. A. Risley, supervising special agent of the United States treasury; said cotton having been purchased by the said James O. P. Burnside, in the State of North Carolina, for delivery under a contract made in December, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, between the said Burnside and the said Risley, supervising special agent of the United States treasury, in pursuance of an act of Congress, approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act in addition to the several acts concerning commercial intercourse between loyal and insurrectionary States, and to provide for the collection of captured and abandoned property, and the prevention of frauds in States declared in insurrection," the said one-fourth of the proceeds of the sales of said cotton having been withheld by the said H. A. Risley, and by him paid into the treasury of the United States.

1864, ch. 225.
Vol. xiii. p. 375.

APPROVED, February 7, 1873.

CHAP. CXXIII.—*An Act to remove the Disabilities of A. B. Hardcastle, of Mississippi.*

Feb. 8, 1873.

Disabilities removed from A. B. Hardcastle.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of each house concurring therein,) That all disabilities imposed by reason of the third section of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America upon A. B. Hardcastle, of the county of Munro, in the State of Mississippi, by reason of his participation in the late rebellion, be, and the same are hereby, removed.

APPROVED, February 8, 1873.

CHAP. CXXIV.—*An Act to remove the Disabilities of William A. Graham, a Citizen of North Carolina.*

Feb. 8, 1873.

Disabilities removed from William A. Graham.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of each house concurring therein,) That all legal and political disabilities imposed by the Constitution of the United States upon William A. Graham, a citizen of North Carolina, in consequence of participation in the recent rebellion, be, and the same are hereby, removed.

APPROVED, February 8, 1873.

CHAP. CXXV.—*An Act granting a Pension to Mary E. Snively and Marilla S. Snively.*

Feb. 8, 1873.

Pension to Mary E. Snively and Marilla S. Snively.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the names of Mary E. Snively and Marilla S. Snively, only minor children of Abraham Snively, late a private of company F, fourteenth regiment of Michigan infantry volunteers.

APPROVED, February 8, 1873.

CHAP. CXXVII.—*An Act to reimburse George S. Fisher for Losses sustained in the Building and Burning up of the Consulate of the United States at Kanagawa, Japan, November twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.*

Feb. 11, 1873.

Losses of George S. Fisher, a consul, to be audited;

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Department of State be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to audit the losses sustained by George S. Fisher while consul of the United States at Kanagawa, Japan, for the destruction of any public moneys for which he has accounted to the United States, not exceeding the amount of one thousand three hundred and eighty dollars, in value of Mexican dollars, lost and destroyed by the burning of the new consulate building at his post of duty by the same fire of November twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

and paid.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized to pay the sum so audited by the Secretary of the Department of State out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, not exceeding the sum stated in section one of this act, on the warrant of the Secretary of the Department of State drawn therefor.

Approved, February 11, 1873.

Feb. 11, 1873.

CHAP. CXXVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Mrs. M. S. Morse, Widow of Isaac E. Morse, deceased.*

Payment to Mrs. M. S. Morse.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. M. S. Morse, widow of Isaac E. Morse, in addition to the amount heretofore paid, the sum of fifteen dollars per diem from the seventh day of November, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, to the twenty-eighth day of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, both inclusive.

Approved, February 11, 1873.

Feb. 11, 1873.

CHAP. CXXIX. — *An Act for the Relief of William Vails, late a Private in Company A, third Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Cavalry.*

Certificate of honorable discharge to William Vails.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to grant a certificate of honorable discharge from the army of the United States to William Vails, late a private in company A, third regiment of Indiana volunteer cavalry, to date the fifteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, without loss of pay or emoluments.

J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Received by the President January 30, 1873.

[Note by the Department of State. — The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

Feb. 11, 1873.

CHAP. CXXX. — *An Act directing the Payment to Robert McKee of Pay, Allowances, and Bounty now withheld from him.*

Payment to Robert McKee.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a sum of money be, and is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Robert McKee, late a private in company F, forty-third Wisconsin volunteer infantry, equal in amount to the pay, allowances, and bounty to which said McKee would have been entitled had he been on active duty the whole time he was borne on the rolls of said company, said pay, allowances, and bounty being now withheld from him upon an erroneous allegation of fraud in procuring his enlistment into, and retention in, the military service of the United States; said sum to be ascertained and adjusted by the Second Auditor of the Treasury.

J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Received by the President January 30, 1873.

[Note by the Department of State. — The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

CHAP. CXXXIV. — *An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle and pay the Accounts of Colonel James F. Jaques.*

Feb. 12, 1873.

Payment to Colonel James F. Jaques.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Colonel James F. Jaques, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sum as the President of the United States may direct, not exceeding six thousand seven hundred and nineteen dollars, for services performed and money expended by said Jaques during the recent rebellion, under the direction of the late President Abraham Lincoln: *Provided,* That the sum so paid shall be in full satisfaction for said services and expenditures.

Approved, February 12, 1873.

CHAP. CXXXIX. — *An Act for the Relief of Lizzie Gilmer, Postmaster at Pittsfield, Illinois.*

Feb. 14, 1873.

Credit to be allowed Lizzie Gilmer.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the auditor for the Post-office Department be directed to place to the credit of Lizzie Gilmer, the postmaster at Pittsfield, in the State of Illinois, in the adjustment of her accounts with the Post-office Department, the sum of five hundred and forty-eight dollars, being the amount of postage stamps stolen from the safe of said office, by burglars, on the night of the thirtieth day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Approved, February 14, 1873.

CHAP. CXL. — *An Act for the Relief of the Sureties of Frederick Boehmler, of the State of Iowa.*

Feb. 14, 1873.

Sureties of Frederick Boehmler to be relieved from a judgment.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a certain judgment rendered in the district court of the State of Iowa for the district of Iowa, at the city of Dubuque, at the April term, eighteen hundred and seventy, and rendered final in October of that year, for the sum of four thousand dollars, against Frederick Boehmler and his sureties upon his bond, to appear to answer an indictment against him for stealing money from letters at Cedar Falls, while postmaster at that place, be, and the same is hereby, ordered satisfied and canceled as to the sureties, and the proper officers shall enter satisfaction thereon: *Provided,* That said sureties shall pay all costs in said case, including the fees of the attorneys of the United States.

Approved, February 14, 1873.

CHAP. CXLI. — *An Act for the Relief of William L. Utley.*

Feb. 14, 1873.

Payment to George Robertson of the amount of his judgment against William L. Utley.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the attorneys of record of George Robertson, of Kentucky, the amount of the judgment rendered for said Robertson against William L. Utley, which judgment was rendered in the circuit court for the eastern district of Wisconsin, on the sixth day of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, for the sum of nine hundred and eight dollars and six cents debt, and twenty-six dollars and forty cents costs, together with interest on such sums from the date of recovery, and shall cause said judgment to be discharged of record.

Approved, February 14, 1873.

Feb. 14, 1873.

CHAP. CXLII. — *An Act for the Relief of Paymaster George F. Cutter.*

Credit to be allowed paymaster George F. Cutter.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized to credit George F. Cutter, paymaster in the United States navy, with the sum of two hundred and fifty-four dollars in coin, now checked against him on the books of that Department, being the amount stolen from the funds of the United States, on board the ship Piscataqua, in the harbor of Yokahama, Japan, in September, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Approved, February 14, 1873.

Feb. 14, 1873.

CHAP. CXLIII. — *An Act for the Relief of J. and C. M. Dailey.*

Payment to J. and C. M. Dailey.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Messrs. J. and C. M. Dailey the sum of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars in full for food furnished the Sioux Indians in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, upon the application and request of Mahlon Wilkinson, an Indian agent, and that the sum be taken from any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, February 14, 1873.

Feb. 14, 1873.

CHAP. CXLIV. — *An Act relating to the Claim of John B. Chapman.*

Claim of John B. Chapman to be investigated.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioner of Indian affairs be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to investigate the claim of John B. Chapman against the Osage nation of Indians, and report to Congress what, if anything, is justly due said claimant from the Indians or the government; if anything, how much.

Approved, February 14, 1873.

Feb. 14, 1873.

CHAP. CXLV. — *An Act for the Relief of S. E. Ward.*

Payment to S. E. Ward.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized, and he is hereby directed, to pay to S. E. Ward the sum of four hundred and forty-five dollars and thirty-five cents, in full of his claim against the United States for supplies furnished Big Ribs and his party, Sioux Indians, in October, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, pursuant to the special order number twenty-two of General Wheaton, commanding officer of the district of Nebraska.

Approved, February 14, 1873.

Feb. 15, 1873.

CHAP. CXLVI. — *An Act for the Relief of Warren and Moore.*

Payment to Warren and Moore.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby required to pay to Warren and Moore, of Nashville, Tennessee, the sum of two hundred and ninety-three dollars and fifty-eight cents, in full compensation for fourteen thousand six hundred and seventy-nine feet of lumber, purchased from them by Lieutenant Drake, eleventh Michigan volunteers, acting assistant quartermaster of the twenty-ninth brigade, army of the Ohio, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, for the purpose of constructing defences near the wall about the old hospital, number ten, Nashville.

Approved, February 15, 1873.

CHAP. CLI. — *An Act to authorize the Trustees of the Presbyterian Congregation of Georgetown to dispose of real Estate.*

Feb. 17, 1873.

Trustees of Presbyterian congregation of Georgetown may convey their real estate.

1806, ch. 16.
Vol. vi. p. 59.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the trustees of the Presbyterian congregation of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, be, and they are hereby, authorized to dispose of any and all real estate owned by said congregation, and to convey title therefor; and so much of the act of Congress approved March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and six, entitled "An act to incorporate the trustees of the Presbyterian congregation of Georgetown," inconsistent with this, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Approved, February 17, 1873.

CHAP. CLII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Jane Thompson and Margaret Thompson.*

Feb. 17, 1873.

Pension to Jane Thompson and Margaret Thompson.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the names of Jane Thompson and Margaret Thompson, only minor children of John Thompson, late a private in company G, forty-fifth United States infantry.

Approved, February 17, 1873.

CHAP. CLIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Eliza J. Fracker.*

Feb. 17, 1873.

Pension to Eliza J. Fracker.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Eliza J. Fracker, who adopted James A. Markland when he was sixteen months old, and who died of disease contracted in the service, as first lieutenant of company F, second regiment Ohio infantry volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of seventeen dollars per month, from the passage of this act.

Approved, February 17, 1873.

CHAP. CLIV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Mrs. Mary Davis, of Philadelphia.*

Feb. 17, 1873.

Pension to Mrs. Mary Davis.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place the name of Mary Davis, mother of Charles B. Davis, deceased, late captain of company F, sixth Pennsylvania cavalry volunteers, on the pension roll, at the rate of twenty dollars per month, from and after the passage of this act.

Approved, February 17, 1873.

CHAP. CLV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Martin Zeeb.*

Feb. 17, 1873.

Pension to Martin Zeeb.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Martin Zeeb, who was a private in company E, second regiment (Colonel Small's) "Washington guards," afterwards twenty-seventh Pennsylvania volunteers, to take effect from the passage of this act.

Approved, February 17, 1873.

Feb. 17, 1873.

CHAP. CLVI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Margarett A. Renshaw.*

Pension to Margarett A. Renshaw.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Margarett A. Renshaw, mother of Alexander D. Renshaw, late assistant engineer of the United States revenue-steamer "Wilderness," at the rate of ten dollars per month, to take effect from the passage of this act.

Approved, February 17, 1873.

Feb. 17, 1873.

CHAP. CLVII. — *An Act to remove the Disabilities of certain Persons herein named.*

Political disabilities of Martin J. Crawford and others removed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of each house concurring therein,) That all political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution upon Lafayette McLaws, Alfred Iverson, Martin J. Crawford, Lucius J. Gartrell, Goode Bryan, Benjamin C. Yancey, and John W. H. Underwood, of Georgia; William N. H. Smith, Burton Craig, and Samuel A. Ashe, of North Carolina; John V. Wright, of Tennessee; F. W. Latham, of Texas; David Clopton, of Alabama; and Isaac N. Brown, of Mississippi, be, and they are hereby, removed.

Approved, February 17, 1873.

Feb. 17, 1873.

CHAP. CLVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of R. H. Pratt.*

Payment to R. H. Pratt.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay to R. H. Pratt, first lieutenant tenth cavalry, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two hundred dollars, or so much thereof as he shall prove to the satisfaction of the Interior Department that the horse was worth, for horse stolen from him by Comanche Indians in eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Approved, February 17, 1873.

Feb. 18, 1873.

CHAP. CLXI. — *An Act for the Relief of James M. Hagar.*

Payment to James M. Hagar.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to James M. Hagar, of Richmond, Maine, owner of the ship "Ida Lilly," one thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars, illegally exacted from the master of said ship, and afterward covered into the treasury of the United States.

Approved, February 18, 1873.

Feb. 18, 1873.

CHAP. CLXII. — *An Act for the Relief of John Miller.*

Credit to be allowed John Miller.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, directed to allow John Miller, postmaster at Newark, Delaware, credit for such sum of money, not exceeding one hundred and sixty-five dollars, as shall cover the amount of paid money-orders, and of money-order and postal funds, which shall appear to the Postmaster-General, upon evidence satisfactory to him, to have been destroyed by the burning of the office of said postmaster, on the twenty-first of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Approved, February 18, 1873.

CHAP. CLXIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Robert H. Brown, of Adair County, Missouri.*

Feb. 18, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Robert H. Brown, late assistant surgeon of the twenty-fifth regiment Illinois volunteers, to commence on the passage of this act.

Pension to Robert H. Brown.

Approved, February 18, 1873.

CHAP. CLXIV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Mary A. Shoemaker.*

Feb. 18, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary A. Shoemaker, widow of Horace Shoemaker, late a captain in the Missouri State militia, in lieu of the pension now held by her.

Pension to Mary A. Shoemaker.

Approved, February 18, 1873.

CHAP. CLXV. — *An Act for the Relief of the Heirs or legal Representatives of George C. Bestor.*

Feb. 18, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be paid to the heirs or legal representatives of George C. Bestor, of Peoria, Illinois, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full satisfaction of all his claim for compensation for extra work done, delays, and damages, and expenses caused by such delays on the part of the Navy Department in the completion of his contract of twenty-fourth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, for the construction of an iron-clad steam battery, the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Payment to the heirs of George C. Bestor.

Approved, February 18, 1873.

CHAP. CLXX. — *An Act for the Relief of Kitty Ann Smith, Widow of Thomas Smith, and James A. Stevens, of the Cromwell Home Guards, of Ohio County, Kentucky.*

Feb. 19, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, directed to pay to James A. Stevens, of the Cromwell home guards, of Ohio county, Kentucky, the pay of a private soldier for the period of time from his capture in Kentucky, at Borah's ferry, until his discharge at Alexandria, Virginia. And they are also directed to pay to Kitty Ann Smith, the widow of Thomas Smith, of said company, the pay of a private soldier from the date of his capture at Borah's ferry, to the date of his death in the hospital at Annapolis.

Payment to James A. Stevens and Kitty Ann Smith.

Approved, February 19, 1873.

CHAP. CLXXI. — *An Act for the Relief of Major John W. Todd.*

Feb. 19, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be authorized and directed, in the settlement of the accounts of Major John W. Todd, of the Ordnance Department, United States army, to credit him with the sum of three thousand dollars, upon production by said officer of satisfactory proof that said amount was stolen from him by a clerk assigned to duty under him by competent military authority, and that such loss occurred through no fault or negligence on the part of said officer.

Credit to be allowed Major John W. Todd.

Approved, February 19, 1873.

Feb. 19, 1873.

CHAP. CLXXII. — *An Act for the Relief of Charles Trichler, of the County of Adams, Ohio.*

Payment to Charles Trichler.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be refunded to Charles Trichler, of the county of Adams, Ohio, out of any money in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three hundred dollars, the same having been improperly paid to the United States by said Charles Trichler, as commutation-money, on the seventeenth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

APPROVED, February 19, 1873.

Feb. 21, 1873.

CHAP. CLXXX — *An Act for the Relief of Emma E. Gardner, the Widow of Lieutenant W. F. Gardner.*

Reimbursement to Emma E. Gardner.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized to reimburse to Emma E. Gardner, the widow of Second Lieutenant W. F. Gardner, twenty-fourth United States infantry, and acting assistant quartermaster, the sum of one thousand seven hundred and fifty-three dollars and ninety-two cents, the amount of money stolen from his safe as acting assistant quartermaster, without fault upon his part, and which amount was replaced by him; but no part of the same shall be paid until satisfactory proof of the amount of said money has been furnished, and of the fact that said Gardner properly cared for the same, and that without negligence or fraud on his part the same was stolen from him.

APPROVED, February 21, 1873.

Feb. 21, 1873.

CHAP. CLXXXI. — *An Act for the Relief of Joseph Wescott, of Portland, Maine.*

Payment to Joseph Wescott.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Joseph Wescott, of Portland, Maine, twenty-three hundred and twenty-five dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, said sum to be in full payment of his claim against the government for granite delivered by him in eighteen hundred and sixty, at the navy-yard, Norfolk, Virginia, and since used in the construction of buildings and continuation of quay-wall.

APPROVED, February 21, 1873.

Feb. 21, 1873.

CHAP. CLXXXII. — *An Act for the Relief of the Widow of Alexander F. Crossman, deceased, late Commander United States Navy.*

Payment to the widow of Alexander F. Crossman.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to pay to the widow of Alexander F. Crossman, deceased, late commander United States navy, one year's extra pay, he having been drowned near Greytown, while in command of the expedition sent by the Navy Department to survey a route for a ship-canal across the Isthmus of Darien, to unite the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

APPROVED, February 21, 1873.

Feb. 21, 1873.

CHAP. CLXXXIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Charles H. Mallory and Company, New York.*

Payment to Charles H. Mallory and Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of four thousand one hundred and sixty dollars be, and is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay C. H. Mallory and Company the amount awarded by a board of officers appointed as a court of inquiry by special order of the War Department, Adjutant-General's office, number six hundred and seventeen, dated December thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Approved, February 21, 1873.

CHAP. CLXXXVII. — *An Act to relieve from Disabilities W. R. Boggs, of Missouri.*

Feb. 22, 1873.

Disabilities removed from W. R. Boggs.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (*two-thirds of each house concurring therein,*) That all political disabilities imposed upon W. R. Boggs, a citizen of Missouri, by reason of the fourteenth article of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, be, and the same are hereby removed.

Approved, February 22, 1873.

CHAP. CLXXXIX. — *An Act for the Relief of John W. Mears, Administrator of the Estate of Henry D. Mears, deceased, and of William Moulton, Junior.*

Feb. 24, 1873.

John W. Mears, administrator, may apply for extension of letters-patent.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That John W. Mears, administrator of the estate of the late Henry D. Mears, and William Moulton, junior, have leave to make a new application to the commissioner of patents, for the extension of the letters-patent granted to the late Henry D. Mears and William Moulton, junior, July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, for an improvement in car seals, for fourteen years from said date, in the same manner as they could have done at least ninety days before the expiration of said patent, and that the commissioner of patents be authorized to consider and determine said application in the same manner, and with the same effect as if it had been filed ninety days before the expiration of said patent: *Provided,* That no damages shall be collected by any person for an infringement of said patent between the time of the expiration of said patent and the time of the extension of the same.

Proviso.

Approved, February 24, 1873.

CHAP. CXC. — *An Act granting a Pension to Judith Dunham.*

Feb. 24, 1873.

Pension to Judith Dunham.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Judith Dunham, widow of George L. Dunham, late a private in the seventh regiment of Massachusetts volunteers, and afterwards transferred to the United States gun-boat "Cincinnati," at the rate of eight dollars per month, from and after the passage of this act.

Approved, February 24, 1873.

CHAP. CXCI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Deborah Witham.*

Feb. 24, 1873.

Pension to Deborah Witham.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Deborah Witham, mother of Alvah C. Witham, late a private in company "K," thirty-second regiment Maine volunteers.

Approved, February 24, 1873.

CHAP. CXCII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Thomas Lunney.*

Feb. 24, 1873.

Pension to Thomas Lunney.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Thomas Lunney, late a private in company G, one hundred and twenty-eighth Indiana volunteers.

Approved, February 24, 1873.

Feb. 24, 1873.

CHAP. CXCIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to George W. Swartz.*

Pension to George W. Swartz.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George W. Swartz, late a private in company I, one hundred and fifty-sixth Ohio national guards, at the rate of eight dollars per month, from and after the passage of this act.

Approved, February 24, 1873.

Feb. 24, 1873.

CHAP. CXCIV. — *An Act granting a Pension to John Greenwalt.*

Pension to John Greenwalt.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John Greenwalt, late a private in company F, twelfth regiment of Illinois volunteers.

Approved, February 24, 1873.

Feb. 24, 1873.

CHAP. CXCV. — *An Act for the Relief of Henry Goldhammer.*

Duplicate check to be issued to Henry Goldhammer upon his giving bond, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to issue a duplicate check to Henry Goldhammer, for the sum of eighty dollars, in lieu of a lost original check for that sum issued by W. M. Fleming, assistant paymaster of the United States, at Atlanta, Georgia, on the seventh day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, upon satisfactory evidence of the loss of the original check, and upon the execution and delivery by said Goldhammer of such bond, with sureties, to indemnify the United States, as is provided by an act entitled "An act to authorize the payment of duplicate checks of disbursing officers," approved February second, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

1872, ch. 12. *Ante*, p. 29.

Approved, February 24, 1873.

Feb. 24, 1873.

CHAP. CXCVI. — *An Act for the Relief of William Schilling and Company, of Baltimore, Maryland.*

Payment to William Schilling and Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to William Schilling and Company, of Baltimore, Maryland, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of nine hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifty cents, in full for internal-revenue tax collected from them on certain distilled spirits on or about the twenty-eighth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, said spirits having been destroyed by fire on the day following before the proper stamps had been affixed.

Approved, February 24, 1873.

Feb. 24, 1873.

CHAP. CXCVII. — *An Act for the Relief of William Webster, of Maine.*

Payment to William Webster.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed and required to pay to William Webster, of Maine, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of four thousand two hundred and eight dollars and thirty-three cents, the same being due him for building and keeping in repair a wharf within the military district of Virginia, under a contract with the Quartermaster's department, at Fortress Monroe, during the late rebellion.

J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Received by the President February 12, 1873.

[Note by the Department of State. — The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

CHAP. CCIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Henry B. Mears.*

Feb. 25, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Paymaster-General is hereby directed to pay to Henry B. Mears, late a first lieutenant in the thirty-sixth regiment of Indiana volunteers, out of any money appropriated or that may be appropriated for the pay of the army, the full pay and emoluments of a first lieutenant of infantry in the army of the United States, from the fourteenth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, to October nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, deducting therefrom any sum received by him for services rendered during said period in the army of the United States.

Payment tc Henry B. Mears.

Approved, February 25, 1873.

CHAP. CCIV. — *An Act for the Relief of John B. Emerson.*

Feb. 25, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury pay to John B. Emerson, or his legal representatives, the sum of twenty-five thousand six hundred and ten dollars, to be received in full satisfaction for any and all claim of the said John B. Emerson, for an infringement by the United States of his letters-patent dated March eighth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

Payment to John B. Emerson.

Approved, February 25, 1873.

CHAP. CCV. — *An Act to restore certain Property to Phineas Banning and Benjamin D. Wilson.*

Feb. 25, 1873.

Preamble.

Whereas Phineas Banning conveyed to the United States of America, by deeds dated October thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, certain lands in the town of Wilmington, or New San Pedro, in the county of Los Angeles, State of California, and said Phineas Banning and Benjamin D. Wilson conveyed to the United States, by deed dated February twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, certain other lands in said town for the sole and only consideration of one dollar; and whereas said premises are not devoted or at all necessary to any public use: Now therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and there is hereby, reconveyed and quitclaimed to Phineas Banning those three certain pieces of land situate in the town of Wilmington, county of Los Angeles, State of California, heretofore donated by the said Phineas Banning to the United States of America, two of said pieces on the thirty-first day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, by deed of that date, recorded in book six of deeds, page two hundred and eighty-six, records

Certain land in California to be reconveyed to Phineas Banning.

of said Los Angeles county, and the third of said pieces on the twenty-eighth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, by deed of that date, recorded in book seven of deeds, page one hundred and twenty-two, records of said Los Angeles county.

Certain land in California to be reconveyed to Phineas Banning and Benjamin D. Wilson.

Sec. 2. That there be, and there is hereby, reconveyed and quitclaimed to Phineas Banning and Benjamin D. Wilson, as tenants in common, that certain piece of land situate in the town of Wilmington, county of Los Angeles, State of California, donated by the said Phineas Banning and Benjamin D. Wilson to the United States of America on the twelfth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, by deed of that date, recorded in book six of deeds, page three hundred and eighty-seven, records of said Los Angeles county.

When act takes effect.

Buildings.

Sec. 3. That this act shall not take effect and the surrender of said premises shall not be made by the United States to Phineas Banning and Benjamin D. Wilson, until the Secretary of War shall have disposed of the buildings thereon; and the Secretary of War is authorized to remove said buildings, or to sell the same, as shall be most for the interest of the United States.

Approved, February 25, 1873.

Feb. 25, 1873.

CHAP. CCVI. — *An Act granting a Pension to James McAfee.*

Pension to James McAfee.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James McAfee, late a private in company "E," fifth regiment Michigan volunteers.

Approved, February 25, 1873.

Feb. 27, 1873.

CHAP. CCIX. — *An Act for the Relief of Henry E. Janes.*

Payment to Henry E. Janes.
1866, ch. 296, §12.
Vol. xiv. p. 322.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and directed to pay to Henry E. Janes, late a private in company B, third regiment Virginia volunteers, afterwards, by consolidation of parts of regiments, a private in company B, sixth regiment West Virginia cavalry, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two hundred and ninety-six dollars, being the amount of back pay and original bounty withheld from him at the time of his discharge, together with the additional bounty of one hundred dollars, provided by the act of July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, which additional bounty has never been paid to him.

Approved, February 27, 1873.

Feb. 28, 1873.

CHAP. CCXII. — *An Act for the Relief of Robert K. Enbody.*

Payment to Robert K. Enbody.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the paymaster-general of the army be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to Robert K. Enbody, late a private in company I, of the one hundred and eighteenth regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, the full pay, allowances, and bounty of a private soldier, from the seventeenth day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to the first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, with commutation of rations while a prisoner of war; deducting therefrom all payments made to said soldier, on account of service named herein.

J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Received by the President February 17, 1873.

[Note by the Department of State. — The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

CHAP. CCXIX. — *An Act for the Relief of Addison Goodell, of Illinois.*

March 1, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioner of the general land office be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to state an account in favor of Addison Goodell, of Illinois, for the repayment of four hundred dollars, paid as the purchase-money of the northwest quarter of section number twenty-five, in township twenty-four, north of range ten east, entered by Thomas G. L. Wamsley, on the twenty-ninth of November, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, per Danville, Illinois, certificate number eighteen thousand three hundred and twenty, and sold by him to said Addison Goodell, the entry having been cancelled at the general land office: *Provided,* That before the said sum of four hundred dollars shall be paid to the said Addison Goodell, he shall execute a bond to the United States, in the sum of eight hundred dollars, with sufficient surety to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, conditioned to save harmless the United States from any liability to said Thomas G. L. Wamsley, or any person claiming under him, by reason of the payment hereby authorized to be made to the said Addison Goodell.

Repayment to Addison Goodell.

Bond of indemnity to the United States.

Approved, March 1, 1873.

CHAP. CCXX. — *An Act for the Relief of Isabella Orange.*

March 1, 1873.

Preamble.

Whereas, Isabella Orange, widow of John C. Orange, late a private, company D, seventh regiment West Virginia volunteers, purchased and came into possession of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-five, township four, range six, in Monroe county, Ohio, believing she had received a good title for the same; and whereas, she paid the purchase-money for said lands out of the proceeds of her pension received on account of the death of her husband in the United States service, and she has made valuable improvements on said land; and whereas, said land has never been sold or disposed of by the United States government: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioner of the general land office be directed to issue a patent to Isabella Orange, of Monroe county, Ohio, for the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-five, township four of range six, in Monroe county, Ohio.

Patent for land in Ohio to issue to Isabella Orange.

Approved, March 1, 1873.

CHAP. CCXXI. — *An Act to authorize the accounting Officers of the Treasury to settle the Accounts of Charles T. Brown and J. J. S. Hassler, late Agents for the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, on the Grounds of Equity and Justice.*

March 1, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized to settle the accounts of Charles T. Brown and J. J. S. Hassler, late agents for the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, on the grounds of equity and justice; but on the same principle, as far as practicable, as the accounts of other agents are settled.

Accounts of Charles T. Brown and J. J. S. Hassler to be settled equitably.

Approved, March 1, 1873.

March 1, 1873.

CHAP. CCXXII. — *An Act for the Relief of Benjamin H. Campbell, Marshal of the United States, for the northern District of Illinois.*

Credit to be allowed Benjamin H. Campbell in settlement of accounts for treasury notes, &c., burned.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Attorney-General be, and he is hereby, authorized, in the settlement of the accounts of Benjamin H. Campbell, marshal of the northern district of Illinois, to allow him credit for such sum of United States treasury and national bank notes as were in his hands as marshal, belonging to the United States, not to exceed seven thousand six hundred and seventy-nine dollars and twenty-three cents, as he may be satisfied was burned in said marshal's office in the custom-house building at Chicago, Illinois, on the ninth day of October, anno Domini eighteeen hundred and seventy-one, and the accounts of said marshal occurring prior to said fire may be settled upon such evidence as shall satisfy the proper accounting officers that credits claimed by him in respect to matters happening before said fire are just and true.

Approved, March 1, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXXXV. — *An Act for the Relief of Horace Tyler.*

Payment to Horace Tyler.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, do pay to Horace Tyler, of New Orleans, of the State of Louisiana, the sum of thirty-four thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight dollars and fifty-three cents, in full satisfaction for all work done by him or by his authority on the bar at the mouth of the southwest pass of the mouth of the Mississippi river, and for all claims under and by virtue of a contract entered into between him and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. D. McAlester, of the date of fifth November, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXXXVI. — *An Act for the Relief of Hiram W. Hayden.*

Preamble.

Whereas, on the sixteenth day of December, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one, letters-patent of the United States were granted to Hiram W. Hayden for machinery for making kettles and articles of like character from disks of metal, which were extended by the commissioner of patents, and were afterward, on the thirteenth day of February, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, reissued to the said Hayden, and were afterward, to wit, on the twenty-fourth day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy, surrendered and reissued to the Waterbury Brass Company, as assignees of the said Hiram W. Hayden, in two divisions, numbered, respectively, three thousand nine hundred and ninety-five and three thousand nine hundred and ninety-six, and which will expire on the sixteenth day of December, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-two; and whereas, it appears that the said inventions and machinery of the said Hiram W. Hayden are novel, and that he is the original and first inventor thereof, and that the same are of great value and importance to the public, and that the said Hiram W. Hayden has received no adequate reward for the service conferred on the public by said invention: Therefore,

Letters-patent to Hiram W. Hayden extended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said letters-patent, as reissued May twenty-fourth, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy, be, and the same are hereby, extended, for the term of seven years, from the sixteenth day of December, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-two, to the said Hiram W. Hayden, his heirs and legal representatives; and the commissioner of patents is hereby directed, upon the presentation of said letters-patent and the payment of the fees and charges provided by law, to make a certificate of this extension on the said letters-patent, or on a certified copy thereof, and to cause this extension to be recorded in the records of the Patent-Office.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXXXVII. — *An Act for the Relief of William Spence.*

March 3, 1873.

Payment to William Spence.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury do pay to William Spence, of Murfreesborough, Tennessee, the sum of twenty-four thousand two hundred and ninety dollars and eighty cents, in full satisfaction for all grain, horses, cattle, mules, and hogs of the property of said Spence, taken, and used by the proper military authorities of the United States during the late war of the rebellion, for the support of the army, at or near said Murfreesborough, during the years eighteen hundred and sixty-two and eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXXXVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Ethan A. Sawyer*

March 3, 1873.

Payment to Ethan A. Sawyer.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby authorized and required to pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Ethan A. Sawyer, the sum of five thousand dollars, for services rendered as scout, guide, and recruiting officer in the United States army, and for property taken by the United States forces and appropriated to their use.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXXXIX. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Payment of Claims reported allowed by the Commissioners of Claims under the Act of Congress of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.*

March 3, 1873.

Payment of claims allowed by the commissioners to persons in

1871, ch. 116, § 2. Vol. xvi. p. 524.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to pay, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the several persons in this act named, the several sums mentioned therein, the same being in full for, and the receipt of the same to be taken and accepted in each case as a full and final discharge of, the several claims presented by such persons to the commissioners of claims under the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and reported to the House of Representatives under the said act; that is to say:

OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

Alabama.

To Hiel Abbott, the sum of one hundred and seventy-eight dollars.

To John B. Adair, one hundred and twenty dollars

To Marion A. Addison, one hundred dollars.

To Thomas T. Allington, one thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars

To Elizabeth Alvis, seventy-five dollars.

To Hamet Ashford, one hundred and seventy-five dollars

To Robinson Ashley, three hundred and fifteen dollars and ninety cents.

To Riley G. Bagwell, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To James Baker, one hundred and seventy dollars.

To Hiram Barton, senior, eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

To Hiram Barton, third, three hundred and sixty-five dollars.

To Nathaniel Barton, senior, four hundred and seventy-eight dollars.

To Guilford M. Barton, two hundred and forty-four dollars and seventy-five cents.

Payment of claims allowed by the commissioners to persons in Alabama.

To James A. Barton, one hundred and ninety-three dollars and seventy-five cents.

To Willis Barton, ninety-one dollars.

To Levi Bates, eighty-one dollars.

To Martha Ann Bates, one hundred and twenty dollars.

To John W. Battle, one hundred and twenty-five dollars

To Lewis Beckwith, one hundred and seventy dollars.

To Sampson Bishop, two hundred and seventy-seven dollars and fifty cents.

To Davidson Blackwell, two hundred dollars.

To James M. Blackwell, five hundred and ninety-three dollars.

To Nancy Borden, two hundred and twenty-one dollars.

To John Boshell, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To Mack M. Boshell, three hundred and forty dollars.

To Doctor T. Boyd, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To Elizabeth A. Braselton, one hundred dollars.

To Martha Brown, fifty-two dollars.

To Isaac Brunston, four hundred and ten dollars.

To Lemuel Burnett, two hundred and sixty-five dollars.

To Darius H. Butler, two hundred and forty dollars.

To Henry W. Butler, two hundred and fifty dollars.

To L. H. Cagle, two hundred and sixty dollars.

To Milton Chandler, one hundred and eighty-two dollars.

To Thomas Clements, administrator of the estate of Gabriel Clements, two hundred and fifty dollars.

To Stephen Coleman, three hundred and twenty dollars.

To David A. Collins, three hundred and sixty dollars.

To Melinda A. Cowan, four hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

To George W. Creamer, two thousand and seventy dollars.

To Wiley Cross, one hundred dollars.

To Mary A. Cross, two hundred and fifty dollars.

To Melinda Cross, one hundred dollars.

To Sandifer Cross, two hundred dollars.

To William Danforth, senior, nine hundred and eighty-seven dollars

To William Danley, three hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Dempsey David, ninety-seven dollars and fifty cents.

To William Dodd, senior, two hundred and ninety-three dollars.

To Braxton Dunlavy, one hundred and forty-three dollars.

To Sarah Edwards, one thousand two hundred and twenty-four dollars.

To David Edwards and N. A. Johnson, five hundred and ninety-one dollars and ninety cents

To James Elis, one hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents.

To William H. Farmer, one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To J. J. Faught, two hundred dollars.

To Nancy Faught, four hundred and six dollars.

To Sarah E. Faught, one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and fifty cents.

To James Finley, two hundred and fifty-one dollars.

To Benjamin F. Freeman, two hundred and fifty dollars.

To Edward Frost, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To Thomas W. Fry, two hundred and fifteen dollars.

To E. C. Garland, one thousand five hundred and ten dollars.

To Elizabeth Gilbert, two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Susan Goin, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To John C. Goodloe, seven thousand four hundred and forty-six dollars.

To King Goodloe, two hundred and nineteen dollars.

To Malcolm G. Graham, eighty-five dollars.

Payment of claims allowed by the commissioners to persons in Alabama.

To Jasper N. Green, one hundred and thirteen dollars.

To Jasper N. Green, administrator of the estate of Elijah C. Green, one hundred and forty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

To Jarred Gresham, three hundred and sixty-three dollars.

To Edwin Guthrie, one hundred and twenty dollars.

To Isham Guttery, one hundred and sixty-three dollars and seventy-five cents.

To Hiram Hanes, three hundred and forty-five dollars.

To Lewis F. Hall, one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To Elizabeth A. Harper, administratrix of the estate of Benjamin Harper, four hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To Lewanzy Harrison, seven hundred and seven dollars.

To Robert S. Heflin, four hundred and sixty-five dollars.

To P. H. Helton, eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

To Laurett Hendrix, one hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty cents.

To Horace Herndon, one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and fifty cents.

To Orrin Hill, seven hundred and ninety dollars.

To George W. Holt, four hundred and seventy-one dollars and fifty cents.

To Paul Ingle, three hundred and twenty dollars.

To William B. Irwin, three thousand six hundred and fifty-eight dollars.

To Sylvester B. Isom, three hundred and fifty-two dollars.

To John C. Isom, one hundred and ninety-five dollars.

To Ephraim Jetton, one hundred and ninety-four dollars and fifty cents

To Square A. Johns, two hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

To Parks J. Johnson, five hundred dollars.

To James A. Jones, one hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

To Alfred A. Jones, two hundred dollars.

To Harris Kahelman, two hundred and twenty-five dollars

To Henry Keller, one hundred and twenty dollars.

To David Kennamer, junior, three hundred and sixteen dollars and fifty cents.

To Sophia M. Kennamer, four hundred and thirty-eight dollars

To Demaris Kennamer, two hundred dollars.

To William Kilgore, two hundred and fifteen dollars.

To George W. Lawrence, six hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Daniel M. Legg, two hundred and thirty dollars.

To James H. Lentz, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To Eliza Lewis, one hundred and sixty-three dollars and forty cents.

To William Lindsey, six hundred and forty-five dollars.

To Elizabeth Lovett, two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Amanda M. McCafferty, four hundred and forty dollars.

To Jacob McGee, six hundred and ninety-one dollars and fifty cents.

To Absalom Marshall, four hundred and ten dollars.

To J. M. Buchanan, administrator of the estate of E. W. S. Mason, nine hundred and thirty dollars.

To Elizabeth Massie, five hundred and seventy dollars.

To James N. Masterson, one hundred and thirty dollars.

To Shugar B. Middleton, five hundred and twenty-three dollars

To Susan Mitchell, one thousand two hundred and seven dollars and fifty cents.

To Ezekiel Morgan, five hundred dollars.

To David Morgan, one hundred and fifty-eight dollars.

To Richard Mullinax, one hundred and thirty-two dollars.

To Abraham Myres, one hundred dollars.

Payment of claims allowed by the commissioners to persons in Alabama.

To Emanuel Nail, three hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

To Isaac S. Nelson, one hundred and forty dollars.

To Sarah J. Newby, one hundred and thirty dollars.

To John Ogden and Stephen Haynes, six hundred and twenty dollars.

To Jane R. Oliver, five hundred and twelve dollars.

To Jerry O'Rear, one hundred and three dollars

To Washington Patterson, three hundred and forty dollars.

To H. J. Pickard, five hundred and fifty dollars.

To P. P. Pike, eight hundred and forty-seven dollars.

To Peter Pinder, one hundred and thirty-two dollars and eighty cents.

To Charles W. Pitt, five hundred and fifty dollars.

To Wyatt Poe, one hundred and forty dollars

To Susan Pollard, two hundred and forty-five dollars.

To Nathan N. Pugh, two hundred and fifty-six dollars.

To Edward Ragsdale, six hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

To Job Richardson, two hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

To Elisha Ridley, three hundred dollars.

To Nancy Rikard, one hundred and eighty-four dollars.

To Enoch Rinehart, nine hundred and ninety-one dollars.

To Perkins Roach, one hundred and seventy-two dollars.

To Dennis Roach, three hundred dollars.

To Julia A. Roberts, one hundred and thirty dollars.

To Elizabeth M. Roberts, one hundred and forty dollars.

To John Robinson, and La Fayette Robinson, his son, one thousand two hundred and seventy-two dollars.

To James Romine, two hundred and fifty-three dollars.

To William Ross, three hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Walter Rosser, one thousand and thirty-seven dollars.

To Jordan Rowan, four hundred and fifty dollars.

To Frederick Rush, one thousand three hundred and sixty-three dollars.

To James Green Scott, three hundred dollars.

To Alfred Scruggs, three hundred and forty dollars.

To John Eldred Seal, one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To Daniel Shackelford, one hundred dollars.

To Archie Sherrod, one hundred and sixty dollars.

To Susan Sides, one hundred and seventy-one dollars and twenty cents

To William Simmons, five hundred and twenty-nine dollars.

To Wyatt Simpson, three hundred and thirty dollars.

To John W. Smith, three hundred and seventy dollars

To William B. Smith, four hundred dollars.

To Rebecca S. Smith, one hundred and forty dollars.

To Thomas J. Sparks, administrator of the estate of Samuel Sparks, three hundred and forty-eight dollars.

To Thomas Sparks, one hundred and twenty dollars.

To Samuel D. Spaine, two hundred and ninety-seven dollars and ninety cents.

To Hansford Speaks, three hundred dollars.

To Archibald J. Steele, two thousand seven hundred and ninety-four dollars.

To Robert S. Stephenson, seven hundred and forty-five dollars.

To James Stricklin, two hundred and eight dollars.

To Charles Sullivan, one thousand three hundred and ninety-six dollars.

To John W. Taylor, administrator of the estate of James Taylor, five hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

To John Taylor, one hundred dollars.

To Elias Thrasher, five hundred and eighty-three dollars.

To Thomas Thrasher, one hundred dollars.

Payment of claims allowed by the commissioners to persons in Alabama;

To William B. L. Thrasher, two hundred and ninety dollars

To Susan Y. Thrasher, one hundred and ten dollars.

To Maitha Tiara, three hundred and sixty dollars.

To Daniel Tubbs, two hundred and sixty-nine dollars.

To Benjamin S. Turner, four thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight dollars and twenty-one cents.

To Prior Turner, five hundred and seventy-two dollars.

To Joshua C. Wall, six hundred and thirty-two dollars.

To Anderson Ward, five hundred and forty-eight dollars.

To William Watt, one hundred and sixteen dollars.

To Nancy M. Webb, two hundred dollars.

To Elizabeth Wells, six hundred and twenty-one dollars.

To George W. West, seven hundred and forty-one dollars and forty cents.

To Mary J. Wilder, eighty dollars.

To John H. Wilson, one hundred and thirty dollars.

To W. W. Wilson, one hundred and fifty dollars

To Sarah E. Wilson, seventy-five dollars.

To John Wilson, eighty-five dollars.

To James M. Wilson, three hundred and fifty-four dollars

To Lewis Wilson, one hundred and fifty-five dollars.

To Wilaby Winchester, five hundred and eighty-seven dollars.

To John N. Winston, administrator of the estate of W. O. Winston, two thousand three hundred and forty-six dollars and fifty cents.

To Thomas J. Wood, three hundred and five dollars.

To Silas P. Woodall, three hundred and sixty dollars.

To Frances C. Wright, administrator of the estate of Thomas A. Wright, eight hundred and ninety-three dollars and twenty-five cents.

To Andrew J. York, one hundred and seventeen dollars.

To Tapler T. York, three hundred and twelve dollars.

OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS.

Arkansas.

To Booz W. Aday, two hundred and fifty-five dollars.

To Archy Anderson, two hundred and fifty dollars.

To Emanuel W. Armistead, four hundred and sixteen dollars.

To Austin Ashley, seven hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Henry Austin, two hundred and twenty-five dollars

To Wiley Bailey, seven hundred and thirty dollars

To Claiborn Barnes, four hundred dollars

To John Bell, administrator of the estate of John M. Bell, four hundred and thirty dollars.

To Henry C. Berna, one hundred and sixty dollars.

To John Bonham, one thousand and sixteen dollars.

To Jesse Bonham, six hundred and nine dollars.

To Willis Boyd, four hundred and forty-five dollars

To John Bradford, one hundred dollars.

To Martha W. Bradley, five hundred dollars

To Mathias Brewer, eighty-four dollars.

To David Brickey, six hundred and thirty-three dollars.

To James Monroe Britton, eight hundred and forty-nine dollars.

To George B. Butler, eight hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Elijah H. Buttram, eight hundred and sixty dollars

To Mary Bushong, three hundred dollars.

To Abraham M. Callahan, two hundred dollars

To James M. Campbell, three hundred dollars.

To Joseph M. Campbell, one thousand one hundred and ninety-five dollars.

To Hosea G. Cardwell, one thousand and seventy dollars.

Payment of claims allowed by the commissioners to persons in Arkansas.

To P. M. Carrigan, ninety dollars and fifty cents.

To Edward B. Chastain, two hundred and forty dollars.

To Zill Coleman, one hundred and ten dollars.

To Alfred L. Condren, one hundred dollars.

To Charles W. Connelly, fifty-eight dollars.

To Martha J. Cook, administratrix of the estate of Jacob Cook, three hundred and eighteen dollars.

To Daniel Cook, three hundred dollars.

To A. Jackson Coomer, five hundred and eighty dollars.

To Jesse Darby, seventy-five dollars.

To William Davis, three hundred and thirty-two dollars and fifty cents.

To Harriet Dickinson, two hundred dollars.

To Margaret Drake, one thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

To Henry Dreher, nine hundred and twenty-five dollars. .

To Hiram M. Echols, three hundred dollars.

To Thomas E. Enloe, one hundred and ten dollars.

To William F. Finton, two hundred and eighty dollars.

To Jacob Fisher, six hundred and thirty dollars and fifty cents.

To Lucinda Fitzgerald, three hundred and twenty-six dollars and seventy-five cents

To Moses Ford, three hundred and eighty dollars.

To James C. Garrison, three hundred and fifty dollars.

To Thomas Gaery, one hundred dollars.

To John C. Geyer, two hundred and thirty dollars.

To Alexander Graham, five hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty cents.

To Albert G. Gratton, one hundred and twenty-five dollars

To Delila Hammons, one thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

To Jeremiah C. Hanna, three hundred and five dollars.

To Richard Harris, three hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Elias Hays, three hundred dollars.

To Matthew Henderson, two hundred and twenty-six dollars

To Jasper W. Hensley, six hundred and two dollars.

To Albert Hinds, three hundred dollars.

To Solomon M. Hobbs, two hundred and seventy dollars

To Roland E. Hodges, one hundred dollars.

To William F. Hodges, two hundred and fifty-five dollars.

To Stephen L. Holman, five hundred and thirty dollars.

To Harmon L. Holleman, five hundred and forty dollars.

To Lucretia Hopkins, three hundred and seventy dollars.

To Charles J. Howard, three hundred and forty-three dollars.

To Andrew J. Hughes, three hundred and fifty dollars.

To Charles Hunt, four hundred dollars

To William Hunt, five hundred and eighteen dollars.

To William H. Hutcheson, one hundred dollars.

To Abram W. Jackson, six hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Henry Johnson, four hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To Melinda Johnson, one hundred and thirty dollars

To Riley Jones, sixty-five dollars.

To Jackson Jenkins, three hundred dollars.

To William Karnes, four hundred and thirty dollars.

To Robert Keatts, six hundred and twenty dollars.

To George G. Keeler, two thousand and five hundred dollars.

To William C. Keltner, four hundred and five dollars.

To John B. Kibler, four hundred and sixty-five dollars.

To Wesley Knowles, three hundred and thirty-five dollars.

To Matilda Lamb, one hundred dollars.

To Moses C. Lemely, three hundred and fifty-five dollars.

Payment of claims allowed by the commissioners to persons in Arkansas.

To Thomas Little, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To Giles Lofton, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Sarah A. F. McAlister, administratrix of the estate of Peter L. F. Countis, five hundred and sixty dollars.

To Christopher McCord, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To William McCullough, one hundred and eighty dollars.

To Mrs. Telith A. McGee. two hundred and eighty-nine dollars.

To Hugh McMurray, one hundred and four dollars.

To Abner Martin, one hundred dollars.

To Gallatin Martin, five hundred dollars.

To Henry C. Martin, one hundred and ten dollars

To Daniel B. Mason, one thousand three hundred and fifteen dollars.

To John Mayes, one hundred and forty-two dollars and fifty cents

To Rabe Maxey, one hundred and twenty dollars.

To Syrenah M. Miller, one hundred dollars.

To William Mooney, two hundred and twenty-two and fifty cents.

To Hannah Moore, two hundred dollars.

To Hiram Morris, eight hundred and seventy-eight dollars.

To Mary J. Moulden, one hundred dollars

To Nancy H. Newland, three hundred and eighty-seven dollars.

To Nancy Nicum, two hundred dollars.

To Green B. Nolen, one hundred and fifty-six dollars.

To Elizabeth Nordan, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To Arnold O'Broyn, one thousand three hundred and thirty five dollars.

To Harriet.B. Outlaw, three hundred and thirty-five dollars.

To Arrena Peters, one hundred and fifty dollars

To Andrew J. Peters, seventy-five dollars.

To Abijah F. Phelan, one thousand dollars.

To Almriah Phelps, administratrix of the estate of Calvin Phelps, six hundred and sixty dollars.

To Nancy A. Pope, fifty dollars.

To William W. Reese, one hundred and six dollars.

To Absalom Rice, six hundred and sixty-five dollars.

To Asa Richmond, three hundred and forty dollars.

To Elisha B. Robinson, nine hundred and ten dollars.

To James Rose, eight hundred dollars.

To Wesley W. Ross, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

To William M. Russell, two hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To Benjamin Scott, one hundred and forty dollars.

To Michael Seagraves, one thousand and thirty dollars.

To Humphrey Sewell, seven hundred dollars.

To John A. Sheffield, three hundred and fifty-three dollars.

To Sidney L. Skaggs, aministrator of the estate of William Skaggs, one thousand four hundred and thirty-five dollars.

To Philip Smith, three hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Benjamin E. Snead, six hundred and fifty dollars.

To Jacob Strickler, three hundred and forty-five dollars.

To John Thurman, three hundred dollars.

To Jane H. Turner, two hundred and sixty-five dollars.

To Emma Wall, three hundred and seventy-seven dollars

To William Warren, four hundred and four dollars.

To Hannah M. Webber, administratrix of the estate of Ansel Webber, one hundred dollars.

To Thomas M. West, one hundred and thirty dollars.

To Dolphin Wells, three hundred dollars.

To Thomas Wheeler, two hundred dollars.

To John Wilson, two hundred dollars

To Catharine Wood, two hundred and forty dollars.

Payment of claims allowed by the commissioners to persons in

To Thomas Lock, administrator of the estate of Daniel Wood, one thousand six hundred and ten dollars.

To David C. White, three thousand one hundred and ninety-eight dollars.

Florida;

OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA.

To Edmond Austin, six hundred dollars.

To William T. Weaver, six hundred and seventy-eight dollars.

Georgia.

OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

To Young W. Allen, one thousand two hundred and twenty-three dollars.

To Miles D. Berry, two hundred dollars.

To Benjamin Branner, one thousand one hundred and thirty-four dollars and fifty cents

To John Coleman, four hundred and sixty dollars.

To Jesse Cook, six hundred dollars.

To Jane Day, administratrix of the estate of Frank Day, nine hundred and fifty-eight dollars and ninety-nine cents.

To Nancy Dudley, four hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents.

To George J. Dykes, one thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars and ninety-five cents.

To John Evans, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To James R. Evins, four hundred and fifty-eight dollars.

To Peter Fite, seven hundred and forty-four dollars.

To Pleasant A. Goldin, five hundred and eighty-six dollars.

To Miles R. Hammon, two hundred and eighty-eight dollars.

To William Henry, seven hundred and fifteen dollars and fifty cents.

To William B. Higginbotham, four hundred and fifty dollars.

To Richard Houston, two hundred and fifteen dollars.

To Paul Jackson, two hundred and fifty-five dollars.

To Nancy Jones, seven hundred and fifty-three dollars.

To James M. Keen, two hundred and forty-five dollars.

To Martin Lawrence, eight hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents.

To Frank Lloyd, five hundred and fifteen dollars.

To John C. Lumpkin, four hundred and fifty-one dollars.

To John N. McCurdy, fifty dollars.

To John A. Mann, one thousand three hundred and seventy-nine dollars and seventy cents.

To James Mathews, one hundred and ten dollars.

To Emberson Maxwell, one hundred dollars.

To Robert Meloney, seven hundred and thirty-six dollars and seventy-five cents.

To Ambrose E. Miller, two hundred and fifty dollars.

To Sally Miller, one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To Murray Monroe, two hundred and eleven dollars.

To Ransom Montgomery, seven hundred and fifteen dollars.

To Isaac Mullinax, three hundred dollars.

To Thomas Nailon, one hundred and twenty-six dollars.

To Gabriel Ned, one hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

To John H. Parker, ten thousand dollars.

To Randolph Payton, four hundred and two dollars and fifty cents.

To Thomas H. Roberts, four hundred dollars.

To Simon Shelman, six hundred and forty dollars.

To Mrs. Mary E. Shields, one hundred and eighty dollars.

To Peter Simons, four hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty cents.

To Jane K. Skelly, trustee of Thomas W. Skelly, five thousand one hundred and twenty-one dollars.

Payment of claims allowed by the commissioners to persons in Georgia;

To Joseph Travis, fifty dollars.

To John M. Trimble, eighty-four dollars.

To Mary J. Wayne, one thousand and six hundred dollars.

To Zebulon Williams, one hundred dollars.

To William Wright, one thousand five hundred and sixty-seven dollars.

To Presley Yates, two thousand four hundred and twenty-four dollars and sixty cents.

OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Louisiana;

To Asa F. Cochran, nine thousand five hundred and fifty dollars and eighty-eight cents.

To Louis Cavalier, junior, administrator of the estate of Louis Cavalier, senior, three hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To D. H. Holmes and August Hoffman, two thousand three hundred and seventy-six dollars and thirty-eight cents.

To Nathaniel Jenkins, one thousand four hundred and four dollars.

To Luke Madden, seven hundred and eighty dollars.

To E. E. Malhoit, three thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars.

To John M. Martin, three thousand dollars.

To Marcelin Oubre, one thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

To Anna Porter and Mary W. Porter, sixty-four thousand five hundred and twenty-six dollars.

To John N. Smith, nine hundred dollars.

To Adolphus A. Stone, one thousand six hundred and seventy-two dollars.

To James B. Sullivan, thirteen thousand four hundred and sixty-three dollars.

To Milton S. Shirk, five thousand two hundred and five dollars.

OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

Mississippi.

To Lewis D. Allen, two hundred and forty dollars.

To James H. Barnett, four hundred and twenty dollars.

To Jesse W. Beale, two hundred and thirty dollars.

To Gabriel Boger, three hundred and fifty dollars.

To Valentine Brown, four hundred dollars.

To Samuel Brown, two hundred dollars.

To Eli Buchanan, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To Squire Bugg, three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To Reddin Burt, four hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

To James M. Clark, administrator of the estate of J. C. Clark, two hundred and forty dollars.

To Richard W. Clausel, seven hundred and sixty-six dollars.

To Barbara P. Cook, administratrix of the estate of William Cook, seven hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifty cents.

To William B. Cowan, administrator of the estate of William H. Cowan, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars.

To James Cunningham and Logan Gorman, two hundred and forty dollars

To Josiah Daily, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To Kye Davis, one hundred dollars.

To Theoph Dressler, five hundred and twenty-one dollars.

To John Duck, two hundred and twenty dollars.

To A. G. Dumm, two thousand and eight hundred dollars.

Payment of claims allowed by the commissioners to persons in Mississippi;

To William E. Ellis, one thousand two hundred and forty-seven dollars.

To Emeline Fake, four hundred and ninety dollars.

To Theodore Fitler, one hundred and eighty dollars.

To William L. Fortner, five hundred and eleven dollars.

To Isam Garrett, two hundred and thirty-three dollars and fifty cents.

To Thomas Garrett, three hundred and twenty dollars.

To James J. Gibson, nine hundred dollars.

To William Gorman, two hundred and ninety dollars.

To Philip Hart, two hundred dollars.

To George Hawkins, one thousand one hundred and forty dollars.

To John S. Hays, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To Robert S. Hodges, administrator of the estate of Robert Hodges, two hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifty cents.

To Mrs. S. M. Holman, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two dollars.

To Isaac Hughes, four hundred and fifty dollars.

To Wesley Jackson, two hundred and thirty dollars.

To Nelson Kenney, nine hundred dollars.

To Martin Knabel, six hundred and ninety-six dollars.

To Isaac Lowenburg, five hundred dollars.

To Robert E. McClure, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To John McRae, two hundred and eighty dollars.

To Fabius J. Mead, five hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Lambert Moore, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To Pruda Moore, one hundred and forty dollars.

To Richard J. Morehead, one hundred and thirty dollars.

To Julia A. Nutt, executrix of the estate of Haller Nutt, fifty-six thousand three hundred and sixty-eight dollars and twenty-five cents.

To John M. Powell, sixteen thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Mrs. Adeline Reed, six hundred and fifty-seven dollars.

To Jonathan Rucker, five hundred dollars.

To William Scott, three hundred dollars.

To William L. Sharkey, one thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

To Hardy Smith, five hundred and twelve dollars.

To Maria Smith, one hundred and sixty-five dollars.

To James H. Steger, three hundred and ninety-three dollars and fifty-one cents.

To Eveline Steward, one hundred and ten dollars.

To Benjamin Stinyard, two hundred dollars.

To Benjamin B. Thompson, eight hundred dollars.

To Lewis Thompson, two hundred and sixty dollars.

To Thomas T. Turnage, three thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To Edward H. Valentine, eight hundred dollars.

To Malinda Ward, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To George Washington, six hundred dollars.

To Harriet Whittaker, one hundred and fifty-six dollars.

To W. J. Williams, seven hundred dollars.

To Oliver H. P. Wixson, nine hundred and forty-five dollars.

To Abram Woods, two hundred and eighty dollars.

North Carolina.

OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To James D. Abbott, nine hundred and twelve dollars.

To Joseph J. Andrews, three hundred and seventy dollars.

To Burrel Bell, senior, one hundred and forty dollars and fifty cents.

Payment of claims allowed by the commissioners to persons in North Carolina.

To Calvin C. Best, two hundred and fifteen dollars.

To Dicy Betts, eighty dollars.

To Abel V. Bolger, one hundred and sixty-five dollars.

To Peter Bolton, senior, four hundred and twenty-two dollars and fifty cents.

To William Boon, one hundred and ten dollars.

To Cannon Bowers, four hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To William R. Brewington, three hundred and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents.

To Thomas Brockwell, one hundred and two dollars and fifty cents.

To William Brockwell, three hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

To William M. Brown, two hundred and sixty dollars.

To Lewis Byran, one hundred and seventy dollars.

To David A. Bryant, three hundred and seventy-six dollars and twenty-five cents.

To Silas Burns, four hundred and eighty dollars.

To William Case, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To Ansel B. Chapin, six hundred and ninety-seven dollars.

To James Chavis, eighty dollars.

To James M. Cheek, one thousand five hundred and nine dollars.

To James Coffey, two hundred and thirty dollars.

To Henry Copeland, senior, four hundred and two dollars and fifty cents.

To John Copeland, two hundred dollars.

To Lydia P. Cox, ninety-five dollars

To Elijah Crawley, one hundred dollars.

To Wiley Crumpler, three hundred and fourteen dollars and fifty cents.

To Edmund Dailey, one hundred and forty dollars.

To Elizabeth Dale and Mahala Dale, two hundred and ten dollars.

To Thomas A. Deanes, five hundred and fourteen dollars.

To T. S. Deaver, one hundred and sixty-four dollars.

To James Dudley, ninety-two dollars.

To John Edwards, one hundred and forty-four dollars.

To Thomas P. Elliott, three hundred and twenty dollars.

To Warren Evans, one hundred and thirty-five dollars.

To Henry Faucett, one hundred dollars.

To Rufus K. Ferrill, five hundred and ninety dollars.

To Samuel R. Fowle, one thousand four hundred and seventy-eight dollars and seventy-five cents.

To Seth Gaskins, one hundred and forty dollars.

To Jefferson Goodwin, five hundred and thirty-three dollars.

To Joshua Godwin, three hundred and thirty-five dollars.

To Kindrick Goodwin, six hundred and twenty-three dollars and twenty-five cents.

To Silas M. Green, one hundred and seventy-eight dollars.

To Joseph B. Gregory, two hundred and fifty dollars.

To Henry Harris, two hundred and fifty dollars.

To Harmon Harrison, one hundred dollars.

To John Harrison, eight hundred and thirty-two dollars.

To Titus Hart, one hundred and thirty dollars.

To James Hay, three hundred and ninety-five dollars.

To Willie Henderson, seven hundred and seven dollars.

To Reuben Hobby, one hundred and thirty-five dollars.

To Alexander Hogan, seven hundred and twenty-four dollars and fifty cents.

To Jesse Hollowell, two thousand eight hundred and forty-one dollars.

To John Hollowell, one thousand and ninety-one dollars and fifty cents.

Payment of claims allowed by the commissioners to persons in North Carolina.

To Jerry Hooper, seventy dollars.

To Major Howell, thirty-eight dollars.

To Alex Jackson, two hundred and seventy-three dollars.

To Travis Jackson, one hundred and fifty-one dollars and twenty-five cents.

To Barney C. Jinnett, one hundred and thirty dollars.

To Charity Jerret, two hundred and sixty-five dollars.

To Jesse Jessop, one hundred and thirty-one dollars.

To Friday Jones, nine hundred and fifty-five dollars.

To Jesse Keen, two hundred and ten dollars.

To Elizabeth King, two hundred and forty dollars.

To Lucy T. Kirkland, two hundred and twenty-three dollars.

To Edmond Lamb, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To William E. Lee, two hundred and nine dollars.

To Eleanor Leigh, two hundred dollars.

To Addison Ligon, one hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents.

To Fletcher Lockhart, one hundred and twenty dollars.

To Sally F. C. Long, three hundred and seventy dollars.

To Stephen Loyd, ninety-six dollars and twenty-five cents.

To Michael McGuire, one hundred and thirty-five dollars.

To W. H. Mallard, one hundred and eighty dollars.

To Daniel Mann, one hundred and eighty-five dollars.

To James Mobley, three hundred dollars.

To Daniel C. Monroe, two hundred and forty-five dollars.

To Curtis P. Moore, six hundred and fifty-eight dollars.

To Lancaster J. Moore, two thousand and fifty-five dollars and twenty-five cents.

To Jacob Morris, ninety dollars.

To Isaac Murchison, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To J. P. Newberry, two hundred and sixty-three dollars and ninety-eight cents.

To Reubin Norton, three hundred and thirty-four dollars.

To Elijah S. Pate, two hundred and ninety-six dollars.

To John T. Pearson, administrator of the estate of Lazarus Pearson, one thousand four hundred and eighty-two dollars.

To William R. Perkins, one hundred and seventy dollars.

To Alfred Pettiford, eighty-five dollars.

To Judy Pettiford, sixty dollars.

To Robert Phinney, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To Zachariah Plummer, four hundred and sixty dollars.

To William J. Pool, seven hundred and thirteen dollars and fifty cents.

To George W. Price, senior, four hundred and thirty-nine dollars.

To Asbury Reid, fifty-two dollars.

To Percy Reid, forty-two dollars and twenty-five cents.

To Isaac Rice, one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To John Robinson, five hundred and ninety dollars.

To John Rosemond, nine hundred and eighty-two dollars.

To George D. Simmons, two hundred dollars.

To Louisa Smallwood, forty-two dollars and fifty cents.

To John A. Smith, five hundred dollars.

To Robert Snellins, four hundred and ninety-seven dollars.

To Charity Sparrow, four hundred dollars.

To Nancy Spraggings, one hundred and fifty-five dollars.

To William Steger, one hundred and forty dollars.

To Thomas Steuart, one hundred and eighty-six dollars.

To Mrs. Nancy Suttoon, five hundred and eighty-five dollars.

To William S. Taylor, one hundred and fifty-six dollars and forty cents.

To Franklin Thomas, nine hundred and twenty dollars.

Payment of claims allowed by the commissioners to persons in North Carolina;

To McLendon Tucker, eighteen dollars and fifty cents.
To Louis Vorheef, one hundred and eighty dollars.
To John White, ten dollars.
To John W. Woodered, seventy-five dollars.
To Thomas Woodey, one hundred dollars.
To Caroline Wynne, ninety dollars.

OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

South Carolina;

To George Bouknight, three hundred and twenty-four dollars.
To Lucy Conner, four hundred and ninety-four dollars.
To Jacob L. Corley, one hundred and ninety-one dollars.
To William Daniels, one hundred and sixty dollars and fifty cents.
To Nathaniel E. Edwards, three hundred dollars.
To Mary R. Eleazer, two hundred and five dollars.
To Patrick Hogan, one thousand and five hundred dollars.
To John Kennerty, five hundred and ninety-five dollars.
To Edward Middleton, twelve thousand two hundred and forty dollars.
To Louis Seel, one thousand four hundred and sixty-six dollars.
To Anderson Smith, one hundred and fifty-five dollars.
To James Stubbs, two hundred and sixty-five dollars.
To Carolina Taylor, two hundred and seven dollars and fifty cents.
To Isaac Vansant, three hundred and fifteen dollars and fifty cents.

OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE.

Tennessee.

To George A. Alexander, seventy-four dollars.
To Lorenzo D. Andes, four hundred and twenty-two dollars.
To F. B. Armstrong, one hundred dollars.
To David Ashmore, two hundred and ninety-four dollars.
To Joshua H. Achtley, six hundred and ninety-nine dollars.
To Parnell Bales, one hundred dollars.
To J. M. Benton, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.
To William T. Berry, nine thousand four hundred and ten dollars.
To Henry Biggs, two hundred and twenty-five dollars.
To Robert T. Billue, one hundred and four dollars and fifty cents.
To Patterson Binkley, six hundred and thirty-nine dollars.
To M. B. Dalton, administrator of the estate of Richard Bishop, three hundred and eighty-four dollars and fifty cents.
To Hartsell Boring, one hundred and fifty-five dollars.
To Joseph C. Bradshaw, seventy dollars.
To Cloey Breadlove, sixty dollars.
To Bartlett Bright, ninety-seven dollars and eighty-seven cents.
To John Brown, seventy-eight dollars and seventy-five cents
To Joseph R. Burchfield, two hundred and fifteen dollars.
To P. T. Butler, two hundred and twenty-five dollars.
To William Cardwell, one hundred dollars.
To Alvin B. Carson, one hundred dollars.
To E. M. Carson, seventy-five dollars.
To John Carson, seven hundred and twenty-six dollars.
To Joseph Cate, one hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents.
To Nancy Cate, sixty-five dollars.
To Riley Chambers and John Chambers, administrators of the estate of Thomas Chambers, senior, five hundred and fifty dollars and ninety cents.
To William Chaney, senior, one hundred and eighty-three dollars.
To Mitchell J. Childress, one hundred and ninety-three dollars.
To Thomas S. Clevenger, seventy-two dollars and seven cents.
To John Clinton, one hundred and twenty dollars.

Payment of claims allowed by the commissioners to persons in Tennessee.

To John L. Coile, one hundred and eighty-five dollars.

To Peter Connolly, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To A. J. Cowan, three hundred and fifty dollars.

To William Crutchfield, two thousand five hundred and forty-four dollars and forty cents.

To John W. Cunningham, one hundred and twenty-six dollars and twenty cents.

To James Curry, one hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty cents.

To David T. Dalton, one hundred and forty dollars and fifty cents.

To John W. Davidson, four hundred and thirty dollars.

To Zachariah Davis, one hundred and thirty dollars.

To Abijah Dean, one hundred and ninety-six dollars.

To Josiah De Loach, three thousand and seven hundred dollars.

To Dorcas Denton, two hundred and twenty-four dollars.

To Patrick Dinken, three hundred and fifty dollars.

To Isaac A. Duncan, one hundred and eighty dollars.

To Joseph W. Dunn, two hundred dollars.

To Alpha Eliot, one thousand three hundred and eleven dollars.

To George M. Elliott, eighty-four dollars.

To Richard England, one hundred and forty dollars and forty-five cents.

To James Erwin, one hundred and twenty-nine dollars.

To John T. S. Fall, six hundred and sixty-four dollars.

To Henry Forrest, sixty-five dollars and fifty cents.

To John France, one hundred and sixty dollars.

To Robertson Frank, one hundred dollars.

To Lucinda R. French, one hundred and four dollars.

To Moses French, senior, four hundred and seventy-four dollars and fifty cents.

To B. F. Harrison, administrator of the estate of Elijah Freeman, one hundred and seventy dollars.

To John H. Galbreath, three hundred and thirty-five dollars and fifty cents.

To Isaac M. Gans, three thousand two hundred and sixteen dollars and twenty-five cents.

To George W. Gant, two hundred and ten dollars.

To Evan George, one hundred and forty dollars.

To John Gibbs, two hundred and fifty-six dollars.

To Joseph Gibson, one hundred dollars.

To Joseph Gryder, two hundred and seventy-six dollars and fifty cents.

To Hinton Hall, three hundred and fifty dollars.

To Joel M. Hamby, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To David P. Hamilton, three hundred and fifteen dollars.

To Emeline Hamilton, one hundred and ten dollars.

To Joshua Hamilton, one hundred dollars.

To James Harper, seventy-one dollars.

To Thomas S. Haskins, fifty dollars.

To Thomas H. Hayes, two hundred and five dollars.

To Gideon M. Hazen, three hundred and twenty-three dollars.

To Charles R. Hartsell, three hundred and eighteen dollars.

To W. J. Hicks, seventy-nine dollars.

To James Holloway, four hundred dollars.

To Ezekiel Holly, two hundred dollars.

To Thomas A. Smith, administrator of the estate of J. F. Horn, one hundred and five dollars.

To W. A. Houston, four hundred and thirty-four dollars.

To John Howard, two hundred and five dollars.

To William P. Howard, ninety-six dollars and fifty cents.

To Enoch M. Hughes, one hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty cents.

Payment of claims allowed by the commissioners to persons in Tennessee.

To Richard Humphries, one hundred dollars.

To Alexander Inman, one hundred dollars.

To A. G. Jackson, junior, administrator of the estate of A. G. Jackson, seven hundred and forty-seven dollars and seventy cents.

To John H. Jackson, one hundred and forty dollars.

To Richard Jefferson, one hundred dollars.

To D. F. Jennings, two hundred dollars.

To Lewis F. Johnson, one hundred and sixty dollars

To Sarah Johnson, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To William F. Johnston, five hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty five cents.

To John D. Jones, forty-five dollars and twenty-five cents.

To Joseph Jones, two hundred and sixty-five dollars.

To William Jones, ninety dollars.

To William R. Jones, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Samuel Brown Jordan, three hundred and fifty-two dollars.

To Solomon Julian, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Gilbert P. Keen, one hundred dollars.

To George W. Keith, two hundred and forty-nine dollars.

To Nancy J. Kelso, sixty dollars and ten cents.

To William L. Kennedy, one hundred and fifteen dollars.

To LeRoy S. Keener, two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To W. D. Kenner, four hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents.

To Jeremiah King, one hundred dollars.

To Charles Kney, senior, three hundred and sixty dollars.

To Andrew Knott, fifty dollars.

To Deitrick Kreis, twenty-five dollars.

To Hugh R. Lacy, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To Edward R. Lane, three hundred and ninety-eight dollars.

To Ephriam Lee, one hundred and seven dollars and fifty cents.

To Thomas Leek, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To William K. Leeper, four hundred and ten dollars.

To Rebecca Lennon, two hundred and fifty-four dollars and fifty cents.

To Philip Long, one hundred dollars.

To William A. McCaslin, two hundred and sixty dollars.

To Jacob J. Swanner, administrator of the estate of Thomas McCauley, eighty-five dollars.

To Thomas McDermott, two hundred dollars.

To Robert McKenna, two thousand five hundred and five dollars.

To Margaret McMurray, one hundred and eighty-four dollars.

To William H. McPherson, one hundred and ten dollars.

To Marshall W. McSpadden, seven hundred and forty-six dollars and fifty cents.

To Samuel McSpadden, three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To Nathaniel Magill, one hundred dollars.

To James Mahan, three hundred and thirty dollars.

To John Mansfield, three hundred and twenty dollars.

To Mrs. Martha L. Martin, one hundred and twenty-five dollars

To Joseph Matthews, one hundred and fourteen dollars and seventy-five cents.

To Robert W. Maxwell, one hundred dollars.

To Marcus D. Meek, four hundred and twelve dollars.

To Joseph R. Mendenhall, two hundred and two dollars.

To Caroline Muirhead, eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To John Minton, two hundred and eight dollars.

To W. H. T. Morgan, one hundred and thirty-five dollars.

To John Mort, five hundred and thirty-two dollars and sixty cents.

To Mrs. Jane Morton, one thousand three hundred and forty-four dollars and seventy-five cents.

Payment of claims allowed by the commissioners to persons in Tennessee.

To John H. Nave, four hundred and eighty-nine dollars.

To John W. Nelson, eight hundred and twenty-four dollars and seventy cents.

To Alexander A. Newman, two hundred and fifty dollars

To B. M. G. O'Brien, eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To Howell Olive, four hundred dollars.

To James H. O'Neill, two hundred and sixty dollars.

To James Orten, four hundred and seventy dollars.

To Nathan Parker, one hundred and twenty dollars.

To Peter Pearson, five hundred dollars.

To Shadrach Pearson, two hundred and eighty dollars.

To John P. Peregoy, four hundred dollars.

To George G. Perkings, two hundred and forty dollars.

To Balie Peyton, two thousand three hundred and fifty-five dollars.

To John H. Pritchard, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To John R. Putnam, two hundred and forty dollars.

To Josiah E. Rankin, ninety-three dollars and sixty cents.

To Isaac Lindsey, administrator of the estate of John Redman, two hundred and fifteen dollars.

To Martin F. Redman, two hundred dollars.

To William Read, ninety dollars and fifty cents.

To William Rhea, one hundred dollars.

To John M. Rhodes, two hundred and thirty-three dollars.

To Richard V. Rhodes, two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To George W. Rich, five hundred and thirteen dollars.

To Joseph Rich, three hundred and sixty dollars.

To Eaton Roach, three hundred and eighty-two dollars.

To Lucinda Robbins, administratrix of the estate of William Robbins, two hundred and sixteen dollars.

To Luke Roland, three hundred and fifty-seven dollars.

To William Sample, one hundred and fifty-three dollars and fifty cents.

To Elizabeth M. Scanlon, three hundred and fifty dollars.

To John Schimler, six hundred dollars.

To Adam Scott, ninety dollars.

To Julian F. Scott, four hundred and six dollars.

To Thomas Scrivner, one thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Sarah P. Settle, one thousand six hundred and thirty-five dollars and fifty cents.

To James S. Shannon, ninety-three dollars and fifty cents.

To Isaac R. Shelton, one thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Sanford C. Simpson, one hundred dollars and twenty-five cents.

To Thomas Slaton, one hundred and sixty-eight dollars and fifty cents.

To John Sneed, one hundred and thirty-two dollars and fifty cents.

To Isaac Sparks, eighty-two dollars and fifty cents.

To Joseph F. Speed, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To C. Spencer, sixty dollars.

To R. A. Davis, administrator of the estate of B. T. Staples, two hundred and and ninety-seven dollars and twenty-seven cents.

To William Summer, three hundred and fifty dollars.

To William Sumner, six hundred dollars.

To Jasper N. Teague, one hundred and seventy-eight dollars.

To Harvey Thompson, one hundred and fifty-one dollars.

To Allen J. Threadgill, one hundred and eighty dollars.

To Henry Van Dyke, fourteen dollars.

To Sampson Vanhooser, one hundred and forty dollars.

Payment of claims allowed by the commissioners to persons in Tennessee;

To David Varner, one hundred and eighteen dollars.

To Cornelius Waggoner, two thousand and one hundred dollars.

To John G. Watson, sixty-six dollars and eighty-four cents.

To Charles Wayman, one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To James L. Wester, one hundred and twenty-six dollars.

To Joseph N. Whitehorn, forty-three dollars.

To John B. Williams, administrator of the estate of John Williams, one thousand and two hundred dollars.

To David P. Williams, one hundred and twenty dollars.

To James M. Williamson and Leonora Williamson, nineteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

To Richard Wilson, one hundred dollars.

To P. G. Wright, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To George Yoakum, two hundred and twenty-three dollars.

To Reuben Zerkei, three hundred and forty-six dollars and sixty cents.

To Bernhard Zobrist, ninety dollars.

OF THE STATE OF TEXAS.

Texas;

To Catharine Bauer, three hundred and fifty dollars.

To Artemas H. Brown, forty-two thousand five hundred and seventy-nine dollars and twenty-five cents.

To Goen W. Plummer, two thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To John Vance, five hundred and forty-one dollars and eighty-six cents.

To August Wagner, one hundred dollars.

To Henry Wilkins, two hundred dollars.

OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

Virginia.

To Crawford Alley, three hundred and ninety dollars.

To John F. Almond, one thousand two hundred and sixteen dollars.

To Alexander Anderson, one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To William Andrews, sixty dollars.

To Hiram L. Amiss, seven hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To Miles Bramblee, three hundred and ninety-one dollars.

To Anthony W. Bacher, two hundred and ninety dollars.

To Parke Bailey, two hundred and sixteen dollars and seventy-five cents.

To Harvey Bailey, one thousand and ninety-seven dollars.

To Daniel Baker, seven hundred and three dollars.

To Thomas Baker, of Nansemond county, two hundred and forty dollars.

To Thomas Baker, of Shenandoah county, three hundred and thirty dollars and thirty-seven cents.

To George Barber, four hundred and twenty dollars and thirty-three cents.

To William Barker, one hundred dollars.

To James P. Barlow, two hundred and ten dollars.

To B. W. Hines, administrator of the estate of Nathan Basham, one hundred dollars.

To Lewis Taylor, administrator of the estate of William H. H. Beans, one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-four cents.

To John Brown, seventy-five dollars.

To Daniel Bell, four hundred and forty dollars.

To Isaac Birch, two hundred and three dollars.

To Benjamin Birdsall, four hundred and ninety dollars.

Payment of claims allowed by the commissioners to persons in Virginia.

To Deborah B. Birdsall, administratrix of the estate of Benjamin Birdsall, junior, four hundred and ninety-six dollars.

To A. J. Bishop, one thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

To William F. Blackmore, three hundred and thirty-four dollars.

To Robert Bonner, two hundred and thirty-five dollars.

To John Bonner, one hundred and forty-five dollars.

To Jerry Bonner, ninety-five dollars.

To William Henry Boston, one hundred and sixty-five dollars.

To John Bowman, one hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents.

To Peter Brooks, two hundred and sixty dollars

To Jacob Brooks, nine hundred and ninety-one dollars.

To Samuel Brown, three hundred and twelve dollars.

To Major M. Brown, seventy-seven dollars and fifty cents.

To William Brown and John A. Brown, seven hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To Oscar D. Brown, one hundred and fifty-one dollars.

To Elizabeth Brown, administratrix of the estate of T. R. Brown, two hundred and seventy dollars.

To Daniel Bowman, five hundred and fifty-five dollars.

To Crafford C. Brown, two hundred and sixty-five dollars.

To Thomas M. Bryan, five hundred and seventy-three dollars and fifty cents.

To Jane Ann Bryce, executrix of the estate of Matthew Bryce, three hundred and thirty dollars.

To John C. Bush, one hundred and sixty-five dollars.

To Gilbert Bell and John E. Mears, one thousand dollars.

To John W. Beemer, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six dollars and fifty cents.

To James J. Bowen, eight hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Thomas Calbreath, one thousand one hundred and ninety-five dollars.

To Mary F. Carpenter, four thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight dollars.

To Mrs. M. H. Carpenter, one thousand six hundred dollars.

To Annie R. Cathcart, eight hundred and nineteen dollars

To Willis Cave, one hundred and fifteen dollars.

To Benjamin Caywood, eight hundred and sixteen dollars and fifty cents.

To J. C. Champlin, eighty-two dollars and fifty cents.

To Ignatius T. Chutkowski, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight dollars.

To Thomas Clark, five thousand one hundred and five dollars.

To Robert Clarke, eight hundred and ninety dollars.

To Samuel Clendenning, senior, one hundred and eleven dollars and eighty-three cents.

To William Cleaveland, one thousand one hundred and eighty-five dollars.

To Rebecca Coffman, one hundred and forty-five dollars.

To James Coleman, one hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents.

To John N. Colvin, one thousand three hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty cents.

To Sewell B. Corbett, three thousand and thirty-nine dollars and ninety-nine cents.

To Cooper Corbett, four thousand two hundred and seventy dollars.

To Thomas Cotman, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Linick Counts, three hundred and thirty-two dollars and fifty cents.

To Mary Cowling, two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To George S. Cox, one thousand and nineteen dollars.

Payment of claims allowed by the commissioners to persons in Virginia.

To Jacob I. Craigen, two thousand one hundred and eighty-seven dollars.

To Jonathan D. Crocker, four hundred and fifty dollars.

To Samuel Custer, Joel Custer, Isaac Custer, and Lewis Custer, executors of the estate of Jacob Custer, six hundred and ninety-five dollars.

To George Carey, two hundred and fifty dollars.

To Richard Carey, seventy dollars.

To Sigismund Dangerfield, two hundred dollars.

To Thomas B. Dawson, one thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars.

To John L. Detwiler, two hundred and fifteen dollars.

To John W. Dixon, five hundred dollars.

To Robert H. Donaldson, two hundred and forty-four dollars and twenty-five cents.

To Daniel F. Dulaney, six hundred and sixty dollars.

To Robert Dyer, three hundred and twenty-four dollars.

To Alexander G. Davis, one thousand one hundred and eighteen dollars.

To David Dannes, three hundred and thirty-three dollars.

To Solomon Dixon, two hundred and twenty dollars.

To Aaron Duble, two thousand and sixty-one dollars and fifty cents.

To Edmund S. Everhart, four hundred and twenty dollars.

To Delilah Eaches, six hundred and seventy-three dollars and thirty cents.

To Elizabeth Edwards, four hundred and sixty dollars.

To William H. Ellison, three hundred and thirty-six dollars.

To Ira Field, four hundred and five dollars.

To James H. Fisher, one thousand two hundred and nine dollars.

To Albert Flagler, one thousand two hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents.

To Carter Ford, two hundred and twenty dollars.

To Andrew Foulke, two hundred dollars.

To John Foushee, two hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

To Emanuel Francis, nine hundred and twenty-one dollars and eighty-seven cents.

To Alfred Gale, three hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Albert G. Gardner, eight hundred and fifty-nine dollars.

To William A. Garner, two hundred dollars.

To Thomas Gaskins, four hundred and ten dollars.

To Thomas Gaskins, Caroline Davis, Frank Gaskins, Benjamin L. Gaskins, Hampton T. Gaskins, James Gaskins, Mary Johnson, Catherine Gaskins, and Richard Gaskins, heirs of Susan Gaskins, three hundred and three dollars and seventy-five cents.

To David Gilmer, three hundred and sixty dollars and fifty cents.

To George W. Ginn, one thousand three hundred and thirty-four dollars.

To Solomon Garber, seven hundred and fourteen dollars and eighty cents.

To William J. Galleher, sixty-two dollars and twenty-five cents.

To Alexander Haight, one thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars.

To Edward B. Haines, one thousand four hundred and forty-one dollars.

To Mary A. Hall, two thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars and ninety-five cents.

To George Harris, one thousand one hundred and ninety-five dollars.

To Obed Harris, two hundred and sixty dollars.

To Jesse Harris, three hundred and ninety dollars.

To Gideon Householder, administrator of the estate of George Hickman, one hundred and eight dollars.

Payment of claims allowed by the commissioners to persons in Virginia.

To Robert Hill, one hundred and thirty-two dollars.

To Willis P. Hill, one hundred dollars.

To Gabriel Hill, one hundred and thirty-six dollars and ninety cents.

To James M. Hill, one hundred and eighty dollars.

To Nancy Hinegarner, three hundred and ninety-eight dollars and forty cents.

To Wiley Holland, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Jacob Holland, one hundred and thirty dollars.

To Ahab Holland, two hundred and thirty dollars.

To Gideon Householder, three hundred and eighty-four dollars.

To Charles T. Howard, one hundred and fourteen dollars and eighty cents.

To John Howell four hundred and ninety-three dollars.

To Drayton Hudnall, five hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To Julia Ann Hughes, and her children, Julia Ann Hughes, Mary Ellen Hughes, and Joseph H. Hughes, heirs of Thomas Hughes, four hundred and fifty dollars.

To Sawney Hunter, one hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifty cents.

To Joseph Hyde, four hundred and eighty-two dollars.

To Orland W. Hunt, administrator of the estate of S. J. Hoage, one thousand two hundred and fifty-six dollars.

To Samuel J. Harrison, one hundred and forty-five dollars.

To Ephraim Hulvey, four hundred dollars.

To Lavinia G. Hunter, eight hundred dollars.

To Mary Ives, three hundred and thirteen dollars.

To Walter Jackson, four hundred and ninety-eight dollars and forty cents.

To Alexander Jackson, two hundred and fifty-five dollars.

To Aldrige James, five thousand six hundred and fifty-eight dollars and twenty cents.

To James C. Janney, six hundred and fifty dollars and forty-eight cents.

To William Jones, five hundred and eighty-three dollars and fifty cents.

To Robert Jones, one hundred and forty dollars.

To John Johnson, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Robert Johnson, three hundred and ninety-four dollars.

To Ray Johnson, four hundred and sixty dollars and fifty cents.

To Mahlon James, four hundred and sixteen dollars and forty cents.

To Mildred M. Johnson, four hundred dollars.

To W. S. Jenks and Elizabeth Bailey, heirs of William Jenks, one thousand one hundred and sixty-one dollars.

To J. G. R. Kalb, one hundred and thirty dollars and ninety-two cents.

To Michael Karn, two hundred and four dollars.

To Michael Karn, administrator of the estate of Jacob Karn, seven hundred and forty dollars.

To Richard Keene, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To John Kenney, three hundred and fifty dollars.

To Philip Kesner, five hundred and forty-five dollars.

To Mary A. Kline, four hundred and forty-one dollars and twenty-five cents.

To Frederick M. Kline, one hundred dollars.

To Samuel Kline, four hundred and thirty-three dollars.

To J. C. O'Neil, administrator of the estate of Ezra Kipp, two thousand seven hundred and forty-six dollars.

To Claiborne Kendall, five hundred and thirty-two dollars.

To Susan A. Lee, twenty-five dollars.

Payment of claims allowed by the commissioners to persons in Virginia.

To Ira Lain, eight hundred and forty-five dollars.

To Sarah E. Lawrence, four hundred and fifty dollars.

To John Lee, four hundred and thirty dollars.

To William Lewis, one hundred and thirty dollars.

To Betsy Lewis, two hundred and thirty-five dollars.

To John T. Lindsey, two thousand two hundred and fifty-five dollars.

To John L. Lohman, three hundred and ten dollars.

To Sarah E. Le Fevre, two hundred and four dollars.

To Isaac Long, eight hundred and fifty-eight dollars.

To James McCormick, two thousand and forty dollars.

To Willis Madden, eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars.

To John H. Mason, three hundred and eighty-five dollars.

To Daniel Massy, one hundred and sixty-five dollars and ninety cents.

To John G. Miller, one thousand two hundred and twenty-four dollars.

To Isaiah Miller, one hundred and twenty-six dollars.

To Hugh Morson, seven thousand and sixty-seven dollars.

To John F. Murray, six hundred and fifty-two dollars.

To John Murray, two hundred and forty-eight dollars.

To Jacob Myers, of Loudoun county, one hundred and sixty-two dollars.

To Rhodam McKie, three hundred and thirty-five dollars.

To Alexander Kericher, three hundred dollars.

To D. O. Munson, administrator of the estate of T. B. Munson, two thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Samuel H. Nichols, three hundred and eighty-eight dollars.

To John North, two hundred and six dollars.

To Alfred W. Nourse, Ella J. Nourse, and Emma L. Galpin, three hundred and twenty dollars.

To James Oliver, two hundred and sixty-three dollars and fifty cents.

To Amos D. Osgood, two hundred dollars.

To David D. Palmer, six hundred and forty dollars

To Thomas Parham. one hundred and eighty-four dollars.

To Charles W. Payne, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To Albert Peacock, two hundred and two dollars and fifty cents.

To James Pearce, one hundred and fifteen dollars.

To Thomas Pearman, four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents.

To John Peden, nine hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

To Eli Peterson, two hundred dollars.

To Mary A. Peyton, Eugene C. Peyton, John F. Peyton, J. W. Tuttle, Laura M. Tuttle née Peyton, two thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

To Samuel C. Phillips, three hundred and ten dollars.

To John W. Pierpont, two hundred and fifty dollars.

To Hannah J. Piggott, two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To James A. Pingley, two hundred and sixty-two dollars.

To George Pitkin, one thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars and twenty cents.

To Emily F. Post, six hundred dollars.

To Elizabeth Price, administratrix of the estate of Asa Price, six hundred and thirty dollars.

To Samuel Pulman, one thousand three hundred and forty-two dollars.

To Enos Pursel, one hundred and forty dollars.

To Charlotte E. Reed, administratrix of the estate of J. D. Reed, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

To Robert Reather, six hundred and twenty dollars.

To Elias Rees, three hundred and sixty-nine dollars and nine cents.

To Dempsey Reid, four hundred and twenty-one dollars.

Payment of claims allowed by the commissioners to persons in Virginia.

To John Q. A. Reid, two hundred dollars.

To Mary A. Richardson, two hundred and seven dollars.

To Perez Richmond, one hundred dollars.

To Alfred Riker, one hundred and eighty-eight dollars.

To George W. Roberts, three hundred and eighty-four dollars.

To Bailey Robertson, two hundred and ninety-two dollars and fifty cents.

To Michael M. Roseberry, five thousand six hundred and twenty-nine dollars and fifty cents.

To William S. Rowley, two hundred and eighty dollars.

To Harry Roy, seven hundred and forty dollars.

To Isaac Richard and Jacob Richard, two thousand one hundred and four dollars and twenty-five cents.

To Martha E. Rickard, administratrix of the estate of David Rickard, three hundred and forty-six dollars and fifty cents.

To William Reed, two hundred dollars.

To James Robinson, one thousand two hundred and forty-nine dollars.

To Matthew Sawyer, one hundred and fifteen dollars.

To Lemuel J. Sawyer, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To Jacob Scott, sixty-five dollars.

To C. R. F. Seay, four hundred and eighty-five dollars.

To Samuel Senger, six dollars.

To Frank Settle, three hundred dollars.

To John H. Settle, two hundred and sixty dollars.

To Chester C. Gaver, administrator of the estate of David Shriver, three hundred and seventy-one dollars.

To Mrs. Treca A. Simmons, three hundred and seventy-one dollars.

To Henry H. Snapp, four hundred and ten dollars.

To J. F. Snyder, four hundred and ninety dollars.

To Abraham Spencer, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To G. M. Starbuck, three hundred and ninety-three dollars and fifty cents.

To Richard Stokes, five hundred and thirty-four dollars.

To Warner Stokes, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Daniel Stoner, two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Susannah H. Storms, administratrix of the estate of Alonzo Storms, nine hundred and fifty-six dollars.

To Robert Strong, one thousand one hundred and four dollars.

To the loyal creditors of John H. Skinker, deceased, two thousand three hundred and seventy-seven dollars; and if that sum shall be more than sufficient to pay their just claims, then the balance to his sisters, Mrs. Knox, resident in Ohio, and Mrs. Clark, resident in Kentucky.

To Janet Studds, administratrix of the estate of Henry Studds, one thousand six hundred and forty-one dollars.

To Andrew Seitz, eight hundred and sixty-six dollars.

To Henry Setszer, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two dollars and thirteen cents.

To William Swank, one thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To William Thompson, fifty-five dollars.

To Lewis Taylor, two hundred and twenty-six dollars and forty-four cents.

To Jack Thompson, one hundred and twenty-one dollars.

To David Thornton, three hundred and ten dollars.

To Lucinda Timson, three hundred and ninety-eight dollars.

To Samuel Torreyson, three hundred and ninety-four dollars.

To P. Hillman Troth, one hundred and thirty-six dollars.

To S. F. Teasdale, twenty-five dollars.

To John E. Turner, one hundred and fifty dollars.

Payment of claims allowed by the commissioners to persons in Virginia.

To Martha A. F. Terret, three hundred and eighty-seven dollars.

To Bennett Thompson, forty dollars.

To Hiram Thompson, one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To John W. Veitch, two hundred and forty dollars.

To Mary A. Walker, three hundred and seventy-nine dollars and fifty cents.

To Richard Wallach, trustee of Mrs. Margaret Wallach, four thousand eight hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents.

To Rachel Watkins, seven hundred and fifty-one dollars.

To Eve Wenger, seventy-five dollars.

To Henry Wenger, five hundred and seven dollars and twenty cents.

To Camilla E. Whipple, administratrix of the estate of Edward A. Whipple, one thousand one hundred and ninety-three dollars.

To Joseph Whittaker, one hundred and eighty dollars.

To Isaac Wibert, thirty-six dollars.

To Joseph L. Williams, ninety-five dollars

To Daniel Williamson, three hundred dollars.

To Sally Ann Witherite, two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To John Wolford, two hundred and eighty-four dollars and fifteen cents.

To Samuel Wolverton, ninety dollars.

To Jaquelin M. Wood, two thousand nine hundred and thirty-two dollars and fifty cents.

To Charles Woodhouse, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To John B. Wyatt, two hundred and sixty dollars.

To Andrew Wylie, one thousand three hundred and fifty-five dollars.

To Abraham Young, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To Matthias Zehring, six hundred and eight dollars and twenty-five cents.

APPROVED, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXL. — *An Act for the Relief of the Heirs at Law and next of Kin of James B. Armstrong deceased* —

Payment to the heirs, &c., of James B. Armstrong.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby, is directed, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to the heirs at law, and next of kin, of James B. Armstrong, late of Cameron county, Texas, in such proportion, as, under the statute of distribution, or laws of Texas, they may be entitled to the same, the sum of thirteen thousand, three hundred and eighty-five dollars and nine cents in full for all sums due the estate of said deceased, as damages for breach of contract entered into by the said James B. Armstrong with the United States, on the fourteenth day of June A.D. eighteen hundred and fifty-five, for transportation of men, provisions, munitions of war, &c., upon the Rio Grande, for which sum aforesaid the court of claims reported a bill to Congress on the eighteenth day of December A.D. eighteen hundred and sixty: *Provided,* That before any such payment be made proof shall be made satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury that said heirs at law and next of kin or such thereof as shall demand their aliquot shares under and by virtue of this act, remained loyal adherents to the cause and government of the United States during the war of the rebellion: *And provided further* That if proofs shall be made satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury, that such heirs at law and next of kin are entitled to said sum, or any part thereof, as aforesaid, and that the administrators of the said James B. Armstrong, deceased, heretofore, to wit, on the twenty-fifth of January eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, appointed by the probate court of Cameron county, Texas, have not been discharged from their said trust as administrators, and have given adequate security for the funds of said

Proof that the heirs remained loyal.

Payment to the administrators, if, &c.

estate collected by them which are a subsisting and valid security to said heirs and next of kin for the sum which shall be received by them under this act, then the sum to which said heirs and next of kin may be entitled under the provisions of this act may be paid to such administrators.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXLI. — *An Act for the Relief of Miles Greenwood.*

Claim of Miles Greenwood may be submitted to the court of claims;

basis of investigation;

compensation for alterations.

Certain payments to be deducted.

If changes saved expense, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the claim of Miles Greenwood, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for further compensation for the construction of the iron-clad monitor "Tippecanoe" may be submitted by said Greenwood, within six months after the passage of this act, to the court of claims, under and in compliance with the rules and regulations of said court; and said court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine and render judgment upon the same: *Provided, however*, That the investigation of said claim shall be made upon the following basis: The said court shall ascertain the additional cost which was necessarily incurred by the contractor for building the iron-clad monitor "Tippecanoe," in the completion of the same, by reason of any changes or alterations in the plans and specifications required, and delays in the prosecution of the work, which were not provided for in the original contract; but no allowance for any advance in the price of labor or material shall be considered, unless such advance occurred during the prolonged term for completing the work rendered necessary by the delay resulting from the action of the government aforesaid, and then only when such advance could not have been avoided by the exercise of ordinary prudence and diligence on the part of the contractor: *And provided further*, That the compensation fixed by the contract between the contractor and the government for specific alterations shall be conclusive as to the compensation to be made therefor: *And provided further*, That all moneys paid to said contractor by the government over and above the original contract-price for the building of said vessel shall be deducted from any amounts allowed by said court, by reason of the matters hereinbefore stated: *And provided further*, That if any of such changes caused less work and expense to the contractor than the original plans and specifications, a corresponding reduction shall be made from the contract-price, and the amount thereof be deducted from any allowance to be made by said court to said claimant.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXLII. — *An Act for the Relief of Thomas E. Tutt & Co.*

Payment to Thomas E. Tutt & Co., assignees.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Thomas E. Tutt & Co., assignees of Smith & Vernon, the amount not exceeding two thousand seven hundred and ninety-five dollars and seventy-eight cents, deducted from the pay of the officers and men of the Osage regiment of Missouri volunteers, for goods furnished said regiment by said Smith & Vernon in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, on satisfactory proof of such supply and deduction.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXLIII. — *An Act for the Relief of William Selden.*

Accounts of William Selden

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the treasury of the United States be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to re-examine the accounts of William Selden, late marshal of may be re-examined.

the United States for the District of Columbia, for the maintenance and support by him of public prisoners confined in the jail of said District from the thirtieth of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, to and until the seventeenth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, both inclusive, and to adjust and pay the said accounts in conformity with the allowance thereon, not exceeding, however, the rate of thirty-four cents per diem for the maintenance and support by him of each public prisoner confined in the said jail during the period aforesaid, certified by the judge of the criminal court for said district, at the time or times when the said accounts accrued; and the sum necessary to pay the balance that may be found due the said William Selden on such re-examination and adjustment, not exceeding eleven thousand two hundred and twenty dollars, is hereby appropriated.

Appropriation.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXLIV. — *An Act for the Relief of Dr. W. J. C. Duhamel —*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Dr. W. J. C. Duhamel, of Washington, D. C., the sum of six hundred dollars, which shall be in full discharge of all claims against the United States on account of professional services rendered by the said Duhamel to the United States military prisoners confined in the city jail at Washington, D. C., during the years eighteen hundred and sixty-one and eighteen hundred and sixty-two —

Payment to Dr. W. J. C. Duhamel.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXLV. — *An Act for the Relief of Kreel and Miller.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury of the United States are hereby authorized, in the settlement of the accounts of Kreel and Miller, on their contract with the United States for the delivery of commissary stores to the posts of the United States in the Territory of New Mexico, to settle and allow to them the sum of five hundred and eighty-two dollars and seventy cents, being an amount assessed against them for their failure to deliver certain stores which had been destroyed in their hands by hostile Indians —

Allowance to Kreel and Miller in settlement of accounts.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXLVI. — *An Act to refund to Thomas C. Magruder certain Moneys stolen from him in eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay to Thomas C. Magruder, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars, for government moneys stolen from him and refunded by him to the government, in eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

Payment to Thomas C. Magruder.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXLVII. — *An Act for the Relief of Peter Dunn and others.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to compromise the claim of the United States against Peter Dunn, J. E. Lowing, O. V. Whitcomb, B. F. Bristol, David Taggart, Joseph Ingham, L. B. Crego, John Renwick,

Claim of the United States against Peter Dunn and others to be compromised.

Benson Tallman, Christopher Post, A. Hopson, S. S. Hammond, William Bristol, M. W. Wilner, Lucius May, Levi Madison and Charles B. Briggs, and Levi Truesdell, surviving obligors upon the official bond of John B. Halsted, late collector of internal revenue in and for the twenty-ninth district of New York, and the personal representatives of the deceased obligors upon said official bond, and to satisfy, or cause to be satisfied of record the judgment recently recovered in the district court of the northern district of New York against the sureties upon said official bond, upon the payment, within ninety days after the passage of this act, of the amount of the defalcation of the said collector Halsted, together with the cost of the legal proceedings thereon; the intention of this act being to remit the interest whether included in the judgment, or accruing since, upon such defalcation

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXLVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Mrs. Ann Marble, (now Strong,) Administratrix.*

Indemnity to Mrs. Ann Marble for losses by Indians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be. and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to indemnify Mrs. Ann Marble, (now Strong,) administratrix of William D. Marble, deceased, for losses by depredations committed by Cheyenne Indians in August, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXLIX. — *An Act to relieve William Smith, of Fauquier County, Virginia, of his political Disabilities.*

Political disabilities of William Smith removed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of each house concurring therein,) That all political disabilities imposed upon William Smith, of the county of Fauquier, Virginia, by the third section of the fourteenth article of the Constitution of the United States be, and the same are hereby removed.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCL. — *An Act for the Relief of Julia P. Lynde, minor Child of R. D. Lynde, late Surgeon of United States Volunteers, deceased.*

Payment to Julia P. Lynde.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby authorized to pay out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the duly authorized guardian of Julia P. Lynde, minor child of surgeon R. D. Lynde, United States volunteers, deceased, the three months' pay and allowance for transportation to which her father was entitled at the time of his death.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCLI. — *An Act for the Relief of Jonathan Diehl and George Blymer, Sureties on the Bond of Josiah S. Diehl, late Contractor for carrying the United States Mails on Post-route No. 4249.*

Liability of Jonathan Diehl and George Blymer, sureties on bond of Josiah S. Diehl, released.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Jonathan Diehl and George Blymer, of Bedford, Pennsylvania, sureties on the bond of Josiah S. Diehl, late contractor for carrying the mails of the United States on post-route numbered four thousand two hundred and forty-nine, be, and are hereby, released from liability on said bond; and the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized and directed to cancel the same.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCLII. — *An Act for the Relief of Margeret Merklein.*

March 3, 1873.

Payment to Margaret Merklein.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to Margeret Merklein the sum of six hundred dollars, being for the payment of loss of property incurred by said Margeret Merklein, at the hands of the public enemy during the war of the rebellion, and of services of said Margeret Merklein to the government of the United States in saving stores of the United States army from destruction by the public enemy, and in attending upon the sick and wounded of the United States army; the said payment to be made out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCLIII. — *An Act to pay Charles Probst, of New Mexico, for Supplies furnished the New Mexico Militia during the late Rebellion.*

March 3, 1873.

Payment to Charles Probst.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officer of the treasury is authorized, and he is hereby directed, to pay out of any moneys appropriated, or that may hereafter be appropriated, for the support of the army, to Charles Probst, of New Mexico, the amount which shall, upon proof satisfactory to the commissary-general, be shown to be due him for subsistence stores furnished the militia of New Mexico, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCLIV. — *An Act for the Relief of George Washington, and Sallie Washington his Wife, of Alexandria, Virginia.*

March 3, 1873.

Payment to George Washington and Sallie Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, empowered and directed, out of any money not otherwise appropriated by law, to pay to George Washington, and Sallie Washington his wife, of Alexandria, Virginia, without interest, the amount of the proceeds of the sale, for direct taxes due to the United States, of house and lot numbered two hundred and twenty-one, King street, Alexandria, as evidenced by direct-tax sale certificate number one hundred and thirty-four, less all taxes, costs, and legal charges accrued by reason of the sale thereof for said direct taxes, by the tax-commissioners of the United States under the laws for the collection of direct taxes: *Provided*, That said George Washington and Sallie Washington, their heirs or personal representatives, shall, before receiving such payment, duly execute and deliver a full and complete quit-claim conveyance of said property to the purchaser thereof, his heirs, assigns, or legal representatives, as the Secretary may require.

Proviso.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCLV. — *An Act to relieve Francis E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States.*

March 3, 1873.

Allowance to Francis E. Spinner in settlement for

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers be, and they hereby are, authorized and directed to allow Francis E. Spinner, treasurer of the United States, in the settlement of his general account of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, the sum of two hundred and fifty-one dollars and seventy cents, being the amount paid by him for certain mutilated, partially destroyed, and defective compound-interest, five per centum, and national bank notes, namely:

compound-interest notes.

Compound-Interest Notes. — Part of note, no number, paid in full by order of the treasurer, fifty dollars; one-half of note, numbered two hundred and twenty-two thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, B, dated

Allowance to Francis E. Spinner in settlement for

May fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, affidavit of destruction of missing part attached, paid by order of the treasurer, fifty-nine dollars and seventy cents; one note, no seal, date or number, face value paid, ten dollars; one mutilated note, numbered ninety-one thousand two hundred and sixty-five, affidavit attached, ten dollars; five notes of ten dollars each, no seal, date, or number, fifty dollars; one note, numbered twenty-three thousand five hundred and forty-five, no seal or date, twenty dollars.

five per centum notes;

Five per centum Notes. — One note, no seal, date, or number, supposed one of four stolen from printing bureau, paid by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, twenty-one dollars; a part of note, numbered one hundred and ninety-five thousand four hundred and fifty-three, dated May fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, two-thirds of note burned and missing, and affidavit attached of the destruction of missing part, twenty-one dollars.

for national bank notes;

National Bank Notes. — One note of Rockport National Bank, Massachusetts, appears to have been one of a sheet stolen from printing bureau, paid by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, June twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, ten dollars; in all, two hundred and fifty-one dollars and seventy cents.

for losses through embezzlement by Seth Johnson;

Sec. 2. That the sum of sixty-one thousand one hundred and seventy-four dollars and fifty-two cents, lawful money, be, and it hereby is, appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to reimburse Francis E. Spinner for losses incurred in his office as treasurer of the United States, through embezzlement on the part of employees and otherwise, without negligence or fault on his part, namely: Loss by the embezzlement of Seth Johnson, late interest-teller, thirty-seven thousand eight hundred and ninety-four dollars and twenty cents; loss by the embezzlement of F. A. Marden, late chief of division of accounts, eleven thousand four hundred and thirteen dollars and ninety-seven cents; part of a package of new notes stolen from the division of issues, eleven thousand five hundred dollars; amount found short in an actual count of one hundred and thirty-one thousand dollars, specimen currency, seventy-one dollars & seventy-seven cents; amount found short in an actual count of the paying teller's cash, twenty cents; amount found short in an actual count of a package of new notes, one dollar; amount found short in an actual count of a package of new notes, temporarily made good by the original counter, twenty dollars; amount found short in an actual count of the funds of the redemption division, one hundred and thirty-one dollars and thirty-seven cents; amount found short in an actual count of the funds of the cash division, one hundred and forty-two dollars and one cent; in all, sixty-one thousand one hundred and seventy-four dollars and fifty-two cents.

F. A. Marden.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCLVI. — *An Act for the Relief of E. H. Jarrett.*

Pay and pension to E. H. Jarrett.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Eli H. Jarrett, late private company C, third North Carolina mounted infantry volunteers, be entitled to receive the same pay and pension as if he had been mustered in, as of date September fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCLVII. — *An Act for the Relief of Edmund Jussen.*

Payment to Edmund Jussen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury in settling and adjusting the revenue, disbursing and other accounts of Edmund Jussen, late collector of internal revenue, first district of Illinois, is hereby authorized to allow and pay him such sum as may appear due and owing him upon his salary and disbursing account, not to exceed the sum of six thousand seven hundred and forty-two dollars and eight cents; and in making said adjustment and settlement the said Edmund Jussen is not to be charged for any liability growing out of the failure to take bonds from Hass and Powell upon their distillery destroyed by fire, or the whiskey therein, or in their warehouse, nor any matter connected therewith.

APPROVED, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCLVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Jesse E. Peyton.*

March 3, 1873.

Payment to Jesse E. Peyton.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay to Jesse E. Peyton, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the amount of a judgment, with costs, recovered by John E. Hopkins against said Jesse E. Peyton in the supreme court of New Jersey, on account of the use of camp-ground and buildings by the one hundred and eightieth regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, and for fuel furnished to said regiment.

APPROVED, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCLIX. — *An Act for the Relief of Frederick Walter, Company A, fourth United States Artillery.*

March 3, 1873.

Pension to Frederick Walter.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized and required to place the name of Frederick Walter, late private company A, fourth United States artillery, on the list of invalid pensioners, and to cause him to be paid at the rate of eight dollars per month from the passage of this act.

APPROVED, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCLX. — *An Act for the Relief of Jennie E. Savage.*

March 3, 1873.

Pension to Jennie E. Savage.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place the name of Jennie E. Savage, a minor child of William E. Savage, who was a contract-surgeon in the United States army, on the pension-list, and to pay to her legally authorized guardian the pension due her said father's rank as surgeon, from the sixteenth day of February, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-one, until she arrives at the age of sixteen years, unless she should die before that date.

APPROVED, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCLXI. — *An Act for the Relief of Amherst H. Wilder.*

March 3, 1873.

Pay to Amherst H. Wilder.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and directed to pay to Amherst H. Wilder, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, three thousand five hundred and sixteen dollars and twenty-one cents, found due him by the court of claims and Supreme Court, but which he was prevented from collecting by the failure of the War Department to finally act upon the same until more than six years after the claim accrued.

APPROVED, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCLXII. — *An Act for the Relief of George F. Tracy, Postmaster at Bridgeport, Connecticut*

March 3, 1873.

Allowance to George F. Tracy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be authorized, in adjusting the accounts, of George

F. Tracy postmaster at Bridgeport, Connecticut, to allow and credit him the sum of two thousand and eighty-five dollars, stolen from the post-office at Bridgeport, Connecticut on the first day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, without any fault or negligence on the part of the said George F. Tracy

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCLXIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Henry H. Stafford, late Receiver of public Moneys at Marquette, Michigan.*

Allowance to Henry H. Stafford in settlement of accounts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of the Treasury, and the proper accounting officers in their departments, in settling the accounts of Henry H. Stafford, late receiver of public moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Marquette, Michigan, shall allow and credit to the said Henry H. Stafford, the sum of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars and thirteen cents, which sum had been received in payment for government lands, and deposited in the government safe in the Marquette land-office by Henry H. Stafford, then receiver, and which sum was destroyed by fire in the burning of said land-office and government safe, on the night of the eleventh of June, anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCLXIV. — *An Act for the Relief of Joseph Dawson*

Payment to Joseph Dawson.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Joseph Dawson, of Virginia, the sum of one thousand three hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents, which shall be in full for all claims against the government growing out of expenses incurred on account of a gunshot wound received while in discharge of his official duties as assistant assessor of internal revenue, in Tazewell county, Virginia, on the eighteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCLXV. — *An Act for the Relief of William Johnson, of Ripley County, Indiana.*

Payment to William Johnson.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to William Johnson, of Ripley county, Indiana, out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars, for one horse belonging to him, and which was, on the fourteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, taken by the military forces under General Hobson, and applied to the service of the United States.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCLXVI. — *An Act for the Relief of Joseph L. Heywood, and others.*

Allowance to Joseph L. Heywood in settlement of accounts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby authorized to adjust and settle, at a reasonable sum and on satisfactory proof, the suspended or disallowed items in the account of Joseph L. Heywood, late marshal of the Territory of Utah, for compensation of guards, and provisions and supplies for same, escorting the judges to court and guarding court-house; for compensation and supplies for aids and guards employed to assist in the execution of process, and in guarding prisoners after arrest; for payment of rent of court-room; for marshal's personal expenses incurred while serving process; and for a reasonable allowance for guarding and boarding prisoners in the penitentiary; the amount allowed not to exceed twenty thousand dollars, and to be paid from any unexpended balance of appropriations for expenses of United States courts prior to July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and to be distributed and paid pro rata among the holders of the drafts and certificates drawn by said Heywood and now in the Treasury Department.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCLXVII. — *An Act for the Relief of Peter J. Burchell.*

Payment to Peter J. Burchell.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be paid to Peter J. Burchell, of Kane county, Illinois, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three hundred and eighteen dollars and five cents for the occupation of and damage to his house and premises by United States recruiting officers, in the years eighteen hundred and sixty-three and eighteen hundred and sixty-four

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCLXVIII. — *An Act to confirm to William Marvin the Title to seven thousand Acres of Land in the State of Florida.*

Preamble.

1860, ch. 188. Vol. xii. p. 85.
1867, ch. 184. Vol. xiv. p. 544.

Whereas, under the act of Congress, approved June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty, entitled "An act for the final adjustment of private land-claims in the States of Florida, Louisiana, and Missouri, and for other purposes," and extended by an act of Congress, approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven entitled "An act to extend the provisions of an act entitled 'An act for the final adjustment of private land-claims in the States of Florida, Louisiana, and Missouri, and for other purposes,'" the register and the receiver at the land-office at Tallahassee, Florida, acting as commissioners under the acts aforesaid have reported to the commissioner of the general land-office that there ought to be confirmed to William Marvin, who holds under Bernardo Segui, under class two, under the third section of the act first aforesaid, a tract of land containing seven thousand acres, in the State of Florida, on the east side of the Saint John's river, between the place called Dunn's Lake and that known as Horse Landing, including in said tract of land the place called Buffaloe Bluff, and includes parts of sections twenty-eight, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, and thirty-nine, in township ten south, of range twenty-six east; and sections and parts of sections one, two, three, eleven, twelve, and thirty-nine, in township eleven south, of range twenty-six east; and parts of sections five, six, seven, eight, and forty, in township eleven south, of range twenty-seven east; which claim is based upon a grant or concession by the Spanish government to Bernardo Segui, before the twenty-fourth of January, eighteen hundred and eighteen; and whereas the commissioner of the general land-office has approved the report of the said commissioners, and has reported the same to Congress for its action, and recommended the confirmation of the title to the said seven thousand acres of land to the said William Marvin, as the legal representative of Bernardo Segui: Therefore,

Seven thousand acres of land in Florida confirmed to William Marvin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said seven thousand acres of land in the State of Florida, on the Saint John's river, and as further described above, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed to the said William Marvin; and that all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the same be, and the same are hereby, granted and confirmed unto the said William Marvin: *Provided, however,* That this act shall not affect any adverse right or title to the said lands or any

Proviso

part thereof, and shall not create any liability on the part of the United States.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCLXIX.—*An Act for the Relief of Mrs. Mary A. P. Brown, Widow of John P. Brown, late Secretary to the United States Legation at the Ottoman Porte —*

Payment to Mrs. Mary A. P. Brown.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to Mrs. Mary A. P. Brown, widow of John P. Brown, late secretary to the United States legation at the Ottoman Porte, the sum of ten thousand dollars out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCLXX.—*An Act for the Relief of Elizabeth Zluhan.*

Preamble.

Whereas, Jonathan Zluhan, late a private in the ninety-third regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, in his lifetime, established his right, under act of June seventeenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, to an artificial arm, by reason of the loss of the left arm in the service of the United States, and, under the provisions of section two of said act, elected, instead, the commutation in money, provided in said section; and whereas the acting commissioner of pensions, on the eighth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, directed the pension agent at Philadelphia to pay said commutation to said Zluhan; and whereas said Zluhan was accidentally drowned on the sixteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and before said commutation-order was received; and whereas said order has never been paid, and the officers of the government refuse to pay the same: Now, therefore,

Payment to Elizabeth Zluhan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress, assembled, That the commissioner of pensions be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, or cause to be paid, to Elizabeth Zluhan, widow of said Jonathan Zluhan, the sum of fifty dollars, commutation-money, as aforesaid, to which said Zluhan was entitled in his lifetime.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCLXXI.—*An Act for the Relief of Orville J. Jennings.*

Payment to Orville J. Jennings.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Orville J. Jennings, of Fulton, New York, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of eight thousand one hundred and thirty-two dollars and ninety-five cents, in full for work performed in removing what was known as the "debris of the old outer breakwater," in the harbor of Dunkirk, New York, under a contract with Captain F. Harwood, of the engineer corps, United States army, dated the thirtieth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCLXXII.—*An Act for the Relief of F. W. Fee, late Lieutenant of the first Kentucky infantry Volunteers.*

Credit to be allowed Lieutenant F. W. Fee.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the government be, and they are hereby, authorized to credit Lieutenant F. W. Fee, late regimental quartermaster of the first Kentucky infantry volunteers, with the amount of certain vouchers made to him in return for the disbursement or other use of government funds and stores by him while serving, during the late war of the rebellion, as regimental, or acting brigade, division, or post quartermaster, or as regimental, or acting brigade, division, or post commissary of subsistence, which were burned or otherwise destroyed by the rebel forces at McMinnville, Tennessee, on or about the second day of October, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-three, in such measure as such credit or relief shall appear to such accounting officers, upon examination, to be justified

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCLXXIII. — *An Act for the Relief of B. F. Speedy, late first Lieutenant second Battalion six Months' Pennsylvania Volunteers.*

March 3, 1873.

Payment to B. F. Speedy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the paymaster-general be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to pay to B. F. Speedy, late first lieutenant of company G, second battalion six months' Pennsylvania volunteers, the pay of a first lieutenant of infantry from the ninth day of July, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to the twenty-first day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCLXXIV. — *An Act for the Relief of P. W. Standefer.*

March 3, 1873.

Claim of P. W. Standefer to be allowed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officer of the United States be authorized and directed to audit and allow the claim of P. W. Standefer, for services rendered as a telegraph operator by direction of the military authorities of the United States in the war of the rebellion, for a period not exceeding six months, at the rate of one hundred dollars per month, and that the same be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That it shall be satisfactorily proved that such services were actually rendered.

Proviso.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCLXXV. — *An Act for the Relief of J. W. Holliday.*

March 3, 1873.

Payment to J. W. Holliday.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the paymaster-general of the army be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to J. W. Holliday, late of company B, eighth regiment of Iowa volunteer cavalry, the pay and allowances of a second lieutenant of cavalry, from the twenty-second day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to the date of his muster-out of the service, deducting whatever pay he received as an enlisted man during such period, and that such payment shall be made out of any money appropriated for pay of the army.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCLXXVI. — *An Act for the Relief of William E. Ward.*

March 3, 1873.

Application of William E. Ward for extension of patent to be reheard.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioner of patents be, and he is hereby, authorized to grant a rehearing of the application of William E. Ward for the extension of letters-patent granted to him on the seventh day of October, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, "for improvement in machinery for making nuts," and he is hereby authorized to revive and extend the said letters-patent for the further term of seven years from and after the seventh day of October, eighteen hundred and seventy, notwithstanding the original term for which letters-patent were granted had expired, and the said patentee had patented the said invention in foreign countries, and such foreign patents had expired before the seventh day of October, eighteen hundred and seventy, if in his judgment the said patentee was the original inventor of the invention described in the said letters-patent, and the patentee has failed, without neglect or fault on his part, to obtain from the use and sale of the said invention a reasonable remuneration for the time, ingenuity, labor, and expenses bestowed upon the same, and the introduction thereof into use: *Provided*, That any such extension of said patent shall not affect the right to continue to use said patented improvement of any person who, since the seventh day of October, anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and prior to the approval of this act, may have procured, and at the time of such approval shall be using, said patented improvement

Proviso.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCLXXVII. — *An Act for the Relief of John L. Bullard.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury, in settling and adjusting the accounts of John L. Bullard, late captain and commissary of subsistence of United States volunteers, be, and are hereby, authorized and directed to credit said John L. Bullard, late captain and commissary of subsistence of United States volunteers, with the sum of nine thousand six hundred and ninety dollars and fifty cents, being the amount of government funds which was disbursed by him, without his default, on forged certificates for commutations of rations of prisoners —

Credit to be allowed John L. Bullard in settlement of accounts.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCLXXVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of William Bayne, Trustee, &c.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, directed to pay to William Bayne, trustee for the children of George Bayne, deceased, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars; which sum when accepted shall be in full satisfaction for the rent and damage to the store-house of claimant trustee as aforesaid.

Payment to William Bayne in full for, &c.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCLXXIX. — *An Act for the Relief of Anna E. Peale.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Anna E. Peale, only child of Franklin Peale, late of the city of Philadelphia, the sum of ten thousand dollars, in full for the services rendered by him to the government of the United States, from the discoveries, inventions, and improvements, in the machinery and process, for refining and coining the precious metals, introduced and perfected by him, and now used in the United States mint, and its several branches.

Payment to Anna E. Peale.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCLXXX. — *An Act for the Relief of Aaron B. Fryrear.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Aaron B. Fryrear, of Ashland, Illinois, out of any money in the treasury now appropriated or that may hereafter be appropriated for the support of the army, the sum of five hundred dollars in full payment of all moneys due him for services rendered in the secret service of the United States, between the first day of November, anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the first day of April, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-three, under orders of Major-General Curtis.

Payment to Aaron B. Fryrear.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCLXXXI.—*An Act for Relief of Josiah Morris and J. F. Johnson.* March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to make the proper payment to carry into effect the decree of the district court of the United States for the middle district of Alabama, bearing date June eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy, in the case of (Josiah Morris and J. F. Johnson, claimants of one hundred and twenty bales of cotton, appellants vs. United States) one hundred and twenty bales of cotton, illegally seized by the United States, which decree was made in pursuance of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, pronounced at the December term, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, such payment to be made to the person named in such decree, or his legal representative, the sum therein awarded to him, thirty thousand five hundred and nine dollars.

Payment to Josiah Morris and J. F. Johnson.

APPROVED, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCLXXXII.—*An Act for the Relief of Captain Charles McClure.* March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers, in settling and adjusting the accounts of Charles McClure, captain and commissary of subsistence, United States army, are hereby directed to credit said McClure with the sum of eight hundred and forty-four dollars and sixty-three cents, on account of loss of that amount in eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and eighteen hundred and seventy, by the embezzlement of a clerk in his employ, the amount being lost without neglect or fault of said McClure.

Credit to be allowed Charles McClure in settlement of accounts.

APPROVED, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCLXXXIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Hugh McCormick.* March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to pay Hugh McCormick, receiving and disbursing clerk of the Patent-Office, out of any moneys belonging to the Patent-Office, such sum, in addition to what he may already have received since his appointment as a clerk of the fourth class, in eighteen hundred and fifty-five, as will make his entire compensation, during the time he has performed the duties of receiving and disbursing clerk, equal to that of the other disbursing clerks in the Department of the Interior.

Payment to Hugh McCormick.

APPROVED, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCLXXXIV.—*An Act granting a Pension to Unity Welch, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.* March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Unity Welch, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the mother of Henry Welch, an officer of the marine corps, who died of disease contracted in the service during the Mexican war, and that he pay her a pension at the rate of twenty-five dollars per month from and after the passage of this act, and to continue during her widowhood.

Pension to Unity Welch.

APPROVED, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCLXXXV.—*An Act restoring to the Pension Rolls the Name of Margaret L. Bybee.*

Pension to Margaret L. Bybee.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to restore to the pension roll the name of Margaret L. Bybee, and to pay her a pension at the same rate as was paid her previous to her name being stricken from said pension rolls.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCLXXXVI.—*An Act granting a Pension to William B. Lilly.*

Pension to William B. Lilly.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William B. Lilly, late captain of company B, first South Carolina volunteers, in the Mexican war, to take effect from and after the passage of this act.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCLXXXVII.—*An Act granting a Pension to Anderson W. Scott.*

Pension to Anderson W. Scott.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Anderson W. Scott, late a private in company A, one hundred and twenty-eighth regiment Indiana volunteers, at the rate of eight dollars per month, from the passage of this act.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCLXXXVIII.—*An Act granting a Pension to James McKean.*

Pension to James McKean.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James McKean, late a private in company K, twentieth regiment Iowa volunteers.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCLXXXIX.—*An Act granting a Pension to Ann Woods*

Pension to Ann Woods.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Ann Woods, widow of Bernard Woods, late a private in company D, twenty-eighth regiment of Massachusetts volunteers, to take effect from and after the passage of this act—

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXC.—*An Act granting a Pension to James P. Rader.*

Pension to James P. Rader.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James P. Rader, late a private in company C, forty-ninth regiment Ohio infantry volunteers, from the passage of this act.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXCI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Mary Mullins.*

March 3, 1873.

Pension to Mary Mullins.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary Mullins, widow of Thomas Mullins, late of company B, first regiment Iowa cavalry volunteers, at the rate of eight dollars per month, from the passage of this act.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXCII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Mrs. Ann M. Wood, Widow of Robert C. Wood, late assistant Surgeon-General of the United States Army, and Daughter of Zachary Taylor, late President of the United States —*

March 3, 1873.

Pension to Mrs. Ann M. Wood.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to place on the pension roll, the name of Mrs. Ann M. Wood, widow of Robert C. Wood, late assistant surgeon-general of the United States Army, and daughter of Zachary Taylor, late President of the United States, at the rate of fifty dollars per month, to date from the death of her husband, March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine —

Approved, March, 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXCIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Ann Hensley.*

March 3, 1873.

Pension to Ann Hensley.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Ann Hensley, mother of William Hensley, late a sergeant of the first provisional regiment of Missouri volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month, from the passage of this act.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXCIV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Ellen Collins*

March 3, 1873.

Pension to Ellen Collins.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Ellen Collins, widow of Mark Collins, late a private in company B, fifty-fourth regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, from the passage of this act —

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXCV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Durant T. Hunt*

March 3, 1873.

Pension to Durant T. Hunt.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Durant T. Hunt late a private of company A, fourth regiment Iowa cavalry volunteers.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXCVI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Harper Smith.*

March 3, 1873.

Pension to Harper Smith.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Harper Smith, late a private in company B, twenty-third regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, commencing from the passage of this act.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXCVII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Antoine Brossa.*

Pension to Antoine Brossa.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Antoine Brossa, late a private in company I, eighty-third regiment New York volunteers; this act to take effect from and after its passage.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXCVIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Mary E. Foster*

Pension to Mary E. Foster.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary E. Foster, widow of James Foster, late a private in company K, sixth regiment Missouri State malitia cavalry volunteers.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCCXCIX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Job S. Goff.*

Pension to Job S. Goff.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Job S. Goff, late a private of company K, forty-second Ohio volunteers.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CD. — *An Act granting a Pension to James A. Sanders.*

Pension to James A. Sanders.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James A. Sanders, late a private in company K, thirty-first regiment of Illinois volunteers, from and after the passage of this act.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Edward Tucker.*

Pension to Edward Tucker.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Edward Tucker, late a private in company F, second regiment Maryland volunteer infantry, to take effect from and after the passage of this act.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Ivory F. Snow.*

Pension to Ivory F. Snow.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Ivory F. Snow, late a private in company B, seventeenth regiment Maine volunteers, from the passage of this act —

APPROVED, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Cordelia C. Dougherty*

March 3, 1873.

Pension to Cordelia C. Dougherty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Cordelia C. Dougherty, widow of Charles Dougherty, late a private in company "I," second regiment of Maine volunteers, and also late a private in company "D," thirteenth regiment of Maine volunteers, together with the children of said Charles and Cordelia C. Dougherty who are under sixteen years of age, to take effect from the passage of this act.

APPROVED, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDIV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Nancy Goddard.*

March 3, 1873.

Pension to Nancy Goddard.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Nancy Goddard, widow of Thomas W. Goddard, late a private in company B, second regiment East Tennessee volunteers, to take effect from the passage of this act.

APPROVED, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDV. — *An Act granting Increase of Pension to Robert S. Dumont.*

March 3, 1873.

Pension to Robert S. Dumont.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Robert S. Dumont, late admiral's secretary, at the rate of twenty-five dollars per month from the passage of this act, the pension certificate now held by said Dumont to be given up, surrendered and cancelled from and after the time this act shall take effect; and that all money expended by virtue of this act shall be paid from the naval pension fund.

APPROVED, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDVI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Henry Riemann.*

March 3, 1873.

Pension to Henry Riemann.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henry Riemann, late a private in the twelfth regiment of Maine volunteers, to take effect from the passage of this act.

APPROVED, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDVII. — *An Act granting a Pension to William E. Farley and John M. Farley.*

March 3, 1873.

Pension to William E. Farley and John M. Farley.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the names of William E. Farley and John M. Farley, minor children of A. J. Farley, late a private in company F, fifth regiment West Virginia infantry, to take effect from the passage of this act.

APPROVED, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDVIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Mary Whalen.*

Pension to Mary Whalen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary Whalen, widow of Michael Whalen, late a private in company B, twenty-eighth regiment of Kentucky volunteers, from and after the passage of this act.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDIX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Ardella D. Warfield and Lindsley N. Warfield.*

Pension to Ardella D. Warfield and Lindsley N. Warfield.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the names of Ardella D. Warfield and Lindsley N. Warfield, only minor children of Andrew W. Warfield, late a private unassigned, in the fifteenth regiment of New York volunteers, and acting hospital steward of said regiment, who died at Raleigh North Carolina, of disease contracted in the service. This act to take effect from and after its passage.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Joseph Greer.*

Pension to Joseph Greer.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Joseph Greer, late a private in company G, first West Virginia cavalry volunteers, from and after the passage of this act.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDXI. — *An Act granting an Increase of Pension to Jedediah Gray.*

Increase of pension to Jedediah Gray.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, directed to place the name of Jedediah Gray on the pension roll for an increase of pension of two dollars per month, to be paid from the passage of this act, making a full pension of eight dollars per month.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDXII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Julia Cosgrove.*

Pension to Julia Cosgrove.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Julia Cosgrove, widow of Edward Cosgrove, late a private in company K, twenty-fourth regiment veteran reserve corps. This act to take effect from and after its passage.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDXIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Josiah Wilson, a Soldier of the War of* 1812.

Pension to Josiah Wilson.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll the name of Josiah Wilson, of Salem, Washington county, State of New York, who served in Captain Daniel St. John's company, New

York militia, in the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, with Great Britain, said Wilson to be paid a pension at the rate of eight dollars a month from the fourteenth of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDXIV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Emily Booth.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Emily Booth, widow of George F. Booth, late a private of company A, eighteenth regiment of Massachusetts volunteers, from the passage of this act, during her widowhood.

Pension to Emily Booth.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDXV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Ada Lois Harrison.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Ada Lois Harrison, only minor child of Samuel Harrison, late a private of company I, eighty-ninth Indiana volunteers.

Pension to Ada Lois Harrison.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDXVI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Rosa Wollauer*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Rosa Wollauer, minor child of Frederick Wollauer, late a private in company "N," one hundred and ninety-eighth regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, her pension to begin at the passage of this act.

Pension to Rosa Wollauer.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDXVII. — *An Act for the Relief of Mary C. Griffin.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary C. Griffin, widow of Daniel F. Griffin, late lieutenant-colonel thirty-eighth regiment Indiana volunteers, at the rate of thirty dollars per month, from and after the passage of this act.

Pension to Mary C. Griffin.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDXVIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Lorenzo D. Hogle.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Lorenzo D. Hogle, late acting assistant surgeon in the army, from the passage of this act.

Pension to Lorenzo D. Hogle.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDXIX. — *An Act granting a Pension to John Davis, Corpral of the Night-watch on board the United States, Ship " Octorara."*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension

Pension to John Davis.

roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John Davis, a corporal of the night-watch on board the United States ship "Octorara," and pay him at the rate of fifteen dollars per month, to commence from the passage of this act.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDXX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Samuel B. Davis.*

Pension to Samuel B. Davis.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Samuel B. Davis, late a corporal in company C, eighteenth regiment Indiana volunteers.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDXXI. — *An Act granting a Pension to George H. E. Bailey.*

Pension to George H. E. Bailey.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George H. E. Bailey, late a private in company F, fifth regiment Maryland volunteers, from the passage of this act.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDXXII. — *An Act granting a Pension to John Tuell.*

Pension to John Tuell.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John Tuell, father of Daniel Tuell, late a private in company D, fourth regiment Pennsylvania cavalry volunteers; this act to take effect from and after its passage.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDXXIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Margaret Miller.*

Pension to Margaret Miller.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Margaret Miller, widow of Cornelius Miller, late a private of company C, thirty-seventh Massachusetts infantry volunteers, and pay her a pension from the date of the passage of this act.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDXXIV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Kitty A. Smith*

Pension to Kitty A. Smith.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Kitty A. Smith, widow of Thomas Smith, late a private in the Ohio county, Kentucky, home guards, and pay her a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month from the passage of this act.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDXXV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Mrs. Eliza Hicks.*

Pension to Mrs. Eliza Hicks.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mrs. Eliza Hicks, widow of Colonel Stephen G. Hicks, late colonel of the fortieth regiment Illinois volunteer infantry, and pay her a pension from the date of the passage of this act.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDXXVI. —*An Act granting a Pension to Justus F. Jones.*

March 3, 1873.

Pension to Justus F. Jones.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Justus F. Jones, late a private in company C, seventh regiment of Iowa cavalry volunteers, to take effect from the passage of this act.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDXXVII. —*An Act granting a Pension to Virginia M. F. Cusack.*

March 3, 1873.

Pension to Virginia M. F. Cusack.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Virginia M. F. Cusack, widow of John Cusack, late a captain in company D, first United States infantry.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDXXVIII. —*An Act granting a Pension to Nancy Osborn*

March 3, 1873.

Pension to Nancy Osborn.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Nancy Osborn, mother of Horace M. Osborn, late a private in company G, twenty-third regiment of Massachusetts volunteers, to take effect from the passage of this act.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDXXIX.—*An Act granting a Pension to Zenas Bradley, of Allen, Allegany County, New York.*

March 3, 1873.

Pension to Zenas Bradley.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to enter upon the pension roll the name of Zenas Bradley, of Allen, Allegany county, New York, late a private company A, sixteenth regiment veteran reserve corps volunteers, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, to be paid at the rate of eight dollars per month from the passage of this act.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDXXX. —*An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to place the Name of Mary A. Morris, Widow of Major-General William W. Morris, upon the Pension Rolls, at the Rate of fifty Dollars per Month.*

March 3, 1873.

Pension to Mary A. Morris.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to place the name of Mary A. Morris, widow of Major-General William W. Morris, upon the pension rolls, subject to the laws and regulations of the pension service, at the rate of fifty dollars per month, to commence from the passage of this act and to be in lieu of the pension heretofore granted to the said Mary A. Morris, under the general pension laws.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDXXXI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Samuel Shuler, late a Private in Company E, sixty-first Regiment of Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers.*

Pension to Samuel Shuler.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Samuel Shuler, of Harmony, Butler county, Pennsylvania, late a private in company E of the sixty-first regiment of Pennsylvania infantry volunteers, and that he be paid a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month from the passage of this act.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDXXXII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Benjamin F. Berkley.*

Pension to Benjamin B. Berkley.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Benjamin F. Berkley, first lieutenant company C, in the seventh regiment of Illinois cavalry volunteers, and to pay him a pension as such lieutenant from and after the passage of this act.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDXXXIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Susan Davis, dependent Mother of William W. Davis, deceased, late a Private in Company E, one hundred and third Regiment of Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers.*

Pension to Susan Davis.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Susan Davis, dependent mother of William W. Davis, late a private in company E, one hundred and third regiment of Pennsylvania infantry volunteers, and that she be paid the same from the passage of this act.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

1871, ch. 10.
Ante, p. 641.

CHAP. CDXXXIV. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act granting a Pension to Phœbe Sofield, Widow of Lewis Sofield."*

Pension to Phœbe Sofield.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act granting a pension to Phœbe Sofield, widow of Lewis Sofield," approved April fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, be, and the same is hereby, amended so that said pension provided for in said act shall date from the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to place the name of said Phœbe Sofield on the pension rolls as of said date, and to pay her a pension at the rate provided for in said act from said date: *Provided:* That no payment shall be made for any time for which payment has already been made under the provisions of the act hereby amended.

Proviso.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDXXXV. — *An Act granting an Increase of Pension to Warren Raymond, a Soldier of the War of eighteen hundred and twelve.*

Pension to Warren Raymond.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be paid to Warren Raymond, who was a private in the one hundred and thirty-fourth regiment New York volunteer infantry, war of eighteen hundred and twelve, a pension at the rate of eight dollars a month during his natural lifetime from the passage of this act.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDXXXVI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Ada H. McDonald.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Ada H. McDonald, widow of Charles McDonald, late colonel of first regiment of militia of the district of Memphis, Tennessee, organized under orders from the War Department, and pay her a pension from and after the passage of this act: *And provided,* if the widow, from any cause, should cease to draw the pension herein granted, the same shall be continued to the minor son of Colonel McDonald, now his only surviving child, until he is sixteen years old.

Pension to Ada H. McDonald.

Proviso.

APPROVED, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDXXXVII. — *An Act granting a Pension to John Condlin.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John Condlin, who enlisted under the name of John Condlon, late a private in company K, of the second regiment of District of Columbia volunteers, from the passage of this act.

Pension to John Condlin.

APPROVED, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDXXXVIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Sarah Pond*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to place on the pension roll of the United States the name of Sarah Pond, widow of Adam Pond, who served as a private soldier in the war of the Revolution, the said Sarah Pond to receive a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month from the passage of this act during her natural life

Pension to Sarah Pond.

APPROVED, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDXXXIX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Chancy J. Poore.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Chancy J. Poore, late a private in battery G, first New York light artillery; this act to take effect from and after its passage.

Pension to Chancy J. Poore.

APPROVED, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDXL. — *An Act granting a Pension to Martha B. Williams.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Martha B. Williams, mother of John F. Caven, late a captain of company G, eleventh Indiana volunteers, and to pay her a pension to commence at the date of the passage of this act.

Pension to Martha B. Williams.

APPROVED, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDXLI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Martha Tillotson*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the

Pension to Martha Tillotson.

name of Martha Tillotson, widow of George W. Tillotson, late a private in company D, first Ohio light artillery, from and after the approval of this act

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDXLII. —*An Act granting a Pension to Millie A. Powell,*

Pension to Millie A. Powell.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Millie A. Powell, widow of John Powell, late a private in company B, third regiment Indiana cavalry volunteers, from and after the passage of this act.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDXLIII. —*An Act granting a Pension to William D. Tomlinson.*

Pension to William D. Tomlinson.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William D. Tomlinson, only minor child of John A. Tomlinson, late a private in company D, second Illinois cavalry volunteers, to take effect from the passage of this act.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDXLIV. —*An Act for the removal of the political Disabilities of I. Ernest Meiere, of the State of Maryland.*

Political disabilities of I. Ernest Meiere removed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of each house concurring therein,) That all political disabilities of I. Ernest Meiere, of the State of Maryland, incurred under the provisions of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States be, and the same are hereby removed.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDXLV. —*An Act to remove Disabilities imposed by the fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States from Robert M T. Hunter of Virginia*

Disabilities removed from Robert M. T. Hunter.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of each house concurring therein,) That all disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States be, and the same are hereby, removed from Robert M. T. Hunter, of Virginia.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP CDXLVI. —*An act to remove the Disabilities of Shelton F. Leake, of Albemarle County, Virginia.*

Political disabilities of Shelton F. Leake removed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of each house concurring,) That all political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of amendments to the Constitution of the United States be, and they are hereby removed from Shelton F. Leake, of Albemarle county, in the State of Virginia.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDXLVII. —*An Act to remove the political Disabilities of Daniel C. Dejarnette, of Virginia.*

Political disabilities of Daniel

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of each house concurring therein,) That all political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States be, and the same are hereby, removed from Daniel C. Dejarnette, and J. M. L. Curry, of Virginia.

C. Dejarnette removed.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDXLVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of the Heirs of the late Thomas Lawson, deceased*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be and is hereby appropriated to the heirs at law of Thomas Lawson deceased out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of four thousand six hundred dollars being the balance of rent due to said heirs from the United States. under a lease made in the month of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one — for the use and occupation of house numbered two hundred and twenty-three, and lots numbered seven, eight, nine, ten, thirteen. fourteen, fifteen and part of lot numbered eleven in square numbered one hundred and sixty-nine, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia belonging to said heirs.

Payment to heirs of Thomas Lawson.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDXLIX. — *An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to settle the Claims of Messrs. Durfee and Peck and E. H. Durfee for Supplies furnished the Indians in Montana in the Winter of eighteen hundred and sixty-nine —*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to settle, upon such terms as he shall think just and proper, all claims of Messrs. Durfee and Peck and E. H. Durfee, late Indian agents, for supplies furnished the Crows, Gros Ventres, Assinaboines, and other Indians of Montana Territory, in the winter of eighteen hundred and sixty-nine upon the recommendation of the Honorable James Tufts acting governor of said Territory, and ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs: *Provided,* That he shall be satisfied as to the quantity of supplies so furnished, and the amount shall not exceed thirteen thousand four hundred and forty dollars and seventy-three cents, which sum shall be in full of all claims against the government.

Claims of Durfee and Peck and E. H. Durfee to be settled

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDL. — *An Act for the Relief of John L. Pendery, surviving Partner of Pendery and Gamble, Attorneys*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to John L. Pendery, surviving partner of Pendery and Gamble, for legal services rendered in proceedings in the United States circuit court against trespassers on the Delaware Indian lands in Kansas: *Provided,* That this amount shall be in full satisfaction for said indebtedness.

Payment to John L. Pendery.

Proviso.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDLI. — *An Act for the Relief of Minerva Lewis, as Administratrix of the Estate of Ezekiel Lewis, deceased.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to pay to Minerva Lewis, as administratrix of the estate of Ezekiel Lewis, deceased, the sum of five thousand dollars, in full compensation for the use by the United States of the steamer Admiral, belonging to the deceased, captured by the rebel authorities, and recaptured by the gunboat flotilla, at the fall of

Payment to Minerva Lewis, administratrix.

Island Number Ten, and turned over by the fleet to the land forces for use as a transport, and lost while in the service of the United States as such transport.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDLII. — *An Act for the Relief of Francis A. Gibbons.*

Payment to Francis A. Gibbons.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to Francis A. Gibbons the sum of twenty thousand dollars, in full satisfaction and discharge of his claim for additional compensation for the construction of a building for the use of the Agricultural Department; and the said sum is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDLIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Louisa Jenkins, Widow of Henry Jenkins, deceased.*

Letters-patent granted to Henry Jenkins extended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the letters-patent granted to Henry Jenkins, a citizen of the United States, dated the thirteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and extended by the commissioner of patents, for seven years from the thirteenth day of January. eighteen hundred & sixty-six, for an improved method of uniting wrought and cast iron, be, and the same are hereby, extended, for the term of seven years, from and after the passage of this act; and the commissioner of patents is hereby directed, upon the presentation of said letters-patent, or a certified copy thereof, to make a certificate upon such patent, or certified copy thereof, of such extension (the lawful fees being first paid therefor,) in the name of Louisa Jenkins, widow of the said Henry Jenkins; and the commissioner of patents is hereby directed to cause the same to be entered of record in the Patent-Office; and the letters-patent so renewed and extended shall have the same effect in law as if originally granted to terms extending to the end of the term to which they are extended by this act: *Provided, however,* That no person, firm, or corporation shall be liable for any damage or royalty for having made, vended, or used said invention since the expiration of the patent, and prior to the passage of this act.

Proviso.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDLIV. — *An Act for the Relief of Joseph Lanman*

Payment to Joseph Lanman.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid to Joseph Lanman, rear-admiral in the United States navy, the difference between the pay of a commodore and that of a rear-admiral of the United States navy, from December seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, to April fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDLV. — *An Act for the Relief of B. H. Randall.*

Payment to B. H. Randall.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to B. H. Randall, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three hundred dollars, in full payment of his expenses from Saint Paul to Washington, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and returning, when arrested by the military authorities, and so forth.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDLVI. —*An Act confirming the Title of Louis Grignon to a certain Tract of Land at Green Bay, Wisconsin*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the claim of Louis Grignon, to a certain tract of land at Green Bay, Wisconsin, situated in township twenty-four north, of range twenty east of the fourth principal meridian, lying on the west bank of Fox river, between the claim of Alexis Gardapier, as confirmed and finally surveyed, and the claim of said Louis Grignon, as surveyed and patented, (said tract having been excluded from the final survey of the said claim of Louis Grignon because within the former Fort Howard military reservation,) be, and the same is hereby, confirmed, and the commissioner of the general land-office is hereby authorized to cause the said tract of land to be surveyed at the expense of the parties in interest, and to issue a patent therefor in favor of the said Louis Grignon, subject to such legal transfers or assignments as may have been made by him or by his heirs or assigns according to the provisions of the fifth section of the act of Congress approved February twenty-first, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, entitled "An act to revive and continue in force certain acts for the adjustment of land claims in the Territory of Michigan;" such survey and patent to be held as a relinquishment on the part of the United States, and as in no way impairing any valid adverse rights, if such exist

Title of Louis Grignon to certain land in Wisconsin.

APPROVED, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDLVII. — *An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the Account of Henry Warren, late Depositary at Oregon City, Oregon.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, directed to credit Henry Warren, late United States depositary at Oregon City, Oregon, with two thousand dollars, in settlement of his account for money paid Horace C. Gilsen, secretary of Idaho Territory, on the twenty-eighth of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and that the said sum be charged against said Gilsen.

Credit to be allowed Henry Warren in settlement of account.

APPROVED, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDLVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Thomas Hollis, of Morgan County, Georgia.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid to Thomas Hollis, of Morgan county, Georgia, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two hundred and twenty-four dollars and fourteen cents, due him for carrying the mails of the United States in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, according to the records of the Post-office Department.

Payment to Thomas Hollis.

APPROVED, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDLIX. — *An Act for the Relief of Mrs. F. Selina Buchanan.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of five thousand two hundred and seventy-seven dollars and forty-six cents, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, be paid Mrs. F. Selina Buchanan, widow of the late McKean Buchanan, paymaster in the navy, in full satisfaction of any claim of the estate of her said husband, arising out of damages sustained in consequence of an arbitrary order of the late Commander Claxton reducing the emoluments accruing to said Buchanan during the cruise of the frigate Constitution in eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, eighteen hundred and forty, and eighteen hundred

Payment to Mrs. F. Selina Buchanan.

and forty-one, of which he was purser, below the amount to which he was entitled by law and the usage and custom of the service.

APPROVED, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDLX. —*An Act An Act for the Relief of George R. Wilson.*

Payment to George R. Wilson.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to George R. Wilson, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twenty thousand dollars as payment in full for his patent in the construction of iron, or metallic, broad side carriages in the naval service the same to be in full for past and future use of said patent by the government of the United States.

APPROVED, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDLXI. —*An Act for the Relief of Charity Lodge Number one hundred and eleven of Free and Accepted Masons of Harper's Ferry West Virginia*

Appropriation for Charity Lodge.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of seven hundred and sixty-seven dollars and thirty-nine cents be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated to reimburse Charity Lodge number one hundred and eleven of Free and Accepted Masons of Harper's Ferry West Virginia, for expenses incurred by said lodge in refitting their lodge-room which said expense was made necessary by the occupation of the same by the United States troops from the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one to the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

APPROVED, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDLXII. —*An Act granting a Pension to Martha E. Orich, Mary J. Orich, and John J. Orich, minor Children of John C. Orich, deceased.*

Pension to minor children of John C. Orich.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the names of Martha E. Orich, Mary J. Orich, and John J. Orich, minor children of John C. Orich, late a private in the first regiment Missouri cavalry volunteers, the pensions hereby granted to be paid to the guardian of said minor children, and to commence at the passage of this act.

APPROVED, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDLXIII. —*An Act to enable Richard A. Stewart to make Application to the Commissioner of Patents for the Extension of Letters-patent for an Improvement in clarifying and defecating Cane-juice.*

Richard A. Stewart may apply for extension of patent.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Richard A. Stewart, of the parish of Saint Bernard, in the State of Louisiana, have leave to make application to the commissioner of patents for an extension of the letters-patent granted to him for improvement in clarifying and defecating cane-juice, under date of January eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, for the term of seven years from and after the expiration of the original term of fourteen years for which said letters-patent are granted, such application to be made in the same manner and to have the same effect as if the same had been filed not less than ninety days before the expiration of the aforesaid original term of said patent. And upon such application, so filed, the commissioner of patents shall be authorized to consider and determine the same in the same manner, upon giving the same notice, and with the same effect, as if the application had been duly filed within the time prescribed by law, and as if the original term of said patent had not expired: *Provided*, That no person shall be held liable for the infringement of said patent, if extended, for making use of said invention since the expiration of the original term of said patent, and prior to the date of its extension

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDLXIV. — *An Act permitting Lieutenant Theodore B. M. Mason of the Navy, to accept a Decoration from the Emperor of Brazil.*

March 3, 1873.

Lieutenant Theodore B. M. Mason may accept a decoration.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Lieutenant Theodore B. M. Mason, of the navy of the United States, may accept a decoration of the order of the Rose, tendered to him by the Emperor of Brazil as a testimonial of the courage and humanity displayed by the said Lieutenant Mason in saving the lives of two of his shipmates in the harbor of Rio de Janerio in February, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDLXV. — *An Act for the Relief of Grace B. Peck*

March 3, 1873.

Allowance to Grace B. Peck.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from the fourteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-five to the nineteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, Grace B. Peck, widow of Captain Elisha Peck, shall be allowed the difference between the pay her late husband received as commander and the pay of a captain on the retired list of the United States navy, at that time.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDLXVI. — *An Act for the Relief of Josiah George Jennings.*

March 3, 1873.

Preamble.

Whereas Josiah George Jennings made application for a patent for an improvement in water-closets, which application was after due examination, allowed by the commissioner of patents, on the fourteenth day of September, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy, but became forfeited on the fourteenth day of March, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-one, by reason of the non-payment of the final fee of twenty dollars, and whereas it appears that the said fee was placed in the hands of his agents in due season, but by neglect or mistake was not paid into the Patent-Office within the time required by law: Now, therefore,

Josiah George Jennings may pay final fee in application for patent.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Josiah George Jennings have leave to make payment of the final fee of twenty dollars in the matter of his application for a patent for an improvement in water-closets, which application was allowed by the commissioner of patents on the fourteenth day of September, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy; and that the commissioner of patents be authorized, upon the payment of such fee of twenty dollars, to issue the said patent in the same manner as if the said fee had been paid on or before the fourteenth day of March, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-one: *Provided*, That any person who has commenced the manufacture or use of said improvement since the expiration of said time for payment of the final fee shall be authorized to continue such manufacture and use without liability for infringement, as if this act had not been passed. And no person shall be liable for an infringement of said patent prior to the issue thereof herein authorized.

Proviso.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDLXVII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Ann E. Boyle, Widow of Commodore Junius J. Boyle.*

Pension to Ann E. Boyle.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the navy pension rolls the name of Ann E. Boyle, widow of Commodore Junius J. Boyle, late of the United States navy; to receive from and after the passage of this act, the pay of a lieutenant in the navy, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDLXVIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Elvira A. Maxey, and in Respect to her minor Children under sixteen Years of Age.*

Pension to Elvira A. Maxey.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Elvira A. Maxey, widow of Joshua C. Maxey, late sergeant in company I. forty-eight regiment, Illinois volunteers, and to pay her a pension from the passage of this act, for herself and for her minor children under sixteen years of age.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDLXIX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Eliza J. Humphrey, Widow of James R. Humphrey.*

Pension to Eliza J. Humphrey.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Eliza J. Humphrey, widow of James R. Humphrey, late a private in company H, in the eighty-first regiment Indiana volunteer infantry, and to pay her a pension from the passage of this act as a private's widow, and in respect to her minor children under sixteen years of age.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

1872, ch. 95.
Ante, p. 650.

CHAP. CDLXX. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act granting a Pension to Captain Henry M. Scott" approved April nine, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.*

Pension to Captain Henry M. Scott.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act granting a pension to Captain Henry M. Scott, approved April ninth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be and the same is hereby so amended as to substitute " seventieth " for seventeenth " so that the concluding clause shall read, "Henry M. Scott late a captain in company A, seventieth regiment, of Indiana volunteers.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDLXXI. — *An Act to remove the political Disabilities of David Coleman, of Buncombe County, North Carolina.*

Political disabilities of David Coleman removed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Unitea States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of each house concurring therein,) That the political disabilities imposed on David Coleman, of Buncombe county, North Carolina, by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, be, and they are hereby, removed

Approved, March 3, 1873.

March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDLXXII. — *An Act to remove the political Disabilities of James D. Halyburton, of Virginia, and Thomas G. Williams, of San Antonio, in the State of Texas.*

Political disabilities of James D. Halyburton

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of each house concurring therein) That all political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States be, and the same are hereby removed from James D. Halyburton, of Virginia, and Thomas G. Williams, of San Antonio, in the State of Texas.

and Thomas G. Williams removed.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDLXXIII. — *An Act for the Relief of John Paine.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to pay, out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated in the treasury, to John Paine the sum of four hundred and ten dollars, which has been found to be due to him by reason of the unjust seizure and detention of twenty thousand five hundred cigars, and which were consumed by accidental fire while in the care and custody of the internal-revenue officers who made the seizure aforesaid.

Payment to John Paine.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDLXXIV. — *An Act for the Relief of the Heirs and legal Representatives of Leonidas Haskell, deseased.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That jurisdiction and authority are hereby conferred on the court of claims to adjudicate, on terms of equity and justice, the claims of the heirs and legal representatives of Leonidas Haskell, deceased, for stores furnished the quartermaster's department of the army of the United States in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and thereafter; and there shall be the right of appeal from the finding and judgment of said court of claims to the supreme court of the United States, as in other cases.

Court of claims may determine the claims of the heirs, &c., of Leonidas Haskell.

Appeal.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

CHAP. CDLXXV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Mrs. Mollie L. Roberts.*

March 3, 1873.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place the name of Mrs. Mollie L. Roberts, widow of John S. Roberts, late first lieutenant in the twenty-second regiment of Indiana volunteers, on the pension roll, at the rate of fifteen dollars per month from the death of her husband, who at the time of his death was receiving a pension as such lieutenant, and to continue during her widowhood.

Pension to Mrs. Mollie L. Roberts.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

TREATIES.

Additional separate and secret Article to the Treaty of Amity and Commerce and to that of eventual and defensive Alliance between the United States of America and France. Concluded at Paris, February 6, 1778.

Feb. 6, 1778.
Annulled.
1798, ch. 67.
Vol. i. p. 578.

ACT SEPARATE AND SECRET.

THE most Christian King declares in consequence of the intimate union which subsists between him and the King of Spain, that in concluding with the United States of America this treaty of amity and commerce, and that of eventual and defensive alliance, his Majesty hath intended and intends to reserve expressly, as he reserves by this present separate and secret act, to his said Catholick Majesty, the power of acceding to the said treatys, and to participate in their stipulations at such time as he shall judge proper. It being well understood nevertheless, that if any of the stipulations of the said treatys are not agre[e]able to the King of Spain, his Catholick Majesty may propose other conditious analogous to the principal aim of the alliance and conformable to the rules of equality, reciprocity, and friendship.

The Deputies of the United States, in the name of their constituents, accept the present Declaration in its full extent, and the Deputy of the said States who is fully impower[e]d to treat with Spain promises to sign on the first requisition of his Catholic Majesty, the act or acts necessary to communicate to him the stipulations of the treaties above written; and the said Deputy shall endeavor in good faith the adjustment of the points in which the King of Spain may propose any alteration, conformable to the principles of equality, reciprocity, and

ACTE SÉPARÉ ET SECRET.

The power of acceding to the treaties between the United States and France expressly reserved for the King of Spain.
Vol. viii. pp. 6, 12.

LE Roi très Chrétien déclare en conséquence de l'union intime qui subsiste entre lui et le Roi d'Espagne, qu'en concluant avec les Etats-Unis de l'Amérique Septentrionale le traité d'amitié et de commerce et celui d'alliance éventuelle et deffensive, Sa Majesté a entendu et entend réserver expressement, comme elle réserve par le présent acte séparé et secret à Sa dite Majesté Catholique la faculté d'accéder aux dits traités, et de participer à leurs stipulations, dans quelque tems qu'elle le juge à propos, bien entendu néanmoins que si quelques unes des stipulations des dits traités ne convenoient point au Roi d'Espagne, Sa Majesté Catholique seroit maitresse de proposer d'autres conditions analogues au but principal de l'alliance, et conformer aux lois de l'égalité, de la réciprocité et de l'amitié.

Stipulations may be changed.

The deputies of the United States assent.

Les Députés des Etats-Unis au nom de leurs commettans acceptent la présente Déclaration dans toute son étendue, et le Député des dits Etats spécialement chargé des pleinpouvoirs pour traiter avec la Couronne d'Espagne, promet de signer à la première réquisition de Sa Majesté Catholique l'acte ou les actes nécessaires, pour lui rendre communes les stipulations des traités cidessus relatés, et le dit Député se prêtera de bonne foi à l'ajustement des points auxquels le Roi d'Espagne voudroit apporter quelques changemens, conformément aux

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* The first four Treaties in this pamphlet have not been previously published in the Statutes at Large, and are now printed to make the list as nearly complete as possible.

the most sincere and perfect amity; he the said Deputy not doubting but that the person or persons impower'd by his Catholic Majesty to treat with the United States will do the same with regard to any alterations of the same kind that may be thought necessary by the said Plenipotentiary of the United States. In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present separate and secret article, and affixed to the same their seals.

Execution.

Done at Paris this sixth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight.

C. A. GERARD, [L. S.]
B. FRANKLIN, [L. S.]
SILAS DEANE, [L. S.]
ARTHUR LEE, [L. S.]

Deputy, Plenipotentiary for France and Spain.

principes de l'égalité, de la réciprocité et de l'amitié la plus parfaite et la plus sincère, ne doutant pas le dit Député que la personne ou les personnes qui seront autorisées par le Roi Catholique à traiter avec les Etats-Unis, n'en usent de même, relativement aux changemens de la même nature que le dit Plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis pourra juger nécessaires.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé le présent article séparé et secret, et y ont apposé le cachet de leurs armes.

Fait à Paris le sixième jour du mois de février mil sept cent soixante dix huit.

C. A. GERARD, [L. S.]
B. FRANKLIN, [L. S.]
SILAS DEANE, [L. S.]
ARTHUR LEE, [L. S.]

Député plénipotentiaire pour la France et l'Espagne.

Treaty between the Thirteen United States of North America and France. Signed at Versailles, February 25th, 1783.[*]

Feb. 25, 1783.

Annulled. 1798, ch. 67. Vol. i. p. 578.

A contract between his most Christian Majesty and the thirteen United States of North America, entered into at Versailles, on the 25th of February, 1783.

Preamble.

THE re-established peace between the belligerent powers, the advantages of a free commerce to all parts of the globe, and the independence of the thirteen United States of North America, acknowledged and founded on a solid and honorable basis, rendered it probable that the said States would be in a condition to provide hereafter for their necessities, by means of the resources within themselves, without being compelled to implore the continuation of the succours which the king has so liberally granted during the war: But the minister plenipotentiary of the said United States to his Majesty, having represented to him the exhausted state to which they have been reduced by a long and disastrous war, his Majesty has condescended to take into consideration the request made by the aforesaid minister, in the name of the Congress of the said States, for a new advance of money to answer numerous purposes of urgent and indispensable expenses in the course of the present year; his Majesty has in consequence determined, notwithstanding the no less pressing necessities of his own service, to grant to Congress a new pecuniary assistance, which he has fixed at the sum of six millions livres tournois, under the title of loan, and under the guaranty of the whole thirteen United States, which the minister of Congress has declared his acceptance of, with the liveliest acknowledgments, in the name of the said States.

Un Contrat entre Sa Majesté le Roi très Chrétien et les treize Etats-Unis de l'Amérique Septentrionale, passé à Versailles le 25 *Fevrier* 1783.

LA paix rétablie entre les Puissances belligérantes, les avantages d'un commerce libre dans toutes les parties du globe et l'indépendance des treize Etats-Unis de l'Amérique Septentrionale, reconnüe et fondée sur une base solide et honorable, promettoient de voir les dits Etats en situation de pourvoir dès à présent à leurs besoins par les ressources qui leur sont propres, sans être forcés d'implorer la continuation des secours que le Roi leur a si librement accordés pendant la durée de la guerre; mais le ministre plénipotentiaire des dits Etats-Unis près Sa Majesté, lui ayant exposé l'épuisement où les a réduit une guerre longue et désastreuse, Sa Majesté a daigné prendre en considération la demande faite par le ministre susdit au nom du Congrès des dits Etats, d'une nouvelle avance d'argent pour subvenir à une multitude d'objets de dépenses urgentes et indispensables dans le cours de la présente année; Sa Majesté s'est déterminée en conséquence, malgré les besoins non moins pressants de son propre service, à accorder au Congrès une nouvelle assistance pécuniaire qu'elle a fixée à la somme de six millions de livres tournois, à titre de prêt et sous la garantie solidaire des treize Etats-Unis, ce que le ministre du Congrès a déclaré accepter avec la plus vive reconnoissance au nom des dits Etats.

New pecuniary assistance granted to Congress as a loan.

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[*] This Treaty was ratified by the Old Congress on the 31st of October, 1783, and by the King of France on the 21st of December, 1783. The date of exchange of ratifications does not appear, but was probably that of the ratification by the King.

Periods for the payment of the loan assigned.

And as it is necessary to the good order of his Majesty's finances, and also useful to the operations of the finances of the United States, to assign periods for payment of the six millions livres in question, and to regulate the conditions and terms of reimbursement which should be made at his Majesty's royal treasury at Paris, after the manner of what has been stipulated for the preceding advances, by a former contract of the 16th July, 1782.

Contracting parties.

We, Charles Gravier, Count de Vergennes, &c., Counsellor of the King in his councils, Commander of his orders, chief of the royal council of finances, Counsellor of State, &c., Minister and Secretary of State, and of his commands and finances, invested with full powers by his Majesty, given to us for the purpose of these presents: —

And we, Benjamin Franklin, minister and plenipotentiary of the United States of North America, likewise invested with full powers by the Congress of said States for the same purpose of these presents, after having compared and duly communicated to each other our respective powers, have agreed on the following articles: —

Article I.

Money to be paid in twelve monthly payments, and upon what promise.

The payment of the six millions livres, French money above mentioned, shall be made from the funds of the royal treasury, in proportions of five hundred thousand livres during each of the twelve months of the present year, under the acknowledgments of the minister of the said United States, promising in the name of Congress, and in behalf of the thirteen United States, to reimburse and refund the said six millions livres, in ready money, at his Majesty's royal treasury, at the house of the sieur grand banker at Paris, with interest at five per cent. per annum, at periods hereafter stipulated in the third and fourth articles.

Advances already made to be deducted from first payments.

The advances which his Majesty has been pleased to allow to be made on account of the six millions in question shall be deducted in the payments of the first month of this year.

Et comme il est nécessaire au bon ordre des finances de Sa Majesté et même utile aux opérations de la finance des Etats-Unis, d'assigner les époques de payment des six millions de livres dont il s'agit et de régler les conditions et les termes du remboursement qui doit en être fait au trésor royal de Sa Majesté à Paris, à l'exemple de ce qui a été stipulé pour les précédentes avances, par un premier contrat du 16 Juillet, 1782.

Nous, Charles Gravier, Comte de Vergennes, &ca., Conseiller du Roi en tous ses conseils, Commandeur de ses ordres, Chef du Conseil Royal des Finances, Conseiller d'Etat et d'Epée, Ministre et Secrétaire d'Etat et des ses Commandemens et Finances, muni des pleins pouvoirs de Sa Majesté à nous donnés à l'effet des présentes.

Et nous, Benjamin Franklin, Ministre Plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis de l'Amérique Septentrionale, pareillement muni des pouvoirs du Congrès des dits Etats au même effet des présentes, après en avoir conféré et nous être düement communiqué nos pouvoirs respectifs, avons arrêté les articles qui suivent.

Article Per.

Le payement de six millions de livres argent de France énoncées ci-dessus, sera fait des fonds du trésor royal, à raison de cinq cens mille livres par chacun des douze mois de la présente année, sur les reconnoissances du ministre des dits Etats-Unis, portant promesse au nom du Congrès et solidairement pour les treize Etats-Unis, de faire rembourser et restituer en argent comptant au trésor royal de Sa Majesté, au domicile du S. grand banquier à Paris, la dite somme de six millions de livres, avec les intérêts à cinq pour cent l'an, aux époques stipulées par les articles trois et quatre ci-après; les avances que Sa Majesté a bien voulu promettre qui soient faites à compte des six millions dont il s'agit, seront imputées sur les payemens des premiers mois de cette année.

Article II.

For better understanding the fixing of periods for the reimbursement of the six millions at the royal treasury, and to prevent all ambiguity on this head, it has been found proper to recapitulate here the amount of the preceding aids granted by the king to the United States, and to distinguish them according to their different classes. The first is composed of funds lent successively by his Majesty, amounting in the whole to the sum of eighteen millions livres, reimbursable in specie at the royal treasury in twelve equal portions of a million five hundred thousand livres each, besides the interest, and in twelve years, to commence from the third year after the date of the peace, the interest, beginning to reckon at the date of the peace, to be discharged annually, shall diminish in proportion to the reimbursement of the capital, the last payment of which shall expire in the year 1798.

The second class comprehends the loan of five millions Dutch florins, amounting, by a moderate valuation, to ten millions livres tournois, the said loan made in Holland, in 1781, for the service of the United States of North America, under the engagement of the king to refund the capital with interest, at four per cent. per annum, at the general counter of the states-general of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, in ten equal portions, reckoning from the sixth year of the date of the said loan, and under the like engagement on the part of the minister of Congress, and in behalf of the thirteen United States, to reimburse the ten millions of said loan in ready money at the royal treasury, with interest, at four per cent. per annum, in ten equal portions of a million each, and in ten periods from year to year, the first of which shall take place in the month of November, 1787, and the last in the same month, 1796. The whole conformable to the conditions expressed in the contract of the 16th July, 1782.

In the third class are comprehended the aids and subsidies fur-

Article 2^e.

Indebtedness to France divided into three classes.

Pour l'intelligence de la fixation des termes de remboursement des six millions au trésor royal, et pour prévenir toute ambiguité à ce sujet, il a été trouvé convenable de récapituler ici le montant des précédens secours accordés par le Roi aux Etats-Unis, et de les distinguer suivant leurs différentes classes; la première est composée des fonds successivement prêtés par Sa Majesté, montans ensemble à la somme de dix huit millions de livres, remboursables en espéces au trésor royal en douze parties égales de quinze cens mille livres chacune, outre les intérêts, et en douze années à commencer seulement de la troisième après l'époque de la paix; les intérêts commençant à courir de l'époque de la paix pour être acquittés chaque année, doivent diminuer à mésure et en proportion du remboursement des capitaux, dont le dernier terme écherra dans l'année 1798.

First class;

when to be repaid with interest.

Second class;

La seconde classe comprend l'emprunt de cinq millions de florins de Hollande, montant par évaluation modérée à dix millions de livres tournois, le dit emprunt fait en Hollande en 1781 pour le service des Etats-Unis de l'Amérique Septentrionale, sous l'engagement du Roi d'en restituer le capital avec les intérêts à 4 pour cent l'an, au comptoir général des Etats Généraux des Provinces-Unies des Pays-Bas, en dix parties égales à compter de la sixième année de la datte du dit emprunt; et sous pareil engagement de la part du Ministre du Congrès et solidairement pour les treize Etats-Unis, de faire le remboursement des dix millions du dit emprunt, en argent comptant au trésor royal, avec les intérêts à 4 pour cent par an, en dix parties égales d'un million chacune et en dix termes d'année en année dont le premier écherra au mois de Novembre 1787, et le dernier dans le même mois de l'année 1796. Le tout conformément aux conditions exprimées au contrat du 16 Juillet 1782.

when to be repaid and at what rate of interest.

Third class.

Dans la troisième classe sont compris les secours et subsides fournis

Third class.

Vol. viii pp. 6, 12.

Gratuitous gift confirmed, in case, &c.

nished to the Congress of the United States, under the title of gratuitous assistance, from the pure generosity of the king, three millions of which were granted before the treaty of February, 1778, and six millions in 1781; which aids and subsidies amount in the whole to nine millions livres tournois. His Majesty here confirms, in case of need, the gratuitous gift to the Congress of the said thirteen United States.

ARTICLE III.

New loan, when and how to be repaid, and at what rate of interest.

The new loan of six millions livres tournois, the subject of the present contract, shall be refunded and reimbursed in ready money at his Majesty's royal treasury, in six equal portions of a million each, with interest at five per cent. per annum, and in six periods, the first of which shall take place in the year 1797, and so on, from year to year, until 1802, when the last reimbursement shall be completed.

ARTICLE IV.

Interest when to begin to run, and to be paid annually in Paris.

The interest of five per cent. per annum, of the capital of the six millions mentioned in the preceding article, shall begin to be reckoned from the first of January, of the year 1784, and shall be paid in ready money at his Majesty's royal treasury at Paris on the same day of each year, the first of which shall take place the first of January, 1785, and so on, from year to year, until the definitive reimbursement of the capital; his Majesty being pleased, by a new act of generosity, to present and remit to the thirteen United States the partial interest of the present year, which the underwritten minister of Congress has declared to accept with acknowledgment in the name of the said United States.

ARTICLE V.

Interest payable to diminish as the payments are made.

The interest of the capital of the six millions shall diminish in proportion to the reimbursements at the periods fixed in the preceding arti-

au Congrès des Etats-Unis, à titre d'assistance gratuite de la pure générosité du Roi, dont trois millions accordés antérieurement au traité du mois de Février 1778, et six millions en 1781, desquels secours et subsides montans ensemble à neuf millions de livres tournois, Sa Majesté confirme ici en tant que de besoin, le don gratuit au Congrès desd^{ts}. treize Etats-Unis.

ARTICLE 3^e.

Le nouveau prêt de six millions de livres tournois qui fait la matière du présent contrat, sera restitué et remboursé en argent comptant au trésor royal de Sa Majesté, en six parties égales d'un million chacune avec les intérêts à cinq pour cent par an, et en six termes dont le premier écherra en l'année 1797, et ainsi d'année en année jusqu'en 1802, que le dei remboursement sera effectué.

ARTICLE 4^e.

Les intérêts à cinq pour cent l'an, du capital de six millions énoncé en l'article ci-dessus, commenceront à courir du premier Janvier de l'année 1784, et seront payés comptant au trésor royal de Sa Majesté à Paris, au même jour de chacune année dont la première écherra le premier Janvier 1785, et ainsi d'année en année jusqu'au remboursement définitif du capital, Sa Majesté voulant bien par un nouvel acte de générosité, faire don et remise aux treize Etats-Unis, des intérêts partiels de la présente année, ce que le ministre soussigné du Congrès a déclaré accepter avec reconnoissance, au nom des dits Etats-Unis.

ARTICLE 5^e.

Les intérêts du capital de six millions diminueront dans la proportion des remboursemens aux époques fixées en l'article ci-dessus; le Con-cle; Congress and the United States reserving, however, the liberty of freeing themselves by anticipated payments, should the state of their finances admit.

ARTICLE VI.

Ratifications, when to be exchanged.

The contracting parties will reciprocally guaranty the faithful observation of the foregoing articles, the ratifications of which shall be exchanged in the space of nine months from the date of this present contract, or sooner if possible.

Signature.

In faith whereof, we, the ministers plenipotentiaries of his Majesty and the Congress of the thirteen United States of North America, in virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present contract, and thereunto affixed the seal of our arms.

Done at Versailles, the twenty-fifth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

GRAVIER DE VERGENNES, [L. S.]
B. FRANKLIN, [L. S.]

grès et les Etats-Unis se réservent néanmoins la faculté d'accélerer leur libération par des remboursemens anticipés, si l'état de leur finance pouvoit le leur permettre.

ARTICLE 6^{e}.

Les parties contractantes se garantissent réciproquement l'observation fidèle des articles ci-dessus, dont les ratifications seront échangées dans l'espace de neuf mois, ou plutôt s'il est possible, à compter de la datte du présent contrat.

En foi de quoi nous, ministres plénipotentiaires de Sa Majesté et du Congrès des treize Etats-Unis de l'Amérique Septentrionale, en vertu de nos plein-pouvoirs respectifs, avons signé le présent contrat et y avons fait apposer le cachet de nos armes.

Fait à Versailles le vingt-cinquiéme jour du mois de Février mil sept cent quatre-vingt-trois.

GRAVIER DE VERGENNES, [L. S.]
B. FRANKLIN, [L. S.]

Jan. 14, 1859.

Convention between the United States and Venezuela for settlement of Aves Island claims. Signed January 14, 1859; Ratified Feb. 26, 1861.

Contracting parties.

EDWARD A. TURPIN, Minister Resident of the United States of America, and Luis Sanojo, Secretary of State in the Department of Foreign Relations of the Government of Venezuela, being duly authorized to form an equitable agreement for the satisfaction of the damages and losses sustained by Philo S. Shelton, Sampson and Tappan, and Lang and Delano, in consequence of the evictions of their agents and employees from the Aves Island by the forces of Venezuela, have agreed upon the following articles: —

ARTICLE I.

Venezuela to pay the United States the sum of $ 130,000 in liquidation of certain claims.

The Government of Venezuela obliges itself to pay to the Government of the United States or to its Minister Resident in Venezuela the gross sum of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, United States currency ($ 130,000) of which said sum, one hundred and five thousand dollars ($ 105,000) is in liquidation of the claims of Shelton, Sampson, and Tappan, and is to be distributed among themselves, and the residue, that is to say, twenty-five thousand dollars ($ 25,000) is in liquidation of claims of Lang and Delano.

ARTICLE II.

Mode of payment.

The said sum of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, shall be paid in the following terms: —

For Shelton, Tappan, & Sampson.

1859	1st June	$2,500
	1st August	2,500
	1st October	2,500
	1st December	2,500
		$ 10,000

Convenio entre los Estados Unidos y Venezuela para el arreglo de reclamaciones teniendo relacion á la Isla de Aves.

EDUARDO A. TURPIN, Ministro Residente de los Estados Unidos de América, y Luis Sanojo, Secretario de Estado en el Departamento de Relaciones Exteriores del Gobierno de Venezuela, debidamente autorizados para formar un convenio equitativo para la satisfaccion de los daños y pérdidas sufridos por Philo S. Shelton, Sampson y Tappan, y Lang y Delano á consecuencia de haberse lanzado á sus agentes y empleados de la isla de Aves, por medio de las fuerzas de Venezuela, han convenido en los artículos siguientes: —

ARTÍCULO 1°.

El Gobierno de Venezuela se obliga á pagar al Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, ó á su Ministro Residente en Venezuela la suma total de ciento treinta mil pesos, moneda corriente de los Estados Unidos ($ 130,000), de cuya suma ciento y cinco mil pesos ($ 105,000) pertenecen á la liquidacion de los reclamos de Shelton, Sampson y Tappan y deben distribuirse por ellos y entre ellos; y el residuo, es decir, veinte y cinco mil pesos ($ 25,000) pertenece á la liquidacion del reclamo de Lang y Delano.

ARTÍCULO 2°.

La suma dicha de ciento treinta mil pesos será abonada dentro de los plazos siguientes: —

Para Philo Sampson & C^a., & Sampson & Tappan.

1859	1° de Junio	$ 2,500
	1° de Agosto	2,500
	1° de Octubre	2,500
	1° de Diciembre	2,500
		$ 10,000

		For Shelton & Co.		For Lang & Delano.	
1860	30 June	$7,500		$2,000	
	31 Dec.	7,500	$15,000	2,000	$4,000
1861	30 June	10,000		2,000	
	31 Dec.	10,000	20,000	2,000	4,000
1862	30 June	10,000		2,500	
	31 Dec.	10,000	20,000	2,500	5,000
1863	30 June	10,000		3,000	
	31 Dec.	10,000	20,000	3,000	6,000
1864	30 June	10,000		3,000	
	31 Dec.	10,000	20,000	3,000	6,000
			$95,000		$25,000

Interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum shall be paid on the gross amount of indemnity, commencing from the 1st day of this present month, January, 1859, and being added to the several instalments as they fall due. The interest being always computed on the amount of indemnity remaining unpaid at the time of the payment of the several instalments.

Article III.

In consideration of the above agreement and indemnification, the Government of the United States, and the individuals in whose behalf they have been made, agree to desist from all further reclamation respecting the Island of Aves.

Article IV.

This agreement shall be submitted to the present National Convention, and in case it should not be ratified by it before the closing of its present session, then it shall be considered null and void.

Valencia, January the fourteenth of eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

LUIS SANOJO.
E. A. TURPIN.

The National Convention having seen the foregoing agreement concluded on the fourteenth of January last past between the Secretary of Foreign Relations of the Republic and the Minister Resident of the United States,

Resolves,

To give its approval to the Convention aforesaid with the suppression, in Article III. of the second part, which is as follows : —

		Para Shelton & Cª.		Para Lang & Delano.	
1860	30 de Junio	$7,500		$2,000	
	31 de Dic.	7,500	$15,000	2,000	$4,000
1861	30 de Junio	10,000		2,000	
	31 de Dic.	10,000	20,000	2,000	4,000
1862	30 de Junio	10,000		2,500	
	31 de Dic.	10,000	20,000	2,500	5,000
1863	30 de Junio	10,000		3,000	
	31 de Dic.	10,000	20,000	3,000	6,000
1864	30 de Junio	10,000		3,000	
	31 de Dic.	10,000	20,000	3,000	6,000
			$95,000		$25,000

Interest.

Se abonará un interes de cinco por ciento anual sobre la totalidad de la suma de indemnizacion, comenzando desde el primero del corriente mes, y agregándose los diversos plazos á proporcion que se venzan. Computándose siempre el interés sobre el monto de indemnizacion que quede sin satisfacerse al tiempo del pago de los diversos plazos.

Artículo 3º.

No further reclamation respecting Aves Island.

Por virtud de esta transaccion, el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos y los particulares en cuyo favor se ha convenido en las anteriores indemnizaciones, desisten de toda reclamacion sobre la isla de Aves.

Artículo 4º.

This convention to be null and void if not ratified, &c.

El presente convenio será sometido á la actual Convencion Nacional y caso de no sea considerado ni aprobado por ella, ántes de cerrarse, se considerará nulo y de ningun valor.

Valencia, Enero catorce de mil ochocientos cincuenta y nueve.

E. A. TURPIN.
LUIS SANOJO.

Ratification.

La Convencion Nacional, visto el precedente convenio celebrado el catorce de Enero próximo pasado, entre el Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores de la República i el Ministro Residente de los Estados Unidos,

Resuelve :

Prestar su aprobacion al preinserto convenio, con la supresion, en el artículo 3º. de la segunda parte que dice así : “ haciendo abandono en

"Abandoning to the Republic of Venezuela whatever rights might pertain to them" (rights to Aves Island); and with the provision that the interest stipulated in Article II. shall always be simple interest, which shall only be paid successively, on the unpaid principal.

Done at Valencia in the Hall of Sessions of the National Convention, February first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

(Signed) *The President,*
F. TORO.
The Secretary,
R. RAMIREZ.

Valencia, February 3, 1859.
Let it be executed. J. CASTRO.
By His Excellency.
The Secretary of State, in the Department of Foreign Relations,
LUIS SANOJO.

A Copy.
The Assistant Secretary of Foreign Relations,
[SEAL.] R. VALENZUELA.

favor de la República de Venezuela de todos los derechos que á ella (á la isla de Aves,) puedan tener"; i con la advertencia de que el interés estipulado en el artículo 2°. será siempre interés simple, que se pagará solo, sucesivamente, sobre el capital no pagado.

Dada en Valencia, en el Salon de las sesiones de la Convencion Nacional, á primero de Febrero de mil ochocientos cincuenta i nueve.

Firmados, *El Presidente,*
F. TORO.
El Secretario,
R. RAMIREZ.

Valencia, Febrero 3 de 1859.
Ejecútese. J. CASTRO.
Por S. E.
El Secretario de Estado en el Despacho de Relaciones Exteriores,
LUIS SANOJO.

Es copia.
El Subsecretario de Relaciones Exteriores,
[SELLO.] R. VALENZUELA.

Modification, concluded December $\frac{17}{31}$, 1867, *to Treaty between the United States and Siam, of May* 29, 1856. *Ratified August* 11, 1868.

Dec. 17-31, 1867.
Vol. xi. p. 683.

No. 72.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
BANGKOK, Dec. 31, 1867.

Letter of the United States Consul Bangko

To HON. F. W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Change in the treaty regulations suggested.

SIR, — I have the honor to inform the Department that I have received a letter from his Excellency Chaw Phaya Praklang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, informing me that the Royal Counsellors for the Kingdom of Siam desire to change article first of the Treaty Regulations, and that the change shall go into effect on January 1st, 1868. The article alluded to is as follows, viz.: —

"Every shipmaster upon anchoring his vessel at Paknam will deliver into the custody of the Custom-house officers, all his guns and ammunition, and a custom-house officer will then be appointed to the vessel and will proceed in her to Bangkok."

The article as changed will require that the powder alone be left at Paknam, but that the guns be allowed to remain in the vessel. I have given my assent to the change and all the other Consuls have done the same.

The change is a very advantageous one to shipmasters, as in [the] shipping and reshipping of their guns, some of which were heavy, was attended with much delay and expense; whereas they generally have but a few pounds of powder on board which can be boxed up and put ashore in a very short time.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. M. HOOD *U. S. Consul.*

CHAW PHAYA PRAKLANG, *Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Siam*, to MR. J. M. HOOD, *U. S. Consul*,

Saying, — That the Senabodee of the Kingdom of Siam have considered this matter, and have come to the conclusion that, as they saw that Siam was near the water and that trading ships could ascend to the city, for this reason they asked a clause in the treaties, that all guns and powder should be landed at Paknam before the ship would ascend the river.

The Ministers Plenipotentiary also were of the same opinion, and yielded this point to the Siamese in the Treaties. When a vessel came in and the Chaw Pausknan at Paknam received the guns and powder off the vessel, *that* [they] found it very difficult to take care of the powder and were afraid of an explosion, and for this reason they did not receive the powder from the vessel but simply the guns. But now a long time since the Senabodee are of the opinion that the taking off of the guns at Paknam is a source of trouble to the vessels, for they took off guns belonging to many persons and when the vessels *come* [came] down again it was often after night, and when the Captains went for their guns the wrong ones were frequently taken, and when the vessel coming afterwards could not find her own guns, there was a fuss, and the Siamese officers had frequently to pay for the guns. Again the powder was left in the vessels, and they coming up and anchoring in the river, there was danger of an explosion and injury to the citizens here.

Therefore the Senabodee have ordered me to write to all the Consuls, and ask that the custom be changed from January 1st, 1868. We ask to take out the powder of the vessel at Paknam, but the guns can be left in the vessels and need not be taken out. If you are also of the same opinion, you will please inform masters of vessels and others under your protection to this effect. When the vessel comes to Paknam let them take out all the powder, but if they refuse to let the powder be taken out and it remains in the vessel and there arises any difficulty from that fact, we [beg to] claim indemnity according to the treaty.

Given Tuesday, December 17, 1867.

Convention and Protocol between the United States of America and Sweden and Norway. Naturalization. Signed May 26, 1869; *Ratified December* 17, 1870; *Exchanged June* 14, 1871; *Proclaimed January* 12, 1872.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

May 26, 1869.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

WHEREAS a convention and protocol between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway were concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at the city of Stockholm, on the twenty-sixth day of May, 1869, which convention and protocol as amended by the Senate of the United States, and being in the English and Swedish languages, are word for word as follows: —

Contracting parties.

The President of the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, led by the wish to regulate the citizenship of those persons who emigrate from the United States of America to Sweden and Norway and their dependencies and territories, and from Sweden and Norway to the United States of America, have resolved to treat on this subject, and have for that purpose appointed plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention, that is to say: The President of the United States of America, Joseph J. Bartlett, Minister Resident; and his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, Count Charles Wachtmeister, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs; who have agreed to and signed the following articles: —

ART. I.

When citizens of the United States are to be treated as citizens of Sweden and Norway.

Citizens of the United States of America who have resided in Sweden or Norway for a continuous period of at least five years, and during such residence have become and are lawfully recognized as citi-

Presidenten i Förenta Staterna af Amerika och Hans Majt. Konungen af Sverige och Norge, lifvade af önskan att reglera de personers nationalitet som utflytta från Förenta Staterna af Amerika till Sverige och Norge och dess underlydande länder och områden, och från Sverige och Norge till Förenta Staterna af Amerika, hafva beslutat att derom öfverenskomma, och till detta ändamål förordnat Fullmägtige att afsluta en konvention, nemligen: —

Presidenten i de Förenta Staterna af Amerika: Minister Presidenten Joseph J. Bartlett; och

Hans Majt. Konungen af Sverige och Norge: Herr Grefve Carl Wachtmeister, dess Stats Minister för Utrikes Arendena;

hvilka hafva antagit och undertecknat följande artiklar: —

ART. I.

Medborgare i de Förenta Staterna, som hafva uppehållit sig i Sverige eller Norge under en tid af åtminstone fem år och under detta uppehåll hafva blifvit och äro lagligen erkända såsom Svenske eller

zens of Sweden or Norway, shall be held by the government of the United States to be Swedish or Norwegian citizens, and shall be treated as such.

When citizens of Sweden and Norway are to be treated as citizens of the United States.

Reciprocally, citizens of Sweden or Norway who have resided in the United States of America for a continuous period of at least five years, and during such residence have become naturalized citizens of the United States, shall be held by the government of Sweden and Norway to be American citizens, and shall be treated as such.

Declaration of intent not to effect naturalization.

The declaration of an intention to become a citizen of the one or the other country has not for either party the effect of citizenship legally acquired.

ART. II.

Naturalized citizens liable on return to their original country for offences committed before emigration.

A recognized citizen of the one party, on returning to the territory of the other, remains liable to trial and punishment for an action punishable by the laws of his original country and committed before his emigration, but not for the emigration itself, saving always the limitation established by the laws of his original country and any other remission of liability to punishment.

ART. III.

Provision as to restoration to citizenship in original country.

If a citizen of the one party, who has become a recognized citizen of the other party, takes up his abode once more in his original country and applies to be restored to his former citizenship, the government of the last-named country is authorized to receive him again as a citizen on such conditions as the said government may think proper.

ART. IV.

Convention for the extradition of fugitives from justice not to be changed.
Vol. xii. p. 1125.

The convention for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice, in certain cases, concluded between the United States on the one part, and Sweden and Norway on the other part, the 21st March, 1860, remains in force without change.

Norske medborgare, skola af de Förenta Staternas Regering anses som Svenske eller Norske medborgare och behandlas såsom sådana.

Reciprokt: Svenske eller Norske medborgare, som hafva uppehållit sig i de Förenta Staterna af Amerika utan af brott under en tid af åtminstone fem år, och under detta uppehåll hafva blifvit naturaliserade såsom medborgare i de Förenta Staterna, skola af Sveriges och Norges Regering anses som Amerikanska medborgare och behandlas såsom sådana.

Tillkännagifvande om afsigten att blifva medborgare i det ena eller det andra landet har icke för någon af parterna verkan af lagligen förvärfvadt medborgareskap.

ART. II.

Om en såsom medborgare i det ena landet erkänd utvandrare återvänder till det andra landets område, förblifver han underkastad åtal och straff för en enligt det sednare landets lagar straffbar handling, som han begått före sin utvandring, men icke för sjelfva utvandringen; städse med förbehåll af den i hans ursprungliga hemlands lagar fastställda preskription samt af hvarje annan omständighet som medför frihet från ansvar.

ART. III.

Om en medborgare i det ena landet, som blifvit inom det andra såsom medborgare erkänd, åter bosätter sig i sitt ursprungliga hemland, kan Regeringen i detta sistnämnda land, på hans egen ansökning och under de vilkor denna Regering finner lämpligt föreskrifva, åter upptaga honom till medborgare.

ART. IV.

Den emellan Förenta Staterna, å ena, samt Sverige och Norge, å andra sidan, den 21 Mars 1860 afslutade konvention om ömsesidigt utlemnande af för vissa begångna brott förrymda förbrytare, kommer fortfarande att gälla utan förändring.

ART. V.

The present convention shall go into effect immediately on the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force for ten years. If neither party shall have given the other six months' previous notice of its intention then to terminate the same, it shall further remain in force until the end of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of such intention.

ART. VI.

The present convention shall be ratified by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and by His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Stockholm within twenty-four months from the date hereof.

In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this convention.

STOCKHOLM, *May* 26, 1869.

[SEAL.] JOSEPH J. BARTLETT.

PROTOCOL.

DONE AT STOCKHOLM, MAY 26, 1869.

The undersigned met to-day to sign the convention agreed upon in conformity with their respective full powers, relating to the citizenship of those persons who emigrate from the United States of America to Sweden and Norway, and from Sweden and Norway to the United States of America; on which occasion the following observations, more exactly defining and explaining the contents of this convention, were entered in the following protocol: —

I. Relating to the first article of the convention.

It is understood that if a citizen of the United States of America has been discharged from his American citizenship, or, on the other side, if a Swede or a Norwegian has

ART. V.

Convention when to go into effect, and how long to continue;

Denna konvention skall träda i kraft omedelbart efter ratifikationernas utvexlande och skall förblifva gällande i tio år. Om ingendera af parterna sex månader förut meddelat den andra sin afsigt att densamma då upphäfva, förblifver den fortfarande gallande intill utgången af tolf månader efter det endera af de kontraherande parterna underrättat den andra om en dylik afsigt.

ART. VI.

when to be ratified.

Denna konvention skall ratificeras af Presidenten i de Förenta Staterna af Amerika, uppå och med Senatens derstädes tillstyrkande och bifall, samt af Hans Majt. Konungen af Sverige och Norge; och ratifikationerna skola utvexlas i Stockholm inom tjugu fyra månader från denna dag.

Till bestyrkande hvaraf Fullmägtige denna konvention undertecknat och med sina insegel bekräftat.

STOCKHOLM *den* 26*te Maj* 1869.

[SIGILL.] C. WACHTMEISTER.

PROTOKOLL.

Protocol.

May 26, 1869.

UNDERTECKNADT I STOCKHOLM DEN 26 MAJ 1869.

Undertecknade sammanträdde i dag för att underskrifva den i öfverensstämmelse med deras respektiva fullmakter afslutade konvention rörande de personers nationalitet som utvandra från de Förenta Staterna af Amerika till Sverige och Norge och från Sverige och Norge till de Förenta Staterna af Amerika; och blefvo vid detta tillfälle följande förklaranden i detta protokoll intagna, i ändamål att närmare bestämma och förklara innehållet af denna konvention: —

I. I afseende å konventionens första artikel:

The additional five years' residence not required, when, &c.

Det är öfverenskommet att om en medborgare i de Förenta Staterna af Amerika blifvit lagligen befriad från sitt amerikanska medborgareskap, eller, å andra sidan, om en

been discharged from his Swedish or Norwegian citizenship, in the manner legally prescribed by the government of his original country, and then in the other country in a rightful and perfectly valid manner acquires citizenship, then an additional five years' residence shall no longer be required; but a person who has in that manner been recognized as a citizen of the other country shall, from the moment thereof, be held and treated as a Swedish or Norwegian citizen, and, reciprocally, as a citizen of the United States.

II. Relating to the second article of the convention.

Swedes, &c., naturalized in the United States and returning to their original country, liable to fulfil their military service, &c.

If a former Swede or Norwegian, who under the first article is to be held as an adopted citizen of the United States of America, has emigrated after he has attained the age when he becomes liable to military service, and returns again to his original country, it is agreed that he remains liable to trial and punishment for an action punishable by the laws of his original country and committed before his emigration, but not for the act of emigration itself, unless thereby have been committed any punishable action against Sweden or Norway, or against a Swedish or Norwegian citizen, such as non-fulfilment of military service, or desertion from the military force or from a ship, saving always the limitation established by the laws of the original country, and any other remission of liability to punishment; and that he can be held to fulfil, according to the laws, his military service, or the remaining part thereof.

III. Relating to the third article of the convention.

Swedes, &c., naturalized in the United States, and renewing their residence in Sweden, with the intent not to return to the United States, held to renounce their American citizenship.

It is further agreed that if a Swede or Norwegian, who has become a naturalized citizen of the United States, renews his residence in Sweden or Norway without the intent to return to America, he shall be held by the government of the United States to have renounced his American citizenship.

Svensk eller Norrman af sitt fäderneslands Regering blifvit lagligen befriad från sitt svenska eller norska medborgareskap, och han derefter i stadgad och giltig ordning vinner medborgareskap i det andra landet, skall i sådant fall ett femårigt vistande ej dessutom vara erforderligt, utan den utvandrare, som på så sätt blifvit erkänd såsom medborgare i det andra landet, skall från denna stund anses och behandlas såsom Svensk eller Norsk medborgare eller reciprokt såsom medborgare i de Förenta Staterna.

II. I afseende å konventionens andra artikel:

Om en Svensk eller Norsk utvandrare, som enligt Art. I. är att betrakta såsom upptagen till medborgare i de Förenta Staterna af Amerika, har utvandrat efter uppnåendet af den i lag bestämda utskrifningsålder, och derefter ånyo återvändt till sitt ursprungliga hemland, så är det öfverenskommet att han förblifver åtal och straff underkastad för de efter hans ursprungliga hemlands lagar straffbara handlingar som han kan hafva begått före sin utvandring, men icke för sjelfva utvandringen, med mindre den innefattar någon särskild mot Sverige eller Norge, eller mot en Svensk eller Norsk medborgare föröfvad lagöfverträdelse, såsom icke-fullgörande af värnepligten eller rymning ur krigstjenst eller från fartyg, städse med förbehåll af den i hans ursprungliga hemlands lagar fastställda preskription samt af hvarje annan omständighet som medför frihet från ansvar; samt att han kan tillhållas att, i enlighet med vederbörande lagstiftning, fullgöra sin värnepligt eller den återstående delen deraf.

III. I afseende å konventionens tredje artikel:

Det är vidare öfverenskommet att om en Svensk eller Norsk medborgare som blifvit naturaliserad såsom medborgare i de Förenta Staterna af Amerika, ånyo bosätter sig i Sverige eller Norge, utan afsigt att återvända till Amerika, skall han af Förenta Staternas Regering anses hafva afstått från sitt amerikanska medborgareskap.

The intent not to return to America may be held to exist when the person so naturalized resides more than two years in Sweden or Norway.

[SEAL.] JOSEPH J. BARTLETT.

Afsigten att icke återvända till Amerika anses förefinnas när den sålunda naturaliserade personen uppehållit sig mer än två år i Sverige eller Norge.

[SIGILL.] C. WACHTMEISTER.

Ratified.

And whereas the said convention and protocol as amended have been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Stockholm on the fourteenth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, by C. C. Andrews, Minister Resident of the United States, and Count C. Wachtmeister, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway;

And whereas the Senate, by their resolution of the eighth instant, (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring), did advise and consent to the said exchange, notwithstanding said exchange was delayed beyond the time appointed therefor, and resolved that the said exchange may be regarded as valid as if it had taken place within the time mentioned in the resolution of the Senate on the subject, of the 9th of December, 1870:

Proclaimed.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention and protocol to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twelfth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

[SEAL.]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Nicaragua. Extradition. Signed June 25, 1870; *Ratified April* 11, 1871; *Ratifications exchanged June* 24, 1871; *Proclaimed September* 19, 1871.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

June 25, 1870.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

WHEREAS a convention for the extradition of criminals between the United States of America and the Republic of Nicaragua was concluded and signed at Managua, by their respective plenipotentiaries, on the twenty-fifth day of June, 1870; which convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows: —

EXTRADITION CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA.

The United States of America and the Republic of Nicaragua, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice, and to prevention of crimes within their respective territories and jurisdiction, that persons convicted of, or charged with the crimes hereinafter mentioned, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up, have resolved to conclude a convention for that purpose, and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries: the President of the United States, Charles N. Riotte, a citizen and Minister Resident of the United States in Nicaragua, the President of the Republic of Nicaragua, Mister Tomas Ayon, Minister for For[eign] Relations, who, after reciprocal communication of their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles, viz.: —

CONVENCION DE EXTRADICION ENTRE LA REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA I LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA.

Contracting parties.

La República de Nicaragua i los Estados Unidos de América, habiendo juzgado conveniente para la mejor administracion de justicia, i para prevenir crimenes dentro de sus territorios respectivos, que las personas condenadas por ó acusadas le los crimenes enumerados en seguida i siendo fugitivas de la justicia, sean bajo ciertas circunstancias reciprocamente entrega[da]s, han resuelto celebrar una convencion, i con tal objecto han nombrado como sus respectivos Plenipotenciarios: el Presidente de la República de Nicaragua al señor Don Tomas Ayon, Ministro de Relaciones Esteriores, i el Presidente de los Estados Unidos á Carlos N. Riotte, ciudadano i Ministro Residente de los Estados Unidos en Nicaragua, quienes, despues de haberse comunicado reciprocamente sus plenos poderes i halládolos en buena i debida forma, han convenido en los articulos siguientes: —

ARTICLE I.

The government of the United States and the government of Nicaragua mutually agree to deliver up persons who, having been convicted

ART[ICUL]O I.

Persons convicted of or charged with certain crimes, &c., to be given up.

El gobierno de Nicaragua i el gobierno de los Estados Unidos convienen en entregarse mútuamente las personas condenadas por

Proof, &c.

of or charged with the crimes specified in the following article, committed within the jurisdiction of one of the contracting parties, shall seek an asylum or be found within the territories of the other: Provided, That this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his or her apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime had been there committed.

Article II.

Crimes;

Persons shall be delivered up, who shall have been convicted of, or be charged, according to the provisions of this convention, with any of the following crimes: —

murder;

1. Murder, comprehending assassination, parricide, infanticide, and poisoning.

rape, arson, piracy, &c.;

2. The crimes of rape, arson, piracy, and mutiny on board a ship, whenever the crew, or part thereof, by fraud or violence against the commander, have taken possession of the vessel.

burglary and robbery;

3. The crime of burglary, defined to be the action of breaking and entering by night into the house of another with the intent to commit felony; and the crime of robbery, defined to be the action of feloniously and forcibly taking from the person of another, goods or money, by violence or putting him in fear.

forgery;

4. The crime of forgery, by which is understood the utterance of forged papers, the counterfeiting of public, sovereign, or government acts.

counterfeiting;

5. The fabrication or circulation of counterfeit money, either coin or paper, of public bonds, bank notes, and obligations, and in general of all titles of instruments of credit, the counterfeiting of seals, dies, stamps, and marks of State and public administrations and the utterance thereof.

embezzlement by public officers, &c.

6. The embezzlement of public moneys, committed within the jurisdiction of either party, by public officers or depositors.

ó acusadas de los crimenes enumerados en el articulo que sigue, cometidos dentro de la jurisdiccion de una de las partes contratantes i que hayan buscado asilo ó se encuentren dentro del territorio de la otra: Bien entendido que esto solo tendrá lugar cuando la criminalidad se evidencie de tal manera que segun las leyes del pais donde se encuentre la persona fugitiva ó acusada, seria lejitimamente arrestada i enjuiciada, si en él se hubiese cometido el crimen.

Articulo II.

Serán entregadas las personas condenadas ó acusadas, con arreglo á lo dispuesto en esta convencion, de alguno de los crimenes siguientes: —

1°. El homicidio voluntario, incluyendo el asesinato, el parricidio, el infanticidio i el envenenamiento.

2°. Los crimines de rapto, incendio, pirateria i motin á bordo de una embarcacion, cuando la tripulacion ó porcion de ella, con fraude ó violencia contra el comandante, han tomado posesion del buque.

3°. El crimen de allanamiento, entendiendose por esto el acto de descerrajar ó forzal é introducirse á casa de otro durante la noche para cometer algun crimen; i el crimen de robo, definiendolo el acto de tomar de la persona de otro con fuerza é intension criminal, efectos ó moneda, por medio de violencia ó intimidacion.

4°. El crimen de falsificacion, con que se entiende, introducir á sabiendas ó poner en circulacion papeles falsificados, falsear documentos públicos del soberano ó del gobierno.

5°. La fabricacion ó circulacion de monedas falsas, ó acuñada ó de papel, de bonos públicos, billetes de banco i obligaciones, i generalmente de cualesquier titulos, ó instrumento de crédito, la falsificacion de sellos, cuños, troqueles i marcas del estado i de administraciones públicas i su venta ó circulacion.

6°. La apropiacion ó peculado, de caudales públicos, cometida dentro de la jurisdiccion de cualquiera de las partes, por oficiales públicos ó depositarios.

7. Embezzlement by any person or persons hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers, when these crimes are subjected to infamous punishment.

Article III.

The provisions of this treaty shall not apply to any crime or offence of a political character, and the person or persons delivered up for the crimes enumerated in the preceding article, shall in no case be tried for any ordinary crime, committed previously to that for which his or their surrender is asked.

Article IV.

If the person, whose surrender may be claimed pursuant to the stipulations of the present treaty, shall have been arrested for the commission of offences in the country where he has sought an asylum, or shall have been convicted thereof, his extradition may be deferred until he shall have been acquitted, or have served the term of imprisonment to which he may have been sentenced.

Article V.

Requisitions for the surrender of fugitives from justice shall be made by the respective diplomatic agents of the contracting parties, or, in the event of the absence of these from the country or its seat of government, they may be made by superior consular officers. If the person whose extradition may be asked for shall have been convicted of a crime, a copy of the sentence of the court in which he may have been convicted, authenticated under its seal, and an attestation of the official character of the judge by the proper executive authority, and of the latter by the minister or consul of the United States or of Nicaragua, respectively, shall accompany the requisition. When, however, the fugitive shall have been merely charged with crime,

Embezzlement by persons hired or salaried, &c.

7°. La apropiacion cometida por una ó mas personas jornaleras ó asalariadas, en perjuicio del amo, con tal que la pena de estos crimenes sea infamante.

Art[icul]o III.

Political offences not included in the treaty.

Las disposiciones de la presente convension no se aplicarán á crimines ó delitos de un caracter politico; i la persona ó personas entregadas por razon de los crimenes enumerados en el articulo anterior no podrán de ningun modo ser procesadas por crimen comun cualquiera, cometido anteriormente á aquel por el cual la entrega ha sido pedida.

Articulo IV.

Extradition may be deferred, if, &c.

Si la persona, de quien la entrega ha sido demandada con arreglo á las estipulaciones del presente tratado hubiera sido arrestada por infracciones cometidas en el pais á donde se ha refugiado, ó condenada por ellas, entonces su estradicion podrá ser suspendida hasta que sea absuelta ó concluya el término de la prision fijada en la sentencia.

Articulo V.

Requisitions for surrender of fugitives, how to be made.

Proof of the crime.

Las requisitorias para la estradicion de fugitivos ante la justicia, serán hechas por los ajentes diplomáticos respectivos de las partes contratantes, ó en caso de su ausencia del pais ó de la capital del gobierno, pueden prácticarse por los superiores oficiales consulares. Si la persona de que se pide la estradicion está condenada por un crimen, la requisitoria debe ser acompañada de una copia de la sentencia del tribunal que le ha condenado, autenticada con su sello i con atestacion del carácter oficial del juez firmante dada por la autoridad ejecutiva propia, i legalizacion de la última por el ministro ó cónsul de Nicaragua ó de los Estados Unidos respectivamente. Al contrario, cuando el fujitivo solo está acusado de crimen, una copia debi-

Warrant for arrest.

Extradition.

a duly authenticated copy of the warrant for his arrest in the country where the crime may have been committed, and of the depositions upon which such warrant may have been issued, must accompany the requisition as aforesaid. The President of the United States, or the proper executive authority in Nicaragua, may then issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive, in order that he may be brought before the proper judicial authority for examining the question of extradition. If it should then be decided that, according to law and evidence, the extradition is due pursuant to this treaty, the fugitive may be given up according to the forms prescribed in such cases.

ARTICLE VI.

Expenses.

The expenses of the arrest, detention, and transportation of the persons claimed shall be paid by the government in whose name the requisition shall have been made.

ARTICLE VII.

Convention to continue how long;

This convention shall continue in force during five (5) years from the day of exchange of ratifications, but if neither party shall have given to the other six (6) months previous notice of its intention to terminate the same, the convention shall remain in force five (5) years longer, and so on.

when to be ratified.

The present convention shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged at the capital of Nicaragua, or any other place temporarily occupied by the Nicaraguan government, within twelve (12) months, or sooner if possible.

Signature.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention in duplicate, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at the city of Managua, capital of the Republic of Nicaragua, the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, of the Independence of

damente legalisada del auto de prision para arrestarle en el pais donde el crimen ha sido cometido i de las deposiciones sobre que tal auto ha sido espedido, debe acompañar tal requisicion. El Presidente, ó la autoridad ejecutiva propia de Nicaragua, ó el Presidente de los Estados Unidos, pueden, pues, acordar la prision del fujitivo con el fin de llevarle á presencia de la autoridad judicial competente para examinar la cuestion de entrega. Si entonces se decidiere segun la lei i el testimonio que la extradicion es debida conforme á este Tratado, el fujitivo será entregado segun las formalidades prescritas en tales casos.

ARTICULO VI.

Los gastos del arresto, de la detension i trasportacion de las personas reclamadas serán pagados por el gobierno en cuyo nombre haya sido hecha la requisicion.

ARTICULO VII.

Esta convencion tendrá vigor por cinco (5) años contados desde el dia del canje de las ratificaciones, pero en caso de que ninguna de las partes haya dado á la otra con seis (6) meses de anticipacion, aviso de su intension de poner término á ella, la convencion quedará en vigor cinco (5) años mas i lo mismo en adelante.

La presente convencion será ratificada i las ratificaciones canjeadas en la capital de Nicaragua, Managua, ó cualquiera otro punto transitoriamente ocupado por el gobierno Nicaraguense, dentro de doce (12) meses ó antes si fuere posible.

En testimonio de lo cual los Plenipotenciarios respectivos firman la presente convencion dos de un tenor, i ponen sus sellos.

Hecha en la ciudad de Managua, capital de la República de Nicaragua el dia veintecinco de Junio del año de mil ochocientos setenta, el quincuajesimo nono de la Indepen-

the United States the ninety-fourth, and of the Independence of Nicaragua the fifty-ninth.	dencia de Nicaragua i el nonajesimo cuarto de la de los Estados Unidos.
[SEAL.] CHARLES N. RIOTTE.	[SELLO.] CHARLES N. RIOTTE.
[SEAL.] TOMAS AYON.	[SELLO.] TOMAS AYON.

Ratification.

And whereas said convention as amended has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Managua, on the twenty-fourth day of June last, by Charles N. Riotte, Minister Resident of the United States, and J. D. Rodriguez, Member of the Chamber of Deputies of Nicaragua, on the part of their respective governments:

Proclamation.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-sixth.

[SEAL.]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

July 11, 1870.

Convention between the United States of America and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. Rights, &c., of Consuls. Signed July 11, 1870; *Ratified December* 19, 1870; *Ratifications exchanged June* 26, 1871; *Proclaimed June* 29, 1871.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., and Apostolic King of Hungary, concerning the rights, privileges, immunities, and duties of consuls of either country residing in the other, was concluded and signed at Washington by their respective plenipotentiaries, on the eleventh day of July, 1870; which convention, being in the English and German languages, is word for word as follows: —

Contracting parties.

The President of the United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., and Apostolic King of Hungary, animated by the desire to define, in a comprehensive and precise manner, the reciprocal rights, privileges, and immunities of the consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents, their chancellors and secretaries, of the United States of America, and of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and to determine their duties and their respective sphere of action, have agreed upon the conclusion of a consular convention, and for that purpose have appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries, namely: the President of the United States of America, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States; and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, Apostolic King of Hungary, Charles, Baron von Lederer, Knight of the Imperial and Royal Order of Leopold, and his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in the United States of America; who, after communicating to each other their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Seine Majestaet der Kaiser von Oesterreich, Koenig von Boehmen, etc., und apostolischer Koenig von Ungarn; und der Praesident der Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-America, von dem Wunsche durchdrungen, die gegenseitigen Rechte, Vorrechte und Freiheiten der General-Consuln, Consuln, Vice-Consuln und Consular-Agenten, der Kanzler oder Sekretaere, so wie die Funktionen derselben un die Obliegenheiten, welchen sie beziehungsweise in der oesterreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie und in den Vereinigten Staaten Nord-Amerika's unterworfen sein sollen, in der moeglichsten Ausdehnung und Klarheit festzustellen, haben den Abschluss einer Consular-Convention beschlossen und zu diesem Ende zu Ihren Bevollmaechtigten ernannt, naemlich: Seine Kaiserliche und Koeniglich-Apostolische Majestaet: den Herrn Carl Freiherrn von Lederer, Ritter d. k. u. k. Leopold Ordens und Allerhoechst Ihren ausserordentlichen Gesandten und bevollmaechtigten Minister bei den Vereinigten Staaten Nord-Amerika's; Der Praesident der Vereinigten Staaten den Staats-Sekretaer der Vereinigten Staaten Hamilton Fish, welche nach Austausch ihrer in guter und gehoeriger Form befundenen Vollmachten ueber nachstehende Artikel uebereingekommen sind: —

Article I.

Consuls, &c., may be appointed at what places.

Each of the high contracting parties shall be at liberty to establish consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents at the ports and places of trade of the other party, except those where it may not be convenient to recognize such officers; but this exception shall not apply to one of the high contracting parties without also applying to every other power.

Exception as to places to apply to every power.

Consuls, &c., may act in the whole of the district;

Consuls-general, consuls, and other consular officers appointed and taking office according to the provisions of this article, in one or the other of the two countries, shall be free to exercise the right accorded them by the present convention throughout the whole of the district for which they may be respectively appointed.

to be recognized upon presenting their credentials.

The said functionaries shall be admitted and recognized, respectively, upon presenting their credentials in accordance with the rules and formalities established in their respective countries.

Exequatur.

The exequatur required for the free exercise of their official duties shall be delivered to them free of charge; and upon exhibiting such exequatur, they shall be admitted at once and without interference by the authorities, federal or state, judicial or executive, of the ports, cities, and places of their residence and district, to the enjoyment of the prerogatives reciprocally granted.

Article II.

Consuls, &c., when exempt, and from what services and charges.

The consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents, their chancellors, and other consular officers, if they are citizens of the State which appoints them, shall be exempt from military bil-

Artikel I.

Jedem der hohen vertragenden Theile wird es frei stehen, General-Consuln, Consuln und Vice-Consuln oder Consular-Agenten in den Haefen und Handelsplaetzen des anderen Theiles zu bestellen, mit Ausnahme jener Orte wo es ihnen nicht angemessen erscheinen sollte, solche Funktionaere anzuerkennen; diese Ausnahme soll jedoch nicht auf einen der vertragenden Theile angewendet werden koennen, ohne allen anderen Maechten gegenueber gleichmaessig Anwendung zu finden. Die den Bestimmungen dieses Artikels gemaess in einem oder dem anderen der beiden Laender angestellten und in Amtsfunktion getretenen General-Consuln, Consuln und Consular-Beamten duerfen die ihnen durch gegenwaertige Convention zuerkannten Befugnisse im ganzen Umkreise des Bezirkes ausueben, fuer welchen sie namentlich ernannt wurden.

Die besagten Beamten werden auf die, in Gemaessheit der in den gegenseitigen Laendern bestehenden Vorschriften und Foermlichkeiten, geschehene Vorweisung ihrer Bestallungen gegenseitig zugelassen und anerkannt.

Das zur freien Ausuebung ihrer Funktionen erforderliche Exequatur wird ihnen kostenfrei ausgefertigt und gegen die Vorweisung dieses Exequatur sollen dieselben sofort und unbeanstandet von den am Amtssitze der Consularfunktionaere oder in ihrem Amtsbezirke befindlichen Hafen-, Stadt-, oder Ortsbehoerden, dieselben moegen Behoerden des Bundes oder des Staates, Gerichts- oder Vollzugsbehoerden sein, zum Genusse der gegenseitig zugesicherten Vorrechte zugelassen werden.

Artikel II.

Die General-Consuln, Consuln, Vice-Consuln und Consular-Agenten, deren Kanzler und Consular-Beamten geniessen, wenn sie Buerger des sie ernennenden Staates sind, die Befreiung von den vom

letings, from service in the military or the national guard, and other duties of the same nature, and from all direct and personal taxation, whether federal, state, or municipal, provided they be not owners of real estate, and neither carry on trade nor any industrial business.

If, however, they are not citizens of the State which appoints them, or if they are citizens of the State in which they reside, or if they own property, or engage in any business there that is taxed under any laws of the country, then they shall be subject to the same taxes, charges, and assessments as other private individuals.

They shall, moreover, enjoy personal immunities, except for acts regarded as crimes by the laws of the country in which they reside.

If they are engaged in commerce, personal detention can be resorted to in their case only for commercial liabilities, and then in accordance only with general laws, applicable to all persons alike.

ARTICLE III.

Consuls-general, consuls, and their chancellors, vice-consuls, and consular officers, if citizens of the country which appoints them, shall not be summoned to appear as witnesses before a court of justice, except when, pursuant to law, the testimony of a consul may be necessary for the defence of a person charged with crime.

In other cases the local court, when it deems the testimony of a consul necessary, shall either go to his dwelling to have the testimony taken orally, or shall send there a competent officer to reduce it to

Bunde einem Staate oder den Gemeinden auferlegten Militaer-Einquartierungen und Contributionem vom Dienste in der Miliz oder der National-Garde und von anderen Pflichten aehnlicher Art,—dann von allen direkten und persoenlichen Bundes-, Staats- oder Gemeindesteuern, vorausgesetzt dass sie kein unbewegliches Eigenthum besitzen und weder Handel treiben, noch ein industrielles Geschaeft ausueben.

Consuls, &c. when subject to certain charges;

Wenn sie aber nicht Staatsbuerger des sie anstellenden Staates sind, oder wenn sie Buerger des Staates sind in welchem sie residiren, oder wenn sie daselbst unbewegliches Eigenthum besitzen oder irgend ein Geschaeft betreiben, welches nach den Landesgesetzen einer Besteuerung unterliegt, sollen sie denselben Abgaben, Lasten und Auflagen wie andere Private unterworfen sein.

their personal immunities;

Sie geniessen ueberdies der persoenlichen Immunitaet, ausgenommen bezueglich der durch die Gesetze des Landes in welchem sie residiren als Verbrechen bezeichneten Handlungen.

Wenn sie Kaufleute sind, kann die persoenliche Haft gegen sie nur wegen Handelsverbindlichkeiten und dann nur im Einklange mit den fuer Jedermann geltenden allgemeinen Gesetzen in Anwendung kommen.

ARTIKEL III.

not to be summoned as witnesses, except, &c.;

Die General-Consuln, Consuln und ihre Kanzler, Vice-Consuln und Consular-Beamten duerfen, wenn sie Buerger des Staates sind, der sie ernennt, zum Erscheinen vor Gericht nicht vorgeladen werden, ausgenommen wenn in Gemaessheit der Gesetzgebung das Zeugniss eines Consuls zur Vertheidigung einer Person erforderlich ist, welche eines Verbrechens angeklagt ist.

their testimony how to be given.

Ausser diessen Faellen wird die Lokalgerichtsbehoerde, wenn sie die Abgabe einer gerichtlichen Aussage fuer noethig haelt, sich in ihre Wohnung begeben, um dieselben muendlich zu vernehmen, oder zu writing, or shall ask of him a written declaration.

Article IV.

Consuls, &c., may place the arms of their nation over the chief entrance of their offices;

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents shall be at liberty to place over the chief entrance of their respective offices the arms of their nation, with the inscription: "Consulate General," "Consulate," "Vice-Consulate," or "Consular Agency," as may be.

when and where may hoist the flag of their country.

They shall also be at liberty to hoist the flag of their country on the consular edifice, except when they reside in a city where the legation of their government may be established. They shall also be at liberty to hoist their flag on board the vessel employed by them in port for the discharge of their duty.

Article V.

Consular archives inviolable.

The consular archives shall be at all times inviolable, and under no pretence whatever shall the local authorities be allowed to examine or seize the papers forming part of them.

Article VI.

In case of the death, absence, &c., of consuls, &c., who to act.

In the event of incapacity, absence, or death of consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, their consular pupils, chancellors, or secretaries, whose official character may have been previously made known to the respective authorities in the United States, or in the Austro-Hungarian empire, shall be admitted at once to the temporary exercise of the consular functions, and they shall, for the duration of it, enjoy all the immunities, rights, and privileges conferred upon them by this convention.

Article VII.

Consuls, &c.,

Consuls-general and consuls shall

diesem Zwecke einen kompetenten Beamten dahin abordnen, oder eine schriftliche Erklaerung von ihnen abverlangen.

Artikel IV.

Die General-Consuln, Consuln, Vice-Consuln und Consular-Agenten duerfen ueber dem aeusseren bezueglichen Eingange des Consulat-Amtes das Wappenschild ihrer Nation, je nachdem mit der Aufschrift: "General-Consulat," "Consulat," "Vice-Consulat," oder "Consular-Agentie," anbringen.

Est ist ihnen ferner gestattet, die Flagge ihres Landes auf dem Consulatsgebaeude aufzuziehen, wofern sie nicht in der Stadt residiren wo die Gesandtschaft ihrer Regierung sich befindet.

Sie koennen desgleichen ihre Flagge auf dem Schiffe aufhissen, dessen sie sich in Ausuebung ihrer Funktionen zu Fahrten in Hafen bedienen.

Artikel V.

Die Consular-Archive sind jederzeit unverletzlich, und es ist den Lokalbehoerden unter keinem Vorwande die Durchsuchung oder Beschlagnahme der dazu gehoerigen Papiere gestattet.

Artikel VI.

Im Falle der Verhinderung, der Abwesenheit oder des Ablebens der General-Consuln, Consuln, oder Vice-Consuln, werden jene Consular-Eleven, Kanzler und Sekretaere, welche schon frueher in der genannten Eigenschaft den betreffenden Behoerden in Oesterreich-Ungarn oder in den Vereinigten Staaten vorgestellt worden sind, ohne weiteres zur Ausuebung der Consulatsfunktionen zugelassen und geniessen waehrend dieser Zeit die, laut gegenwaertiger Convention, ihnen uebertragenen Freiheiten und Vorrechte.

Artikel VII.

Die General-Consuln und Consuln

have the power to appoint vice-consuls and consular agents in the cities, ports, and towns within their consular districts, subject, however, to the approbation of the government of the country where they reside.

These vice-consuls and consular agents may be selected indiscriminately from among citizens of the two countries or from foreigners, and they shall be furnished with a commission issued by the appointing consul, under whose orders they are to be placed.

They shall enjoy the privileges and liberties stipulated in this convention.

To vice-consuls and to consular agents who are not citizens of the State which appoints them, the privileges and immunities specified in Article II shall not extend.

Article VIII.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents of the two countries may, in the exercise of their duties, apply to the authorities within their districts, whether federal or local, judicial or executive, in the event of any infraction of the treaties and conventions between the two countries; also for the purpose of protecting the rights of their countrymen.

Should the said authorities fail to take due notice of their application, they shall be at liberty, in the absence of any diplomatic representative of their country, to apply to the government of the country where they reside.

Article IX.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents of the two countries, also their chancellors, shall have the right to take at their office, at the residence of the parties, or on board ship, the depositions of the captains and

koennen, vorbehaltlich der Genehmigung der Regierung des Landes, wo sie residiren, Vice-Consuln und Consular-Agenten in den Staedten, Haefen und Ortschaften ihres Consular-Bezirkes ernennen.

Diese Vice-Consuln und Consular-Agenten koennen ohne Unterschied aus Staatsbuergern beider Laender wie aus Auslaendern gewaehlt werden, und sind mit einem vom ernennenden Consul, unter dessen Befehlen sie zu stehen haben, ausgestellten Ernennungs-Dekret zu versehen.

Sie sollen die durch gegenwaertige Convention festgestellten Vorrechte und Freiheiten geniessen.

Jenen Vice-Consuln und Consular Agenten jedoch, welche nicht Unterthanen des sie ernennenden Staates sind, werden die durch den Artikel 2 bestimmten Freiheiten und Immunitaeten nicht zugestanden.

Artikel VIII.

Die General-Consuln, Consuln und Vice-Consuln, oder Consular-Agenten der beiden Staaten koennen, in Ausuebung der ihnen zustehenden Amtsbefugnisse an die Behoerden ihres Amtsbezirkes, dieselben moegen Bundes- oder Staats-, Gerichts- oder Vollzugs-Behoerden sein, im Falle einer jeden Verletzung der zwischen beiden Laendern bestehenden Traktate oder Conventionen oder zum Schutze der Rechte ihrer Staatsangehoerigen sich wenden.

Im Falle dass auf ihre Reklamationen von den genannten Behoerden nicht eingegangen wuerde, steht es ihnen frei, im Abgange eines diplomatischen Vertreters ihres Landes, sich an die Staats- oder Bundes-Regierung des Landes, wo sie residiren, zu wenden.

Artikel IX.

Die General-Consuln, Consuln, Vice-Consuln, oder Consular-Agenten beider Staaten, sowie auch ihre Kanzler, haben das Recht in ihren Kanzleien, in der Wohnung der Parteien, oder am Bord der Schiffe, die von den Capitaenen, der Mannschaft

may appoint vice-consuls and consular agents, subject, &c.;

and issue commissions;

their privileges and liberties;

may apply to the authorities within their districts;

when to the government of the country in which they reside;

may take depositions.

crews of vessels of their own nation, of passengers on board of them, of merchants, or any other citizens of their own country.

Consuls, &c., may receive and verify wills and bequests, and agreements;

They shall have the power also to receive and verify conformably to the laws and regulations of their country:

1st. Wills and bequests of their countrymen, and all such acts and contracts between their countrymen as are intended to be drawn up in an authentic form and verified.

2d. Any and all acts of agreement entered upon between citizens of their own country and inhabitants of the country where they reside.

such agreements, &c., thus authenticated, to be received as legal documents, &c.;

All such acts of agreement, and other instruments, and also copies thereof, when duly authenticated by such consul-general, consul, vice-consul, or consular agent under his official seals, shall be received in courts of justice as legal documents, or as authenticated copies, as the case may be, and shall have the same force and effect as if drawn up by competent public officers of one or the other of the two countries.

may translate and legalize certain documents;

effect thereof;

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents of the respective countries shall have the power to translate and legalize all documents issued by the authorities or functionaries of their own country; and such papers shall have the same force and effect in the country where the aforesaid officers reside as if drawn up by sworn interpreters.

Article X.

may go on board vessels of their nation;

their powers and duties in this respect.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents shall be at liberty to go on board the vessels of their nation admitted to entry, either in person or by proxy, and to examine the captain and crew, to look into the register of the ship, to receive declarations with reference to their voyage, their destination,

der Schiffe ihrer Nation, den Passagieren, Handelsleuten und allen Staatsangehoerigen ihres Landes etwa abzugebenden Deklarationen entgegenzunehmen.

Ebenso sind sie, in Gemaessheit der Gesetze und der Vorschriften ihres Landes, ermaechtigt, entgegenzunehmen und zu beglaubigen: —

1. Die letztwilligen Verfuegungen ihrer Staatsangehoerigen und alle sonstigen dieselben betreffenden civilrechtlichen Akte und Uebereinkommen denen eine authentische Form gegeben und welche beglaubigt werden sollen.

2. Die zwischen ihren Staatsangehoerigen und Bewohnern des Landes wo sie residiren errichteten Vertragsurkunden.

Alle diese Vertraege und Urkunden, sowie deren Abschriften, sollen, wenn sie von solchen General-Consuln, Consuln, Vice-Consuln, oder Consular-Agenten gehoerig beglaubigt und mit ihren Amtssiegeln versehen sind, von den Gerichten je nachdem als gesetzliche Urkunden oder als beglaubigte Abschriften entgegengenommen und dieselbe Kraft und Gueltigkeit haben, als wenn sie von den kompetenten oeffentlichen Funktionaeren des einen oder des anderen der beiden Laender errichtet worden waeren.

Die beiderseitigen General-Consuln, Consuln, Vice-Consuln, oder Consular-Agenten koennen die Uebersetzung und Legalisirung der von den Behoerden oder Funktionaeren ihres Landes ausgehenden Urkunden jeder art vornehmen, und es sollen solche Uebersetzungen im Lande wo sie residiren dieselbe Kraft und Gueltigkeit haben, als wenn sie von den beeideten Dolmetschern des Landes angefertigt worden waeren.

Artikel X.

Die General-Consuln, Consuln, Vice-Consuln, oder Consular-Agenten, duerfen sich an Bord der Schiffe ihrer Staatsangehoerigen, nachdem dieselben zur freien Gemeinschaft (Pratika) zugelassen sind, entweder in eigener Person begeben, oder Delegirte dahin senden, den Capitaen und die Mannschaft vernehmen, die

and the incidents of the voyage; also, to draw up manifests, lists of freight, to assist in despatching their vessels, and finally to accompany the said captains or crews before the courts and before the administrative authorities, in order to act as their interpreters or agents in their business transactions or applications of any kind.

The judicial authorities and custom-house officials shall in no case proceed to the examination or search of merchant vessels without previous notice to the consular authority of the nation to which the said vessels belong, in order to enable them to be present.

They shall also give due notice to consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, in order to enable them to be present at any depositions or statements to be made in courts of law, or before local magistrates, by captains or persons composing the crew, thus to prevent errors or false interpretations which might impede the correct administration of justice.

The notice to consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents shall name the hour fixed for such proceedings, and upon the non-appearance of the said officers or their representatives, the case shall be proceeded with in their absence.

ARTICLE XI.

Consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, shall have exclusive charge of the internal order of the merchant vessels of their nation. They shall have therefore the exclusive power to take cognizance of and to settle all differences which may arise at sea or in port between captains, officers, and crews, in reference to wages and the execution of mutual contracts, subject in each

Schiffspapiere pruefen, die Aussagen ueber ihre Reise, Bestimmung und die Zwischenfaelle der Fahrt entgegennehmen, die Manifest (Ladungsverzeichnisse) ausfertigen und die Expedition ihrer Schiffe foerdern, endlich die fraglichen Capitaene und Mannschaften vor die Gerichte und zu den Administrativ-Behoerden des Landes begleiten, um ihnen bei den Geschaeften, welche sie betreiben, oder bei den Ansuchen, welche sie zu stellen haben, als Dolmetscher und Sachwalter zu dienen.

Merchant vessels not to be searched, &c., without previous notice to the consular authorities

Die Gerichtsbeamten und die Beamten und Organe des Zollamtes duerfen in keinem Falle Visitationen oder Durchsuchungen an Bord der Handelsschiffe vornehmen, ohne hievon vorlaeufig der Consularbehoerde der Nation welcher diese Schiffe angehoeren, Kenntniss gegeben zu haben, damit dieselben der Visitation beiwohnen koennen.

Consuls, &c., to be notified to be present at the taking of certain depositions, &c.

Sie werden desgleichen die Consuln, Vice-Consuln, oder Consular-Agenten rechtzeitig verstaendigen, damit dieselben den von den Capitaenen und Mannschaften vor den Gerichten und den lokalen Verwaltungsbehoerden abzugebenden Erklaerungen beiwohnen, um auf diese Weise jeden Irrthum oder jede falsche Auslegung, welche die richtige Handhabung der Justiz beeintraechtigen koennte, zu vermeiden.

Notice to state what.

Die zu diesem Zwecke an die Consuln, Vice-Consuln, oder Consular-Agenten zu richtende Einladung soll eine genaue Angabe der Stunde enthalten, and falls sie versaeumen persoenlich zu erscheinen, oder sich durch einen Delegirten vertreten zu lassen, wird in ihrer Abwesenheit vorgegangen werden.

ARTIKEL XI.

Powers and duties of consuls, &c., as to merchant vessels of their nation, their officers and crews.

Die Consuln, Vice-Consuln, oder Consular-Agenten sind ausschliesslich mit der Aufrechthaltung der inneren Ordnung an Bord der Handelsschiffe ihrer Nation beauftragt. Sie werden dem zu Folge die ausschliessliche Befugniss haben, die zwischen den Capitaenen, den Schiffs-Offizieren, und den Mannschaften auf der See oder im Hafen entstandenen Streitigkeiten jeder case to the laws of their own nation.

Local authorities not to interfere except, &c.

The local authorities shall in no way interfere, except in cases where the differences on board ship are of a nature to disturb the peace and public order in port or on shore, or when persons other than the officers and crew of the vessel are parties to the disturbance; except as aforesaid the local authorities shall confine themselves to the rendering of forcible assistance if required by the consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, and shall cause the arrest, temporary imprisonment, and removal on board his own vessel, of every person whose name is found on the muster-rolls or register of the ship or list of the crew.

Article XII.

Deserters from merchant vessels may be arrested, &c., by consuls, &c.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, shall have the power to cause the arrest of all sailors or all other persons belonging to the crews of vessels of their nation who may be guilty of having deserted on the respective territories of the high contracting powers, and to have them sent on board or back to their native country.

Proceedings in such cases.

To that end they shall make a written application to the competent local authority, supporting it by the exhibition of the ship's register and list of the crew, or else, should the vessel have sailed previously, by producing an authenticated copy of these documents, showing that the persons claimed really do belong to the ship's crew.

Arrest and imprisonment.

Upon such request the surrender of the deserter shall not be refused. Every aid and assistance shall, moreover, be granted to the said consular authorities for the detection and arrest of deserters, and the

Art, welche sich auf die Loehnung und die Erfuellung gegenseitig eingegangener Verbindlichkeiten beziehen, zur Kenntniss zu nehmen und zu schlichten haben, und in jedem einzelnen Falle nach den Gesetzen ihres eigenen Landes vorgehen.

Ein Einschreiten der Localbehoerden darf nur dann stattfinden wenn die an Bord der Schiffe vorgefallenen Unordnungen der Art sind, die Ruhe und oeffentliche Ordnung am Lande oder im Hafen zu stoeren, oder wenn andere Personen als die Schiffs-Offiziere und Mannschaft bei den Unordnungen betheiligt sind.

Mit Ausnahme obgedachter Faelle werden die Lokalbehoerden sich darauf beschraenken den Consuln, Vice-Consuln oder Consular-Agenten auf deren Verlangen thatkraeftigen Beistand zu leisten, um die Verhaftung jedes in der Muster-Rolle eingetragenen Individuums und dessen Ruecksendung an Bord oder provisorische Abfuehrung in das Gefaengniss zu veranlassen.

Artikel XII.

Die General-Consuln, Consuln, und Vice-Consuln, oder Consular-Agenten koennen diejenigen Seeleute sowie jede andere aus was immer fuer einem Titel zur Mannschaft der Schiffe ihrer Nation gehoerende Person, welche auf dem Gebiete des einen der hohen vertragenden Theile desertirt sind, verhaften und entweder an Bord oder in ihre Heimath zuruecksenden lassen.

Zu diesem Ende werden sie sich schriftlich an die kompetente Lokalbehoerden zu wenden und durch Vorlegung der Schiffsregister oder der Musterrolle, oder, falls das Schiff abgegangen, einer authentischen Abschrift dieser Urkunden, den Nachweiss zu fuehren haben, dass die reklamirten Individuen wirklich zur Schiffsmannschaft gehoerten.

Auf das dergestalt begruendete Ersuchen darf die Uebergabe des Deserteurs nicht verweigert werden. Es soll ueberdies den genannten Consularbehoerden jede Huelfsleistung und jeder Beistand zur Er-

latter shall be taken to the prisons of the country and there detained at the request and expense of the consular authority until there may be an opportunity for sending them away.

The duration of this imprisonment shall not exceed the term of three months, at the expiration of which time, and upon three days' notice to the consul, the prisoner shall be set free, and he shall not be liable to rearrest for the same cause.

Should, however, the deserter have committed on shore an indictable offence, the local authorities shall be free to postpone his extradition until due sentence shall have been passed and executed.

The high contracting parties agree that seamen, or other individuals forming part of the ship's crew, who are citizens of the country in which the desertion took place, shall not be affected by the provisions of this article.

Article XIII.

In all cases where no other agreement to the contrary exists between owners, freighters, and insurers, all damages suffered at sea by the vessels of the two countries, whether they enter the respective ports voluntarily or by stress of weather, shall be settled by the consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents of their respective nation, provided no interests of citizens of the country where the said functionaries reside, nor of citizens of a third power, are concerned. In that case, and in the absence of a friendly compromise between all parties interested, the adjudication shall take place under supervision of the local authorities.

forschung und Anhaltung des Deserteurs gewaehrt werden, und sind diese in die Gefaengnisse des Landes abzufuehren, und auf Verlangen und Kosten der Consularbehoerde so lange in Gewahrsan zu halten, bis dieselbe Gelegenheit zu ihrer Absendung gefunden hat.

Duration of imprisonment.

Die Dauer dieser Gefangenhaltung darf drei Monate nicht ueberschreiten, nach deren Ablauf und ueber eine drei Tage vorher erfolgte Verstaendigung des Consuls, der Verhaftete in Freiheit gesetzt wird, welcher aus demselben Grunde nicht abermals verhaftet werden darf.

Indictable offences committed on shore by deserters may be first punished.

Hat jedoch der Deserteur am Lande eine strafbare Handlung veruebt, so steht es der Lokalbehoerde frei die Auslieferung aufzuschieben, bis das gerichtliche Urtheil gefaellt und vollstaendig vollzogen worden ist.

This article not to apply to seamen who are citizens of the country.

Die hohen vertragenden Theile haben sich dahin geeinigt, dass Seeleute oder andere Individuen der Schiffsmannschaft, welche Buerger des Landes sind wo die Desertion stattfindet, von den Bestimmungen des gegenwaertigen Artikels ausgenommen sein sollen.

Artikel XIII.

Damages suffered by vessels at sea, how may be settled.

In Faellen, wo nicht ein, zwischen den Rhedern, Befrachtern und Assekuranten getroffenes Uebereinkommen entgegensteht, werden die Havarien, welche Schiffe beider Laender auf der See erlitten haben, — dieselben moegen in die beiderseitigen Haefen freiwillig einlaufen, oder daselbst gezwungen beilegen, — durch die General-Consuln, Consuln, Vice-Consuln, oder Consular-Agenten ihrer Nation geregelt, wofern nicht Buerger des Landes, wo die genannten Funktionaere residiren, oder Buerger einer dritten Macht, bei den Havarien betheiligt sind. In diesem Falle und in Ermangelung eines guetlichen Vergleiches zwischen allen Betheiligten, hat die Regelung der Havarien durch die Lokalbehoerde stattzufinden.

Article XIV.

Provisions as to wrecked vessels.

Notice of wrecks to be given.

In the event of a vessel belonging to the government, or owned by a citizen of one of the two contracting States, being wrecked or cast on shore upon the coast of the other, the local authorities shall inform the consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents of the district of the occurrence; or, if such consular agency does not exist, they shall communicate with the consul-general, consul, vice-consul, or consular agent of the nearest district.

Proceedings as to the salvage of wrecked vessels to be directed by consuls, &c.

All proceedings relative to the salvage of American vessels wrecked or cast on shore in Austro-Hungarian waters shall be directed by the United States consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents; also all proceedings relative to the salvage of Austro-Hungarian vessels wrecked or cast on shore in American waters shall be directed by Austro-Hungarian consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents.

An interference of the local authorities in the two countries shall take place for the purpose only of assisting the consular authorities in maintaining order and protecting the rights of salvors not belonging to the crew, also for enforcing the regulations relative to the import or export of the merchandise saved.

Duty of local authorities in the absence of consuls, &c.

In the absence and until the arrival of the consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, or their duly appointed delegates, the local authorities shall take all the necessary measures for the protection of persons and preservation of the property saved from the wreck.

Charges and expenses.

No charges shall be made for the interference of the local authorities in such cases, except for expenses incurred through salvage and the

Artikel XIV.

Wenn ein der Regierung oder dem Angehoerigen des einen der hohen vertragenden Staaten gehoerendes Schiff im Kuestengebiete des anderen scheitert oder strandet, werden die Lokalbehoerden den Vorfall zur Kenntniss des General-Consuls, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, oder Consular-Agenten des Amtsbezirkes, oder, in dessen Abgange, zur Kenntniss des dem Orte des Unfalles zunaechst befindlichen General-Consuls, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, oder Consular-Agenten bringen.

Alle auf die Bergung amerikanisher, in Gewaessern des oesterreichisch - ungarischen Gebietes gescheiterten oder gestrandeten Schiffe bezueglichen Operationen sollen unter der Leitung der amerikanischen General-Consuln, Consuln, Vice-Consuln, oder Consular-Agenten stattfinden; — hingegen werden alle Operationen zur Bergung oesterreichisch-ungarischer, in Gewaessern des amerikanischen Gebietes, gescheiterten oder gestrandeten Schiffe, von den oesterreichisch-ungarischen General-Consuln, Consuln, Vice-Consuln, oder Consular-Agenten geleitet.

Das Einschreiten der Lokalbehoerden findet in beiden Laendern nur statt, um die Consularbehoerde zu unterstuetzen, die Ordnung aufrecht zu halten, die Interessen der nicht zur Schiffsmannschaft gehoerigen Berger zu wahren, und die Vollziehung der hinsichtlich der Einund Ausfuhr der geborgenen Gueter zu befolgenden Vorschriften sicher zu stellen.

In Abwesenheit und bis zur Ankunft der General-Consuln, Consuln, Vice-Consuln, oder Consular-Agenten, oder des zu diesem Ende von ihnen bestellten Abgeordneten, haben die Lokalbehoerden alle erforderlichen Vorkehrungen zum Schutze der Personen und zur Erhaltung der Gegenstaende zu treffen, welche aus dem Schiffbruche gerettet worden sind.

Aus dem Einschreiten der Lokalbehoerden in diesen Faellen soll kein Anlass zur Einhebung von ir gend welchen Kostenbetraegen preservation of property saved; also for those expenses which, under similar circumstances, vessels belonging to the country where the wreck happens would have to incur.

In case of a doubt concerning the nationality of the wrecks, the local authorities shall have exclusively the management and execution of the provisions laid down in the present article.

The high contracting parties also agree that all merchandise and goods not destined for consumption in the country in which the wreck takes place shall be free of all duties.

Article XV.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents, also consular pupils, chancellors, and consular officers, shall enjoy in the two countries all the liberties, prerogatives, immunities, and privileges granted to functionaries of the same class of the most favored nation.

Article XVI.

In case of the death of a citizen of the United States in the Austrian-Hungarian monarchy, or of a citizen of the Austrian-Hungarian monarchy in the United States, without having any known heirs or testamentary executors by him appointed, the competent local authorities shall inform the consuls or consular agents of the State to which the deceased belonged of the circumstances, in order that the necessary information may be immediately forwarded to the parties interested.

genommen werden, mit Ausnahme jener Kosten, welche die Operationen des Bergens und die Bewahrung der geborgenen Gegenstaende erfordert haben, so wie derjenigen, welche im gleichen Falle die Schiffe, welche dem Lande angehoeren, an dessen Kueste der Schiffbruch stattfand, — zu tragen haetten.

When the nationality of the wrecked vessel is in doubt.

Im Falle eines Zweifels ueber die Nationalitaet der gescheiterten Schiffe gehoeren die im gegenwaertigen Artikel erwaehnten Anordnungen zur ausschliesslichen Kompetenz der Lokalbehoerde.

What goods on board wrecked vessels to be free of duty.

Die hohen vertragenden Theile einigen sich ausserdem dahin, dass die geborgenen Gueter und Effekten, wofern sie nicht zum Gebrauche im Lande an dessen Kueste der Schiffbruch stattfindet, bestimmt werden, keinerlei Zollgebuehr unterliegen.

Artikel XV.

Consuls, &c., to have the privileges granted to those of the most favored nation.

Die General-Consuln, Consuln, Vice-Consuln und Consular-Agenten, wie auch Consulats-Eleven, Kanzler und Consular-Beamte, geniessen in beiden Laendern alle jene Befreiungen, Praerogative, Immunitaeten und Privilegien, welche den Funktionaeren gleicher Kategorie der meist beguenstigten Nation zugestanden werden.

Artikel XVI.

The death of certain citizens of one country in the other tc be made known to the consuls, &c.

Im Falle des Ablebens eines Angehoerigen der oesterreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie in den Vereinigten Staaten, oder eines Angehoerigen der Vereinigten Staaten in der oesterreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie, ohne dass die von ihm bestimmten Erben oder Testaments-Exekutoren bekannt sind, sollen die kompetenten Lokalbehoerden die Consuln oder Consular-Agenten des Staates, zu welchem der Verstorbene gehoerte, von diesem Umstande benachrichtigen, damit hievon die noethige Mittheilung unverzueglich an die betheiligten Parteien uebermittelt werde.

Article XVII.

Convention to continue how long.

The present convention shall remain in force for the space of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications, which shall be made in conformity with the respective constitutions of the two countries, and exchanged at Washington within the period of ten (10) months, or sooner if possible.

In case neither of the contracting parties gives notice before the expiration of the said term of its intention not to renew this convention, it shall remain in force a year longer, and so on, from year to year, until the expiration of a year from the day on which one of the parties shall have given such notice.

Signature.

In testimony whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Convention and hereunto affixed their respective seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington, the eleventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

[seal.] HAMILTON FISH.
[seal.] LEDERER.

Artikel XVII.

Gegenwaertige Convention soll zehn (10) Jahre in Kraft bleiben, angefangen vom Tage des Austausches der Ratifikationen, welcher in Gemaessheit der betreffenden Verfassungen in beiden Laendern zu Washington, und binnen zehn (10) Monaten oder frueher, wenn moeglich, stattfinden soll.

Im Falle als keiner der vertragenden Theile vor dem Ablaufe des erwaehnten Zeitraumes die Absicht kundgeben sollte, die Convention nicht zu verlaengern, so soll dieselbe ein (1) Jahr laenger in Kraft bleiben, und so weiter, von Jahr zu Jahr, bis zum Ablaufe eines Jahres von dem Tage an, an welchem einer der vertragenden Theile sie gekuendigt haben wird.

Urkund dessen haben die beiderseitigen Bevollmaechtigten diese Convention unterzeichnet und derselben ihre Siegel beigedrueckt.

In zweifacher Ausfertigung geschehen zu Washington, den elften Juli, eintausend achthundert und siebenzig.

[siegel.] LEDERER.
[siegel.] HAMILTON FISH.

And whereas the Senate, by their resolution of the twelfth of May, 1871, did advise and consent that the period within which it was stipulated in the said convention that the ratifications thereof should be exchanged might be extended for a period of three months;

Ratification.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged, in this city, on the twenty-sixth day of June, 1871, by Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States, and Baron Lederer, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, &c., accredited to this government on the part of their respective governments:

Proclamation.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

[seal.]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
Hamilton Fish, *Secretary of State.*

Convention between the United States of America and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. Naturalization. Signed September 20, 1870; *Ratified March* 24, 1871; *Ratifications Exchanged July* 14, 1871; *Proclaimed August* 1, 1871.

Sept. 20, 1870.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., and Apostolic King of Hungary, concerning naturalization, was concluded and signed at Vienna by their respective plenipotentiaries on the twentieth day of September, 1870, which convention, being in the English and German languages, is word for word as follows:—

Contracting parties.

The President of the United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., and Apostolic King of Hungary, led by the wish to regulate the citizenship of those persons who emigrate from the United States of America to the territories of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and from the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy to the United States of America, have resolved to treat on this subject, and have for that purpose appointed plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention, that is to say: The President of the United States of America, John Jay, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to his imperial and royal Apostolic Majesty; and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, &c., Apostolic King of Hungary, the Count Frederick Ferdinand de Beust, his Majesty's Privy Counsellor and Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Empire, Minister of the Imperial House and of Foreign Affairs, Grand Cross of the Orders of St. Stephen and Leopold, who have agreed to and signed the following articles:—

Der Praesident der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, und Seine Majestaet der Kaiser von Oesterreich, Koenig von Boehmen, etc., und Apostolischer Koenig von Ungarn, von dem Wunsche geleitet, die Staatsbuergerschaft jener Personen zu regeln, welche aus den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika nach den Staatsgebieten der oesterreichisch - ungarischen Monarchie und aus der oesterreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie nach den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika auswandern, haben beschlossen ueber diesen Gegenstand in Verhandlung zu treten und haben zu diesem Ende Bevollmaechtigte ernannt, um eine Convention abzuschliessen und zwar:—

Der Praesident der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika:—

Den Herrn John Jay, ausserordentlichen Gesandten und bevollmaechtigten Minister der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika bei Seiner Kaiserlichen und Koeniglich Apostolischen Majestaet; und

Seine Majestaet der Kaiser von Oesterreich, etc., und Apostolischer Koenig von Ungarn:—

Den Herrn Friedrich Ferdinand Grafen von Beust, Allerhoechst Ihren Geheimen Rath und Kaemmerer, Reichskanzler, Minister des Kaiserlichen Hauses und der aus-

Article I.

When citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy are to become American citizens;

Citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy who have resided in the United States of America uninterruptedly at least five years, and during such residence have become naturalized citizens of the United States, shall be held by the government of Austria and Hungary to be American citizens, and shall be treated as such.

when citizens of the United States are to become citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

Reciprocally, citizens of the United States of America who have resided in the territories of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy uninterruptedly at least five years, and during such residence have become naturalized citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, shall be held by the United States to be citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and shall be treated as such.

Declaration of intent not to effect naturalization.

The declaration of an intention to become a citizen of the one or the other country has not for either party the effect of naturalization.

Article II.

Naturalized citizens liable on their return to their original country, for offences committed before emigration.

A naturalized citizen of the one party, on return to the territory of the other party, remains liable to trial and punishment for an action punishable by the laws of his original country committed before his emigration, saving always the limitation established by the laws of his original country and any other remission of liability to punishment.

In particular, a former citizen of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, who, under the first article, is to be held as an American citizen, is

waertigen Angelegenheiten, Grosskreuz des Sct. Stefan- und des Leopold-Ordens, welche die folgenden Artikel vereinbart und unterzeichnet haben: —

Artikel I.

Staatsbuerger der oesterreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie, welche sich ununterbrochen durch wenigstens fuenf Jahre in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika aufgehalten haben und waehrend dieses Aufenthaltes naturalisirte Buerger der Vereinigten Staaten geworden sind, sollen von der Regierung Oesterreichs und Ungarns als: amerikanische Buerger angesehen und als solche behandelt werden.

Umgekehrt sollen Buerger der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, welche sich ununterbrochen durch wenigstens fuenf Jahre in den Staatsgebieten der oesterreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie aufgehalten haben und waehrend dieses Aufenthaltes Staatsbuerger der oesterreich-ungarischen Monarchie geworden sind, von den Vereinigten Staaten als oesterreichische oder ungarische Staatsbuerger angesehen und als solche behandelt werden.

Die blosse Erklaerung der Absicht, Staatsangehoeriger des einen oder des andern Landes zu werden, soll fuer keinen Theil die Wirkung der Naturalisation haben.

Artikel II.

Ein naturalisirter Staatsangehoeriger des einen Theiles bleibt bei seiner Rueckkehr in das Gebiet des andern Theiles fuer eine vor seiner Auswanderung begangene, nach den Gesetzen seines urspruenglichen Vaterlandes strafbare, Handlung der Untersuchung und Bestrafung unterworfen, so ferne nicht nach den bezueglichen Gesetzen seines urspruenglichen Vaterlandes Verjaehrung oder sonstige Straflosigkeit eingetreten ist.

Namentlich soll ein nach Artikel I als amerikanischer Staatsbuerger zu erachtender frueherer Staatsbuerger der oesterreichisch-ungariliable to trial and punishment, according to the laws of Austro-Hungary, for non-fulfilment of military duty: —

1st. If he has emigrated, after having been drafted at the time of conscription, and thus having become enrolled as a recruit for service in the standing army.

2d. If he has emigrated whilst he stood in service under the flag, or had a leave of absence only for a limited time.

3d. If, having a leave of absence for an unlimited time, or belonging to the reserve or to the militia, he has emigrated after having received a call into service, or after a public proclamation requiring his appearance, or after war has broken out.

On the other hand, a former citizen of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy naturalized in the United States, who by or after his emigration has transgressed the legal provisions on military duty by any acts or omissions other than those above enumerated in the clauses numbered one, two, and three, can, on his return to his original country, neither be held subsequently to military service nor remain liable to trial and punishment for the non-fulfilment of his military duty.

ARTICLE III.

The convention for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice, concluded on the 3d July, 1856, between the government of the United States of America, on the one part, and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, on the other part, as well as the additional convention, signed on the 8th May, 1848, to the treaty of commerce and navigation concluded between the said governments on the 27th of August, 1829, and especially the stipulations of Article IV. of the said additional convention concerning the delivery of the deserters from the ships of war and merchant vessels, remain in force without change.

schen Monarchie nach den daselbstbestehenden Gesetzen wegen Nichterfuellung der Wehrpflicht zur Untersuchung und strafe gezogen werden koennen: —

Naturalized citizens liable on their return to their original country in particular for non-fulfilment of certain military duties.

1. Wenn er ausgewandert ist, nachdem er bei der Aushebung der Wehrpflichtigen bereits als Rekrut zum Dienste im stehenden Heere herangezogen war.

2. Wenn er ausgewandert ist, waehrend er im Dienste bei den Fahnen stand, oder nur auf bestimmte Zeit beurlaubt war.

3. Wenn er, als auf unbestimmte Zeit Beurlaubter, oder als Reserve- oder Landwehrmann, ausgewandert ist, nachdem er bereits eine Einberufungsordre erhalten, oder nachdem bereits eine oeffentliche Aufforderung zur Stellung erlassen oder der Krieg ausgebrochen war.

but not for others.

Dagegen soll ein in den Vereinigten Staaten naturalisirter frueherer Staatsbuerger der oesterreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie, welcher sich bei oder nach seiner Auswanderung durch andere als die in Ziffer 1, 2 und 3 bezeichneten Handlungen oder Unterlassungen gegen die gesetzlichen Bestimmungen ueber die Wehrpflicht vergangen hat, bei seiner Rueckkehr in sein ursprüngliches Vaterland weder nachträglich zum Kriegsdienste herangezogen, noch wegen Nichterfuellung seiner Wehrpflicht zur Untersuchung und Strafe gezogen werden.

ARTIKEL III.

Convention for extradition of fugitives from justice, and certain other conventions, not to be changed hereby.

Der Vertrag ueber die wechselseitige Auslieferung von der Strafjustitz durch die Flucht sich entziehenden Verbrechern, welcher zwischen der oesterreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie einerseits und den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika andererseits am 3. Juli 1856, abgeschlossen worden ist, sowie die am 8. Mai 1848, unterzeichnete Additional-Convention zu dem zwischen denselben Regierungen abgeschlossenen Handels- und Schifffahrtsvertrag vom 27. August 1829, und namentlich die Bestimmungen des Artikels IV dieser Additional-Convention ueber die Auslieferung der Deserteurs von den Kriegs-

Vol. xv. p. 691.
Vol. ix. p. 944.
Vol. viii. p. 398.

Article IV.

Provision as to recovery of citizenship in original country

The emigrant from the one state, who, according to Article I. is to be held as a citizen of the other state, shall not, on his return to his original country, be constrained to resume his former citizenship; yet if he shall of his own accord re-acquire it, and renounce the citizenship obtained by naturalization, such a renunciation is allowable, and no fixed period of residence shall be required for the recognition of his recovery of citizenship in his original country.

Article V.

When this convention shall take effect, and how long continue;

The present convention shall go into effect immediately on the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force ten years. If neither party shall have given to the other six months' previous notice of its intention then to terminate the same, it shall further remain in force until the end of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of such intention.

Article VI.

when to be ratified.

The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate of the United States, and by his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, &c., King of Hungary, with the constitutional consent of the two legislatures of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Vienna within twelve months from the date hereof.

Signature.

In faith whereof the plenipoten-

und Handelsschiffen, bleiben unveraendert fortbestehen.

Artikel IV.

Derjenige, welcher aus dem einen Staate ausgewandert, und nach Artikel I als Angehoeriger des andern Staates zu erachten ist, soll bei etwaiger Rueckkehr in sein frueheres Vaterland nicht angehalten werden koennen, in die alte Staatsangehoerigkeit zurueck zu treten. Wenn er dieselbe mit seinem Willen jedoch wieder erwirbt und auf sein, durch Naturalisation erworbenes, Staatsbuergerrecht wieder verzichtet, so soll ein solcher Verzicht zulaessig und soll fuer die Anerkennung der Wiedererwerbung des Staatsbuergerrechtes im urspruenglichen Heimathsstaate eine gewisse Dauer des Aufenthaltes in diesem Staate nicht erforderlich sein.

Artikel V.

Der gegenwaertige Vertrag tritt sofort nach Austausch der Ratificationen in Kraft und hat fuer 10 Jahre Gueltigkeit.

Wenn kein Theil dem andern sechs Monate vor dem Ablauf dieser zehn Jahre Mittheilung von seiner Absicht macht, denselben alsdann aufzuheben, so soll er ferner in Kraft bleiben bis zum Ablauf von zwoelf Monaten, nachdem einer der contrahirenden Theile dem andern von einer solchen Absicht Kenntniss gegeben.

Artikel VI.

Die gegenwaertige Convention soll von dem Praesidenten der Vereinigten Staaten, mit und unter Zustimmung des Senates der Vereinigten Staaten, und von Seiner Majestaet dem Kaiser von Oesterreich, etc., Koenig von Ungarn, nach eingeholter verfassungsmaessigen Zustimmung der beiden Gesetzgebungen der oesterreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie, ratificirt und die Ratificationen zu Wien innerhalb zwoelf Monaten vom Datum derselben ausgewechselt werden.

Zu Urkund dessen haben die Betiaries have signed this convention as well in German as in English, and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done at Vienna the twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, in the ninety-fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America, and in the twenty-second year of the reign of his imperial and royal Apostolic Majesty.

[SEAL.] JOHN JAY.
[SEAL.] BEUST.

vollmaechtigten diese Uebereinkunft, sowohl in deutscher als in englischer Sprache unterzeichnet und derselben ihr Insiegel beigesetzt.

So geschehen in Wien den zwanzigsten September, im Jahre des Herrn eintausendachthundertundsiebzig, im fuenfundneunzigsten Jahre der Unabhaengigkeit der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika und im zweiundzwanzigsten Jahre der Regierung Seiner Kaiserlichen und Koeniglich-Apostolischen Majestaet.

[SIEGEL.] JOHN JAY.
[SIEGEL.] BEUST.

Ratification.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Vienna, on the fourteenth day of July, 1871, by John Jay, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and Count Frederick Ferdinand de Beust, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, &c., on the part of their respective governments:

Proclamation.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

[SEAL.]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

Feb. 12, 1871.

Agreement between the United States and Spain, for the Settlement of certain Claims of Citizens of the United States, made by Daniel E. Sickles, Esq., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Madrid, and His Excellency Señor Don Cristino Martos, Minister of State of Spain. Concluded February 12, 1871.

Memorandum of an arbitration for the settlement of the claims of citizens of the United States, or of their heirs, against the government of Spain for wrongs and injuries committed against their persons and property, or against the persons and property of citizens of whom the said heirs are the legal representatives, by the authorities of Spain, in the island of Cuba, or within the maritime jurisdiction thereof, since the commencement of the present insurrection.

Claims of citizens of the United States against the government of Spain to be submitted to arbitrators, and in case of disagreement to umpire.

1. It is agreed that all such claims shall be submitted to arbitrators, one to be appointed by the Secretary of State of the United States, another by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain at Washington, and these two to name an umpire who shall decide all questions upon which they shall be unable to agree; and in case the place of either arbitrator or of the umpire shall from any cause become vacant, such vacancy shall be filled forthwith in the manner herein provided for the original appointment.

Arbitrators and umpire to meet at Washington, &c.

2. The arbitrators and umpire so named shall meet at Washington within one month from the date of their appointment, and shall, before proceeding to business, make and subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially hear and determine, to the best of their judgment, and according to public law and the treaties in force between the two countries and these present stipulations, all such claims as shall, in conformity with this agreement, be laid before them on the part of the government of the United States; and such declaration shall be entered upon the record of their proceedings.

Each government may name an advocate.

3. Each government may name an advocate to appear before the arbitrators or the umpire, to represent the interests of the parties respectively.

Power of arbitrators.

Claims to be presented through government of the United States.

4. The arbitrators shall have full power, subject to these stipulations, and it shall be their duty, before proceeding with the hearing and decision of any case, to make and publish convenient rules prescribing the time and manner of the presentation of claims and of the proof thereof; and any disagreement with reference to the said rules of proceeding shall be decided by the umpire. It is understood that a reasonable period shall be allowed for the presentation of the proofs; that all claims, and the testimony in favor of them, shall be presented only through the government of the United States; that the award made in each case shall be in writing, and, if indemnity be given, the sum to be paid shall be expressed in the gold coin of the United States.

Jurisdiction of arbitrators.

5. The arbitrators shall have jurisdiction of all claims presented to them by the government of the United States for injuries done to citizens of the United States by the authorities of Spain, in Cuba, since the first day of October, 1868. Adjudications of the tribunals in Cuba concerning citizens of the United States, made in the absence of the parties

Jurisdiction of arbitrators.

interested, or in violation of international law or of the guarantees and forms provided for in the treaty of October 27, 1795, between the United States and Spain, may be reviewed by the arbitrators, who shall make such award in any such case as they shall deem just. No judgment of a Spanish tribunal, disallowing the affirmation of a party that he is a citizen of the United States, shall prevent the arbitrators from hearing a reclamation presented in behalf of said party by the United States Government; nevertheless, in any case heard by the arbitrators, the Spanish Government may traverse the allegation of American citizenship, and thereupon competent and sufficient proof thereof will be required. The commission having recognized the quality of American citizens in the claimants, they will acquire the rights accorded to them by the present stipulations as such citizens. And it is further agreed that the arbitrators shall not have jurisdiction of any reclamation made in behalf of a native-born Spanish subject, naturalized in the United States, if it shall appear that the same subject-matter having been adjudicated by a competent tribunal in Cuba, and the claimant, having appeared therein, either in person or by his duly appointed attorney, and being required by the laws of Spain to make a declaration of his nationality, failed to declare that he was a citizen of the United States; in such case, and for the purposes of this arbitration, it shall be deemed and taken that the claimant, by his own default, had renounced his allegiance to the United States. And it is further agreed that the arbitrators shall not have jurisdiction of any demands growing out of contracts.

Expenses of arbitration, and how defrayed.

Allowance to advocates.

Secretary and his pay.

6. The expenses of the arbitration will be defrayed by a percentage to be added to the amount awarded. The compensation of the arbitrators and umpire shall not exceed three thousand dollars each; the same allowance shall be made to each of the two advocates representing respectively the two governments; and the arbitrators may employ a secretary at a compensation not exceeding the sum of five dollars a day for every day actually and necessarily given to the business of the arbitration.

Awards to be final and conclusive.

7. The two governments will accept the awards made in the several cases submitted to the said arbitration as final and conclusive, and will give full effect to the same in good faith and as soon as possible.

Feb. 23, 1871.

Supplemental Convention between the United States and Great Britain, concerning the Renunciation of Naturalization in certain Cases. Signed February 23, 1871; *Ratified March* 24, 1871; *Ratifications exchanged May* 4, 1871; *Proclaimed May* 5, 1871.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.
Vol. xvi. p. 775.

Whereas a convention supplemental to the convention of May 13, 1870, between the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, concerning naturalization, was concluded and signed at Washington by their respective plenipotentiaries, on the twenty-third day of February, 1871, which supplemental convention is word for word as follows: —

Whereas by the second article of the convention between the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for regulating the citizenship of citizens and subjects of the contracting parties who have emigrated, or may emigrate, from the dominions of the one to those of the other party, signed at London, on the 13th of May, 1870, it was stipulated that the manner in which the renunciation by such citizens and subjects of their naturalization, and the resumption of their native allegiance may be made and publicly declared, should be agreed upon by the governments of the respective countries, the President of the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the purpose of effecting such agreement, have resolved to conclude a supplemental convention, and have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say, the President of the United States of America, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir Edward Thornton, Knight Commander of the most honorable Order of the Bath, and her envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America, who have agreed as follows: —

Certain citizens or subjects of either country naturalized in the other may renounce their naturalization, and in what manner;

Article I. Any person, being originally a citizen of the United States who had previously to May 13th, 1870, been naturalized as a British subject, may, at any time before August 10th, 1872, and any British subject who, at the date first aforesaid, had been naturalized as a citizen within the United States, may, at any time before May 12th, 1872, publicly declare his renunciation of such naturalization by subscribing an instrument in writing, substantially in the form hereunto appended, and designated as Annex A.

if within the United States;

if beyond the territory of the United States.

Such renunciation, by an original citizen of the United States, of British nationality, shall, within the territories and jurisdiction of the United States, be made in duplicate, in the presence of any court authorized by law for the time being to admit aliens to naturalization, or before the clerk or prothonotary of any such court: if the declarant be beyond the territories of the United States, it shall be made in duplicate, before any diplomatic or consular officer of the United States. One of such duplicates shall remain of record in the custody of the court or officer in whose

Renunciation how to be made,

presence it was made; the other shall be, without delay, transmitted to the Department of State.

if in the United Kingdom;

if elsewhere in the British dominions.

Such renunciation, if declared by an original British subject, of his acquired nationality as a citizen of the United States, shall, if the declarant be in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, be made in duplicate, in the presence of a justice of the peace; if elsewhere in Her Britannic Majesty's dominions, in triplicate, in the presence of any judge of civil or criminal jurisdiction, of any justice of the peace, or of any other officer for the time being authorized by law, in the place in which the declarant is, to administer an oath for any judicial or other legal purpose: if out of Her Majesty's dominions, in triplicate, in the presence of any officer in the diplomatic or consular service of Her Majesty.

Lists, &c. of persons renouncing their naturalization to be furnished.

ARTICLE II. The contracting parties hereby engage to communicate each to the other, from time to time, lists of the persons who, within their respective dominions and territories, or before their diplomatic and consular officers, have declared their renunciation of naturalization, with the dates and places of making such declarations, and such information as to the abode of the declarants, and the times and places of their naturalization, as they may have furnished.

Convention when to be ratified.

ARTICLE III. The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by Her Britannic Majesty, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as may be convenient.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Washington the twenty-third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

[SEAL.] HAMILTON FISH.
[SEAL.] EDW'D THORNTON.

Annex.

ANNEX A.

Form of declaration of renunciation of naturalization.

I, A. B., of [insert abode], being originally a citizen of the United States of America, [or a British subject,] and having become naturalized within the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty as a British subject, [or as a citizen within the United States of America,] do hereby renounce my naturalization as a British subject, [or citizen of the United States,] and declare that it is my desire to resume my nationality as a citizen of the United States, [or British subject.]

(Signed) A. B.

Made and subscribed to before me, ———, in [insert country or other subdivision, and State, province, colony, legation, or consulate,] this ——— day of ———, 187–.

(Signed) E. F.,
Justice of the Peace, [or other title.]

[SEAL.] HAMILTON FISH,
[SEAL.] EDW'D THORNTON.

Convention proclaimed.

And whereas the said supplemental convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in this city on the fourth day of May, 1871, by Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States, and Sir Edward Thornton, K. C. B., Her Britannic Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary accredited to this Government, on the part of their respective Governments:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said supplemental convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[SEAL.] Done at the city of Washington this fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

Feb. 26, 1871.

Treaty between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Italy. Commerce and Navigation. Signed February 26, 1871; *Ratified April* 29, 1871; *Ratifications exchanged November* 18, 1871; *Proclaimed November* 23, 1871.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

WHEREAS a treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Italy was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at the city of Florence, on the twenty-sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, which treaty, being in the English and Italian languages, is word for word as follows: —

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States and the Kingdom of Italy.

Contracting parties.

The United States of America and his Majesty the King of Italy, desiring to extend and facilitate the relations of commerce and navigation between the two countries, have determined to conclude a treaty for that purpose, and have named as their respective plenipotentiaries: The United States of America, George Perkins Marsh, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near his Majesty the King of Italy; and his Majesty the King of Italy, the Noble Emilio Visconti Venosta, Grand Cordon of his Orders of the Saints Maurice and Lazarus, and of the Crown of Italy, Deputy in Parliament, and his Minister Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the said plenipotentiaries having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have concluded and signed the following articles: —

ARTICLE I.

Reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation.

There shall be between the territories of the high contracting parties a reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation.

Italian citizens in the United States, and citizens of the United States in Italy, shall mutually have

Trattato di Commercio e di Navigazione tra il Regno d'Italia e gli Stati Uniti.

Sua Maestà il Re d'Italia e gli Stati Uniti d'America, desiderando d'estendere e facilitare le relazioni di commercio e di navigazione fra i due paesi, hanno determinato di conchiudere a questo scopo un trattato, ed hanno nominato come loro respettivi Plenipotenziari: Sua Maestà il Re d'Italia, il Nobile Emilio Visconti Venosta, Gran Cordone dei suoi Ordini dei Santi Maurizio e Lazzaro, e della corona d'Italia, Deputato al Parlamento, e suo Ministro Segretario di Stato per gli Affari Esteri; e gli Stati Uniti d'America, Giorgio Perkins Marsh, loro Inviato Straordinario e Ministro Plenipotenziario presso Sua Maestà il Re d'Italia; e i predetti Plenipotenziari avendo scambiato i loro pieni poteri, trovati in buona e debita forma, hanno conchiuso e firmato i seguenti articoli:

ARTICOLO I.

Vi sarà fra i territori delle alte parti contraenti reciproca libertà di commercio e di navigazione.

I cittadini italiani negli Stati Uniti ed i cittadini degli Stati Uniti in Italia avranno scambievol-

Residence, rights and privileges.

liberty to enter with their ships and cargoes all the ports of the United States and of Italy respectively, which may be open to foreign commerce. They shall also have liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts whatever of said territories. They shall enjoy, respectively, within the States and possessions of each party, the same rights, privileges, favors, immunities, and exemptions for their commerce and navigation as the natives of the country wherein they reside, without paying other or higher duties or charges than are paid by the natives, on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing.

War vessels.

War vessels of the two powers shall receive in their respective ports the treatment of those of the most favored nations.

ARTICLE II.

Right to travel and carry on trade.

The citizens of each of the high contracting parties shall have liberty to travel in the States and territories of the other, to carry on trade, wholesale and retail, to hire and occupy houses and warehouses, to employ agents of their choice, and generally to do any thing incident to or necessary for trade, upon the same terms as the natives of the country, submitting themselves to the laws there established.

ARTICLE III.

Security to persons and property.

The citizens of each of the high contracting parties shall receive, in the States and territories of the other, the most constant protection and security for their persons and property, and shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as are or shall be granted to the natives, on their submitting themselves to the conditions imposed upon the natives.

Exemption from compulsory military service, from office and contributions.

They shall, however, be exempt in their respective territories from compulsory military service, either on land or sea, in the regular forces, or in the national guard, or in the militia. They shall likewise be exempt from any judicial or mu-

mente libertà d'entrare coi loro bastimenti e carichi in tutti quei porti dell' Italia e degli Stati Uniti, rispettivamente, che possono essere aperti al commercio estero.

Essi avranno pure libertà di soggiornare e risiedere in qualsivoglia parte dei detti territori.

Essi godranno rispettivamente negli stati e possedimenti di ciascuna parte, gli stessi diritti, privilegi, favori, immunità ed esenzioni pel loro commercio e navigazione che i nativi del paese in cui risiedono, senza pagare altri o maggiori diritti o gravami di quelli pagati da questi ultimi, sotto condizione d'assoggettarsi alle leggi e regolamenti in vigore.

Le navi da guerra delle due potenze riceveranno nei rispettivi loro porti il trattamento di quelle della nazione più favorita.

ARTICOLO II.

I cittadini di ciascuna delle alte parti contraenti avranno libertà di viaggiare negli stati e territori dell' altra, d'esercitare il commercio all' ingrosso ed al minuto, di prendere in affitto ed occupare case e magazzini, d'impiegare agenti a loro scelta, ed in generale di fare qualunque cosa incidentale o necessaria al commercio, alle medesime condizioni dei nazionali, sottomettendosi alle leggi in vigore.

ARTICOLO III.

I cittadini di ciascuna delle alte parti contraenti riceveranno negli stati e territori dell' altra la più costante protezione e sicurezza per le loro persone e proprietà, e godranno a questo riguardo degli stessi diritti e privilegi che sono o saranno accordati ai nazionali, purchè si sottomettano alle condizioni imposte a questi ultimi. Essi andranno per altro esenti nei loro rispettivi stati dal servizio militare obbligatorio, sì nell' esercito che nella marina, nelle forze regolari o nella guardia nazionale o nella milizia. Essi saranno pure esenti da ogni uffizio giudiziario o municipale, e da ogni contribuzione di sorta in nicipal office, and from any contribution whatever, in kind or in money, to be levied in compensation for personal services.

Article IV.

The citizens of neither of the contracting parties shall be liable, in the States or territories of the other, to any embargo, nor shall they be detained with their vessels, cargoes, merchandise, or effects, for any military expedition, nor for any public or private purpose whatsoever, without allowing to those interested a sufficient indemnification previously agreed upon when possible.

Article V.

The high contracting parties agree that whatever kind of produce, manufactures, or merchandise of any foreign country can be from time to time lawfully imported into the United States, in their own vessels, may be also imported in Italian vessels; that no other or higher duties upon the tonnage of the vessel or her cargo shall be levied and collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country or of the other; and, in like manner, that whatsoever kind of produce, manufactures, or merchandise of any foreign country can be from time to time lawfully imported into Italy in its own vessels, may be also imported in vessels of the United States, and that no higher or other duties upon the tonnage of the vessel or her cargo shall be levied and collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country or of the other; and they further agree that whatever may be lawfully exported and re-exported from the one country, in its own vessels, to any foreign country, may in the like manner be exported or re-exported in the vessels of the other country, and the same bounties, duties, and drawbacks, shall be allowed and collected, whether such exportation or re-exportation be made in vessels of the United States or of Italy.

natura o in danaro che fosse esatta in compenso di servizi personali.

Articolo IV.

No embargo or detention without indemnification.

I cittadini di nessuna delle parti contraenti saranno sottomessi negli stati o territori dell' altra a niun embargo, nè trattenuti colle loro navi, carichi, mercanzie od effetti per qualunque spedizione militare, nè per qualsivoglia motivo pubblico o privato, senza che venga accordata agl' interessati un' indennità sufficiente, previamente convenuta, quando sia possibile.

Articolo V.

Imports into the United States in Italian vessels and duties thereon;

into Italy in vessels of the United States and duties thereon.

Exports, bounties, duties, and drawbacks.

Le alte parti contraenti convengono che qualunque specie di prodotto, manifattura o mercanzia di uno stato estero la cui importazione in Italia possa essere di quando in quando coi suoi propri bastimenti permessa dalle leggi, possa essere pure importata coi bastimenti degli Stati Uniti; che nessun maggiore od altro diritto sul tonnellaggio del bastimento o sul carico sarà posto e percepito, sia che l'importazione si faccia coi bastimenti dell' uno stato o dell' altro; e nella stessa maniera che qualunque specie di prodotto, manifattura e mercanzia di uno stato estero la cui importazione negli Stati Uniti coi suoi propri bastimenti possa essere di quando in quando dalle leggi permessa, possa essere pure importata coi bastimenti Italiani, e che nessun maggiore od altro diritto sul tonnellaggio del bastimento o sul suo carico sarà posto e percepito, sia che l'importazione si faccia coi bastimenti dell' uno stato o dell' altro; ed esse inoltre convengono che tutto ciò la cui importazione o riesportazione da uno dei due stati ad uno stato estero coi suoi proprii bastimenti, sia permessa dalle leggi, possa nella stessa guisa venir esportata o riesportata coi bastimenti dell' altro stato, e che gli stessi premi, diritti e rimborsi di diritti saranno con-

Article VI.

Duties upon imports into either country;

upon exports.

Prohibition.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any articles, the produce or manufactures of Italy, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into Italy of any articles, the produce or manufactures of the United States, than are or shall be payable on the like articles, being the produce or the manufactures of any other foreign country; nor shall any other or higher duties or charges be imposed, in either of the two countries, on the exportation of any articles to the United States or to Italy, respectively, than such as are payable on the exportation of the like articles to any foreign country, nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the importation or the exportation of any articles, the produce or manufactures of the United States or of Italy, to or from the territories of the United States, or to or from the territories of Italy, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

Article VII.

Vessels of either country entering a port of the other, may proceed to another port and discharge;

but not engage in coast-wise navigation.

Vessels of the United States arriving at a port of Italy, and, reciprocally, vessels of Italy arriving at a port of the United States, may proceed to any other port of the same country, and may there discharge such part of their original cargoes as may not have been discharged at the port where they first arrived. It is, however, understood and agreed that nothing contained in this article shall apply to the coastwise navigation, which each of the two contracting parties reserves exclusively to itself.

Article VIII.

Certain vessels to be exempt

The following shall be exempt from paying tonnage, anchorage,

cessi e percepiti, sia che tale esportazione o riesportazione si faccia coi bastimenti dell' Italia o degli Stati Uniti.

Articolo VI.

Nessun altro o maggiore diritto sarà posto sull' importazione in Italia di qualunque articolo, prodotto del suolo o dell' industria degli Stati Uniti, e nessun altro o maggior diritto sarà posto sull' importazione negli Stati Uniti di qualunque articolo, prodotto del suolo o dell' industria dell' Italia, di quelli che devono o dovranno pagarsi sopra identici articoli costituenti il prodotto del suolo o dell' industria di un altro stato estero; nè nessun altro o maggior diritto o imposizione sarà posto in uno di questi due stati sull' esportazione di qualunque articolo in Italia o agli Stati Uniti rispettivamente, di quelli che devono pagarsi sopra gl'identici articoli che si esportano ad uno stato estero; nè nessuna proibizione sarà posta sull' importazione o esportazione di qualunque articolo prodotto del suolo o dell' industria d'Italia o degli Stati Uniti, ai o dai territori d'Italia, ai o dai territori degli Stati Uniti che non sia egualmente estesa a tutte le altre nazioni.

Articolo VII.

Le navi d'Italia che arrivano in un porto degli Stati Uniti, e reciprocamente, le navi degli Stati Uniti che arrivano in un porto d'Italia, possono procedere ad un altro porto dello stesso stato, ed ivi scaricare quella parte del loro primitivo carico che possono non avere scaricata al porto dove prima arrivarono. È però inteso e convenuto che nessuna disposizione contenuta in questo articolo si applicherà alla navigazione di costa d'ambedue gli stati, che ciascuna delle due parti contraenti si riserva esclusivamente per se.

Articolo VIII.

Saranno esenti dal pagare i diritti di tonnellaggio, di ancor-

and clearance duties in the respective ports:—

1st. Vessels entering in ballast, and leaving again in ballast, from whatever port they may come.

2. Vessels passing from a port of either of the two states into one or more ports of the same state, therein to discharge a part or all of their cargo, or take in or complete their cargo, whenever they shall furnish proof of having already paid the aforesaid duties.

3. Loaded vessels entering a port either voluntarily or forced from stress of weather, and leaving it without having disposed of the whole or part of their cargoes, or having therein completed their cargoes.

No vessel of the one country, which may be compelled to enter a port of the other, shall be regarded as engaging in trade if it merely breaks bulk for repairs, transfers her cargo to another vessel on account of unseaworthiness, purchases stores, or sells damaged goods for re-exportation. It is, however, understood that all portions of such damaged goods destined to be sold for internal consumption shall be liable to the payment of custom duties.

from tonnage, anchorage, and clearance duties.

aggio e di spedizione nei porti rispettivi:

1°. Le navi che entrate in zavorra ripartiranno in zavorra, da qualunque porto provengano.

2°. Le navi che sieno passate da un porto di uno dei due stati in uno o più porti del medesimo stato, per deporvi in tutto o in parte il loro carico, per prendervelo e completarvelo, ogni qualvolta forniscano la prova d'aver già pagato i diritti summenzionati.

3°. Le navi che, entrate col carico in un porto, o volontariamente o pel cattivo tempo, ne usciranno senza aver disposto di tutto o di parte del loro carico, o senza averlo ivi completato.

What vessels not to be considered as engaging in trade.

Nessuna nave di uno degli stati che sia forzata ad entrare in un porto dell' altro, si reputerà fare operazioni di commercio, se avrà scaricato delle mercanzie semplicemente per restauri, traspordato ill suo carico sopra altra nave n caso d'innavigabilità della prima, comprato vettovaglie o venduto mercanzie avariate per la riesportazione. È però inteso che ogni porzione di tali merci avariate, destinate ad esser vendute per la consumazione interna, sarà soggetta al pagamento dei relativi diritti di dogana.

What damaged goods to pay customs duties.

Article IX.

When any vessel belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be wrecked, foundered, or shall suffer any damage, on the coasts or within the dominions of the other, there shall be given to it all assistance and protection in the same manner which is usual and customary with the vessels of the nation where the damage happens, permitting them to unload the said vessel, if necessary, of its merchandise and effects, and to reload the same, or part thereof, paying no duties whatsoever but such as shall be due upon the articles left for consumption.

Articolo IX.

Wrecked, &c., vessels, to receive assistance, &c.

Quando una nave appartenente ai cittadini di una delle parti contraenti venisse a naufragare, affondare o soffrire qualche avaria sulle coste o nei dominii dell' altra, le sarà concesso ogni assistenza e protezione nello stesso modo che si usa e costuma colle navi dello stato ove avvenne l'infortunio, permettendo alla medesima di scaricare, se è necessario, il suo contenuto, mercanzie od effetti, e di ricaricare lo stesso contenuto o parte di esso, senza pagare nessun diritto di sorta, eccetto quello che può essere dovuto sopra gli articoli lasciati per la consumazione.

No duties, except, &c.

ARTICLE X.

Vessels may complete their crews.

Vessels of either of the contracting parties shall have liberty, within the territories and dominions of the other, to complete their crew, in order to continue their voyage, with sailors articled in the country, provided they submit to the local regulations and their enrolment be voluntary.

ARTICLE XI.

Vessels, &c., captured by pirates, and found within, &c., to be delivered to owners, if claimed within one year.

All ships, merchandise, and effects belonging to the citizens of one of the contracting parties, which may be captured by pirates, whether within the limits of its jurisdiction or on the high seas, and may be carried or found in the rivers, roads, bays, ports, or dominions of the other, shall be delivered up to the owners, they proving, in due and proper form, their rights before the competent tribunals; it being well understood that the claim should be made within the term of one year, by the parties themselves, their attorneys, or agents of the respective governments.

ARTICLE XII.

Private property of, &c., in case of war, to be exempt from capture.

The high contracting parties agree that, in the unfortunate event of a war between them, the private property of their respective citizens and subjects, with the exception of contraband of war, shall be exempt from capture or seizure, on the high seas or elsewhere, by the armed vessels or by the military forces of either party; it being understood that this exemption shall not extend to vessels and their cargoes which may attempt to enter a port blockaded by the naval forces of either party.

This exemption not to extend to, &c.

ARTICLE XIII.

What to constitute a legal blockade.

The high contracting parties having agreed that a state of war between one of them and a third power shall not, except in the cases of blockade and contraband of war, affect the neutral commerce of the other, and being desirous of remov-

ARTICOLO X.

Le navi di una delle parti contraenti avranno libertà, nei territori e dominii dell' altra, di completare il proprio equipaggio per poter proseguire il viaggio con marinai arruolati nel paese, semprechè si conformino ai regolamenti locali, e il loro arruolamento sia volontario.

ARTICOLO XI.

Le navi, mercanzie ed effetti appartenenti ai cittadini di una delle alte parti contraenti, che fossero state predate dai pirati, sia nei limiti della sua giurisdizione, o in alto mare, e fossero trasportate o trovate nelle rade, fiumi, baje, porti o dominii dell' altra, saranno consegnate ai loro proprietari, purchè provino in debita e giusta forma i loro diritti avanti i competenti tribunali; è però inteso che il reclamo dovrà esser fatto nel termine di un (1) anno, dalle parti stese, dai loro procuratori, o dagli agenti dei rispettivi governi.

ARTICOLO XII.

Le alte parti contraenti convengono che verificandosi la sventura di una guerra fra esse, la proprietà privata dei rispettivi loro cittadini e sudditi, ad eccezione del contrabbando di guerra, sarà in alto mare, o in qualsivoglia altro luogo, esente da cattura o da confisca per parte delle navi armate o delle forze militari d'ambo le parti; è però inteso che questa esenzione non si estenderà alle navi ed ai loro carichi che tentino di entrare in un porto bloccato dalle forze navali dell' una o dell' altra parte.

ARTICOLO XIII.

Le alte parti contraenti avendo convenuto che lo stato di guerra fra una di esse ed una terza potenza, eccetto i casi di blocco e di contrabbando di guerra, non avrà influenza sul commercio neutrale dell' altra e bramando rimuovere

ing every uncertainty which may hitherto have arisen respecting that which, upon principles of fairness and justice, ought to constitute a legal blockade, they hereby expressly declare that such places only shall be considered blockaded as shall be actually invested by naval forces capable of preventing the entry of neutrals and so stationed as to create an evident danger on their part to attempt it.

ARTICLE XIV.

Vessels attempting, in ignorance, to enter a blockaded port, not to be detained, &c., unless, &c.

What indorsement on the vessel's papers.

Provision as to vessels in port when blockade is established.

And whereas it frequently happens that vessels sail for a port or a place belonging to an enemy without knowing that the same is besieged, blockaded, or invested, it is agreed that every vessel so circumstanced may be turned away from such port or place, but shall not be detained, nor shall any part of her cargo, if not contraband of war, be confiscated, unless, after a warning of such blockade or investment from an officer commanding a vessel of the blockading forces, by an indorsement of such officer on the papers of the vessel, mentioning the date and the latitude and longitude where such indorsement was made, she shall again attempt to enter; but she shall be permitted to go to any other port or place she shall think proper. Nor shall any vessel of either, that may have entered into such a port before the same was actually besieged, blockaded, or invested by the other, be restrained from quitting such place with her cargo, nor, if found therein after the reduction and surrender, shall such vessel or her cargo be liable to confiscation, but they shall be restored to the owners thereof; and if any vessel, having thus entered any port before the blockade took place, shall take on board a cargo after the blockade be established, she shall be subject to being warned by the blockading forces to return to the port blockaded and discharge the said cargo, and if, after receiving the said warning, the vessel shall persist in going out with the cargo, she shall be liable to the same consequences

ogni dubbio che possa finora essere stato elevato riguardo a quanto è necessario secondo i principii d' equità e di giustizia per costituire un blocco legale, esse qui espressamente dichiarano che saranno considerati come bloccati soltanto quei luoghi che saranno effettivamente investiti da forze navali capaci d'impedire l'accesso ai neutrali, e in guisa disposte da creare, per parte dei medesimi un evidente pericolo d'entrarvi.

ARTICOLO XIV.

E considerando che di frequente avviene che dei bastimenti navighino verso un porto od una piazza appartenente al nemico senza sapere che la medesima è assediata, bloccata o investita, è convenuto che ogni bastimento che si trovi in siffatte condizioni può essere respinto da quel porto o da quella piazza, ma non sarà trattenuto, ne verrà confiscata nessuna parte del suo carico se non sia contrabbando di guerra, a meno che dopo d'aver ricevuto avviso di quel blocco od investimento da un ufficiale comandante una nave che faccia parte delle forze bloccanti, mediante annotazione fatta dal medesimo sulle carte della nave, menzionante la data e la latitudine e longitudine in cui detta annotazione venne fatta, esso di nuovo tenterà di entrare; ma gli sarà pero messo d'andare ad un altro porto o piazza che crederà conveniente. E neppure a nessuna nave di una delle parti che sia entrata in un porto prima che questo fosse effettivamente assediato, bloccato o investito dall' altra, sarà impedito d'uscirne col suo carico, e se dessa vi si trovasse dentro dopo la conquista o la resa, non sarà, nè la nave nè il suo carico, sottoposto a confisca, ma saranno restituiti ai loro proprietari, e se una nave entrata nel porto prima che il blocco avesse luogo, dopo che questo è stabilito, prenderà a bordo del carico, sarà soggetta ad essere avvertita dalle forze bloccanti di tornare al porto bloccato e di deporre il carico, e se dopo aver ricevuto tale as a vessel attempting to enter a blockaded port after being warned off by the blockading forces.

ARTICLE XV.

What to be deemed contraband of war.

The liberty of navigation and commerce secured to neutrals by the stipulations of this treaty shall extend to all kinds of merchandise, excepting those only which are distinguished by the name of contraband of war. And, in order to remove all causes of doubt and misunderstanding upon this subject, the contracting parties expressly agree and declare that the following articles, and no others, shall be considered as comprehended under this denomination: —

1. Cannons, mortars, howitzers, swivels, blunderbusses, muskets, fusees, rifles, carbines, pistols, pikes, swords, sabres, lances, spears, halberds, bombs, grenades, powder, matches, balls, and all other things belonging to, and expressly manufactured for, the use of these arms.

2. Infantry belts, implements of war and defensive weapons, clothes cut or made up in a military form and for a military use.

3. Cavalry belts, war saddles and holsters.

4. And generally all kinds of arms and instruments of iron, steel, brass, and copper, or of any other materials manufactured, prepared, and formed expressly to make war by sea or land.

ARTICLE XVI.

Citizens of either country may sail from any port and trade in the ports, &c., of those who are enemies of the other.

It shall be lawful for the citizens of the United States, and for the subjects of the Kingdom of Italy, to sail with their ships with all manner of liberty and security, no distinction being made who are the proprietors of the merchandise laden thereon, from any port to the places of those who now are, or hereafter shall be, at enmity, with either of the contracting parties. It shall likewise be lawful for the citizens

avviso la nave persisterà nel voler partire col carico, essa andrà sottoposta alle stesse conseguenze di una nave che tenti d'entrare in un porto bloccato dopo averne ricevuto avviso dalle forze bloccanti.

ARTICOLO XV.

La libertà di commercio e navigazione, dal presente trattato assicurata ai neutrali, si estenderà ad ogni specie di mercanzia, eccetto solo quelle indicate col nome di contrabbando di guerra. E allo scopo di rimuovere ogni causa di dubbio e malinteso in questo proposito, le parti contraenti espressamente convengono e dichiarano che i seguenti oggetti e non altri si considereranno compresi sotto questa denominazione: —

1°. Cannoni, mortai, colubrine, obizzi, moschetti, fucili semplici o rigati, rifles, pistole, carabine, picche, spade, sciabole, lance, aste, alabarde, bombe, granate, polvere, micce, palle ed ogni altra cosa ad esse appartenente ed espressamente manipolata per uso di queste armi.

2°. Cuojami da infanteria, instrumenti di guerra e armi difensive, abiti tagliati o fatti in forma militare e per uso militare.

3°. Cuojami da cavalleria, selle da guerra e fonde.

4°. E generalmente ogni specie di armi ed istrumenti di ferro, acciaio, ottone e rame, e d'ogni altra materia manufatta, preparata e formata espressamente a far la guerra in terra o in mare.

ARTICOLO XVI.

Sarà permesso ai sudditi dell' Italia ed ai cittadini degli Stati Uniti di navigare coi loro bastimenti, con ogni maniera di libertà e sicurezza, senza che nessuna distinzione venga fatta a chi appartengono le mercanzie caricate sui medesimi, da qualunque porto ai luoghi di coloro che sono o saranno in avvenire in ostilità con una o coll' altra delle parti contraenti. Sarà parimente permesso ai precitati cittadini di

aforesaid to sail with the ships and merchandise before mentioned, and to trade with the same liberty and security from the places, ports, and havens of those who are enemies of both or either party without any opposition or disturbance whatever, not only directly from the places of the enemy before mentioned to neutral places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of one power or under several; and it is hereby stipulated that free ships shall also give freedom to goods, and that every thing shall be deemed to be free and exempt from capture which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties, although the whole lading or any part thereof should appertain to the enemies of the other, contraband goods being always excepted. It is also agreed, in like manner, that the same liberty be extended to persons who are on board of a free ship; and they shall not be taken out of that free ship unless they are officers or soldiers, and in the actual service of the enemy. Provided, however, and it is hereby agreed, that the stipulations in this article contained, declaring that the flag shall cover the property, shall be understood as applying to those powers only who recognize this principle, but if either of the two contracting parties shall be at war with a third, and the other neutral, the flag of the neutral shall cover the property of enemies whose governments acknowledge this principle, and not of others.

navigare coi bastimenti e mercanzie sopra ricordate, e d'esercitare il commercio colla stessa libertà e sicurezza dalle piazze, porti e rade di coloro che son nemici d'ambedue o di una delle parti, senza nessuna opposizione o disturbo di sorta, non solo direttamente dai luoghi del nemico sopra ricordati ai luoghi dei neutrali, ma eziandio da uno ad un altro luogo appartenente ad un nemico, sieno essi sotto la giurisdizione di una o più potenze. Ed è pure quì stipulato che nave libera rende libera la merce, e che sarà reputato libero ed esente da cattura tutto ciò che sarà trovato a bordo delle navi appartenenti ai cittadini di una delle parti contraenti, quantunque l'intero carico, od una parte di esso appartenga ai nemici dell' altra, eccetto sempre il contrabbando di guerra. È inoltre convenuto nello stesso modo, che la stessa libertà si estenda alle persone che si trovano a bordo di nave libera, e che esse non ne verranno tolte a meno che non sieno ufficiali o soldati, e al servizio attuale del nemico. A condizione tuttavia, e questo è qui convenuto, che le disposizioni contenute in questo articolo, le quali dichiarano che la bandiera cuopre la proprietà, s'intenderanno applicabili solo a quelle potenze che riconoscono questo principio, ma se una delle due parti contraenti sarà in guerra con una terza potenza, e l'altra neutrale, la bandiera del neutrale cuoprirà la proprietà dei nemici, i governi dei quali riconoscono questo principio, e non degli altri.

Free ships to make free goods contraband, excepted;

and free persons, except, &c.

This privilege to extend only to what flags.

Article XVII.

All vessels sailing under the flag of the United States, and furnished with such papers as their laws require, shall be regarded in Italy as vessels of the United States, and, reciprocally, all vessels sailing under the flag of Italy, and furnished with the papers which the laws of Italy require, shall be regarded in the United States as Italian vessels.

Articolo XVII.

Tutti i bastimenti che navigheranno sotto la bandiera d'Italia, muniti delle carte richieste dalla legislazione della medesima, saranno negli Stati Uniti considerati come bastimenti dell' Italia, e reciprocamente tutti i bastimenti che navigheranno sotto la bandiera degli Stati Uniti, muniti delle carte richieste dalla legislazione dei medesimi, saranno considerati in Ita-

What to be deemed vessels of the United States and what Italian vessels.

Article XVIII.

Examination on the high seas, of the merchant vessels of one country, by the war vessels of the other.

In order to prevent all kinds of disorder in the visiting and examination of the ships and cargoes of both the contracting parties on the high seas, they have agreed, mutually, that whenever a vessel of war shall meet with a vessel not of war of the other contracting party, the first shall remain at a convenient distance, and may send its boat, with two or three men only, in order to execute the said examination of the papers, concerning the ownership and cargo of the vessel, without causing the least extortion, violence, or ill-treatment; and it is expressly agreed that the unarmed party shall in no case be required to go on board the examining vessel for the purpose of exhibiting his papers, or for any other purpose whatever.

Article XIX.

Provision as to vessels under convoy.

It is agreed that the stipulations contained in the present treaty, relative to the visiting and examining of a vessel, shall apply only to those which sail without a convoy; and when said vessels shall be under convoy the verbal declaration of the commander of the convoy, on his word of honor, that the vessels under his protection belong to the nation whose flag he carries, and when bound to an enemy's port, that they have no contraband goods on board, shall be sufficient.

Article XX.

Commanders of ships of war to be punished, and to be liable in damages for outrages upon the persons or property of the citizens of the other country.

In order effectually to provide for the security of the citizens and subjects of the contracting parties, it is agreed between them that all commanders of ships of war of each party, respectively, shall be strictly enjoined to forbear from doing any damage to, or committing any outrage against, the citizens or subjects of the other, or against their vessels or property; and if the said com-

lia come bastimenti degli Stati Uniti.

Articolo XVIII.

Allo scopo d'impedire ogni disordine nella visita e nell' esame dell-navi e dei carichi d'ambedue le parti contraenti, in alto mare, esse hanno mutuamente consentito che qualora una nave da guerra ne incontri un' altra che tale non sia, dell' altra parte contraente, la prima rimarrà a conveniente distanza e potrà inviare il suo battello con due o tre uomini solamente affine di procedere al suddetto esame delle carte concernenti la proprietà della nave e del carico, senza cagionare la minima estorsione, violenza o cattivi trattamenti. Ed è espressamente convenuto che in niun caso si esigerà che la parte non armata vada a bordo della nave che vuol far la visita per mostrare le sue carte o per qualunque altro siasi scopo.

Articolo XIX.

È convenuto che le disposizioni contenute nell presente Trattato relative alla visita ed all' esame di una nave, saranno applicabili solo a quelle che navigano senza un convoglio, e nel caso contrario la dichiarazione verbale del comandante del convoglio sulla sua parola d'onore che le navi poste sotto la sua protezione appartengono alla nazione di cui egli porta la bandiera, e, quando sien diretti ad un porto nemico, che non hanno contrabbando di guerra, sarà sufficiente.

Articolo XX.

Allo scopo di provvedere efficacemente alla sicurezza dei cittadini e sudditi delle parti contraenti, esse convengono tra loro che sarà rigorosamente prescritto a tutti i comandanti delle navi da guerra di ciascuna parte rispettivamente, d'astenersi dal far danno o commettere oltraggi sulle persone dei cittadini o sudditi dell' altra, o sulle loro navi o proprietà; e se i sopradetti coman-

manders shall act contrary to this stipulation, they shall be severely punished, and made answerable in their persons and estates for the satisfaction and reparation of said damages, of whatever nature they may be.

Article XXI.

If by any fatality, which cannot be expected, and which may God avert, the two contracting parties should be engaged in a war with each other, they have agreed and do agree, now for then, that there shall be allowed the term of six months to the merchants residing on the coasts and in the ports of each other, and the term of one year to those who dwell in the interior, to arrange their business and transport their effects wherever they please, with the safe conduct necessary to protect them and their property, until they arrive at the ports designated for their embarkation. And all women and children, scholars of every faculty, cultivators of the earth, artisans, mechanics, manufacturers, and fishermen, unarmed and inhabiting the unfortified towns, villages, or places, and, in general, all others whose occupations are for the common subsistence and benefit of mankind, shall be allowed to continue their respective employments and shall not be molested in their persons, nor shall their houses or goods be burnt or otherwise destroyed, nor their fields wasted by the armed force of the belligerent in whose power, by the events of war, they may happen to fall; but, if it be necessary that any thing should be taken from them for the use of such belligerent, the same shall be paid for at a reasonable price.

And it is declared that neither the pretence that war dissolves treaties, nor any other whatever, shall be considered as annulling or suspending this article; but, on the contrary, that the state of war is precisely that for which it is provided, and during which its provisions are to be sacredly observed as the most

danti agiranno contrariamente a queste disposizioni, saranno severamente puniti e resi responsabili nelle loro persone e proprietà per la soddisfazione e riparazione dei predetti danni di qualunque natura essi sieno.

Articolo XXI.

In case of war merchants to be allowed a certain time to arrange business and leave.

Se per impreveduta sventura, che Dio tolga, le due parti contraenti s'impegnassero in guerra tra loro, esse hanno convenuto e convengono, ora per allora, che sarà concesso il termine di sei mesi ai mercanti che risiedono sulle coste e nei porti dell' una e dell' altra, ed il termine di un anno a coloro che abitano nell' interno per sistemare i loro affari e trasportare i loro effetti dove lor piaccia, col salvo-condotto necessario a proteggere loro e le loro proprietà, fino all' arrivo nei porti indicati pel loro imbarco; e alle donne e ai ragazzi, agli studenti d'ogni facoltà, ai coltivatori del suolo, artigiani, meccanici, manifattori e pescatori, inermi e dimoranti in città, villaggi e luoghi non fortificati, ed in generale a tutti coloro le occupazioni dei quali sono dirette alla sussistenza comune ed a benefizio dell' umanità, sarà concesso di continuare nelle rispettive faccende, e non verranno molestati nelle loro persone, nè le loro case saranno bruciate o in altra guisa distrutte, nè i loro campi devastati dalle forze armate dei belligeranti in potere dei quali sien caduti per accidente di guerra; ma se fia necessario che si tolga loro alcuna cosa per uso dei belligeranti, la medesima sarà pagata ad un prezzo ragionevole.

Who may continue their respective employments unmolested.

This article not to be annulled or suspended on any pretence.

E si dichiara che nè la pretesa che la guerra scioglie ogni trattato, nè qualsivoglia altra si reputerà annullare o sospendere questo articolo; ma al contrario che lo stato di guerra è precisamente quello per cui vien cosi disposto, ed è per la sua durata che questi provvedimenti dovranno religiosamente osservarsi come gli acknowledged obligations in the law of nations.

obblighi i più riconosciuti nel diritto internazionale.

Article XXII.

Disposition of personal property;

The citizens of each of the contracting parties shall have power to dispose of their personal goods within the jurisdiction of the other, by sale, donation, testament, or otherwise, and their representatives, being citizens of the other party, shall succeed to their personal goods, whether by testament or ab intestato, and they may take possession thereof, either by themselves or others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their will, paying such dues only as the inhabitants of the country wherein such goods are shall be subject to pay in like cases.

of real estate.

As for the case of real estate, the citizens and subjects of the two contracting parties shall be treated on the footing of the most favored nation.

Articolo XXII.

I cittadini di ciascuna delle parti contraenti potranno disporre dei loro beni mobili posti nella giurisdizione dell' altra, per vendita, donazione, testamento o in qualsivoglia altro modo, e i loro rappresentanti, i quali sieno cittadini dell' altra parte, succederanno nei loro beni mobili, sia per testamento che ab intestato, e potranno prenderne possesso in persona o per mezzo d'altri che agiscano in loro nome, e disporne a volontà, pagando quei diritti soltanto che gli abitanti dello stato in cui tali beni son posti, sono obligati a pagare in simili casi.

Trattandosi di possedimento di beni immobili, i cittadini e sudditi delle due parti contraenti saranno trattati sul piede della nazione più favorita.

Article XXIII.

Courts of justice to be open to the citizens of either country.

The citizens of either party shall have free access to the courts of justice, in order to maintain and defend their own rights, without any other conditions, restrictions, or taxes than such as are imposed upon the natives. They shall therefore be free to employ, in defence of their rights, such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents, and factors as they may judge proper, in all their trials at law; and such citizens or agents shall have free opportunity to be present at the decisions and sentences of the tribunals in all cases which may concern them, and likewise at the taking of all examinations and evidences which may be exhibited in the said trials.

Articolo XXIII.

I cittadini dell' una e dell' altra parte avranno libero accesso ai tribunale di giustizia per mantenere e difendere i loro diritti, senza altre condizioni, restrizioni e tasse all' infuori di quelle imposte ai nazionali; essi saranno in conseguenza liberi d'impiegare in difesa dei loro diritti gli avvocati, sollecitatori, notari, agenti e facitori che essi giudichino convenienti in tutte le loro cause, e tali cittadini o agenti avranno facoltà di assistere alle decisioni e sentenze dei tribunali in tutte le cause che li concernono, come pure di assistere agli esami e deposizioni che possono prodursi nei giudizi medesimi.

Article XXIV.

Privileges of the most favored nation.

The United States of America and the Kingdom of Italy mutually engage not to grant any particular favor to other nations, in respect to commerce and navigation, which shall not immediately become common to the other party, who shall enjoy the same freely, if the concession was freely made, or on allowing the same

Articolo XXIV.

Il Regno d'Italia e gli Stati Uniti d'America s'impegnano scambievolmente a non accordare nessun favore particolare alle altre nazioni, in materia di commercio e navigazione, che non divenga immediatamente comune all' altra parte, la quale ne godrá liberamente, se la concessione venne liberamente fatta, o accordando egual compensation if the concession was conditional.

Article XXV.

The present treaty shall continue in force for five (5) years from the day of the exchange of the ratifications; and if, twelve (12) months before the expiration of that period, neither of the high contracting parties shall have announced to the other, by an official notification, its intention to terminate the said treaty, it shall remain obligatory on both parties one (1) year beyond that time, and so on until the expiration of the twelve (12) months, which will follow a similar notification, whatever may be the time when such notification shall be given.

Article XXVI.

The present treaty shall be approved and ratified by his Majesty the King of Italy, and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within twelve months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries of the contracting parties have signed the present treaty in duplicate, in the English and Italian languages, and thereto affixed their respective seals.

Done at Florence, this twenty-sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

[L. S.] GEORGE P. MARSH.
[L. S.] VISCONTI VENOSTA.

compenso, se la concessione fu condizionale.

Articolo XXV.

This treaty to continue in force how long;

Il presente trattato sarà in vigore per cinque (5) anni a decorrere dal giorno dello scambio delle ratifiche, e se dodici (12) mesi prima dello spirare di questo periodo, niuna delle alte parti contraenti avrà ufficialmente annunciato all' altra la sua intenzione di por termine al detto trattato, esso resterà obligatorio per ambo le parti per un (1) anno ancora, e così di seguito fino allo spirare dei dodici (12) mesi che seguiranno tale notificazione, qualunque sia il tempo in cui la medesima avrà avuto luogo.

Articolo XXVI.

when and where to be ratified.

Il presente trattato sarà approvato e ratificato da Sua Maestà il Re d'Italia e dal Presidente degli Stati Uniti per e con l'avviso e consenso del Senato dei predetti stati, e le ratifiche saranno scambiate a Washington entro dodici mesi dalla data dell presente, o più presto se è possibile.

In fede di che, i plenipotenziari delle parti contraenti hanno firmato il presente trattato in duplicato in lingua italiana ed inglese, e vi hanno apposto i loro rispettivi sigilli.

Signature.

Fatto a Firenze questo vigesimo sesto giorno di Febbrajo nell' anno dell nostro Signore mille ottocento settantuno.

[L. S.] VISCONTI VENOSTA.
[L. S.] GEORGE P. MARSH.

Ratification.

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington on the eighteenth instant:

Proclamation.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

[SEAL.]

U. S GRANT.

By the President:
Hamilton Fish, *Secretary of State.*

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

Between the United States of America and the German Empire.

March 31 and May 14, 1871.

Additional Article to the Convention for the Amelioration of the Postal Service, concluded on the 21st October, 1867, between the Post Departments of the United States of America and the North German Union, as well as to the additional Convention of the 7–23 April, 1870.

Preamble.

As a regular steamship line between a port of Germany and a port of the United States of America can be employed for the transportation of the German-American mails at such a compensation that the entire cost of transportation between the boundaries of the two countries shall not exceed one half silbergroschen for each single letter: Now, therefore, the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective governments, that is to say, the government of the United States of America and the government of the German Empire, have agreed upon the following additional article to the postal convention of the 21st October, 1867, and to the additional convention of the 7–23 April, 1870: —

Contracting parties.

Vol. xvi. pp. 979, 1003.

SOLE ARTICLE.

Single rate of letter postage.

The single letter rate on correspondence exchanged directly between the two administrations by means of such steamship line shall be as follows, viz.: —

1. For letters from Germany to the United States:
   a. When prepaid in Germany, 2½ silbergroschen.
   b. When paid in the United States, 12 cents.
2. For letters from the United States to Germany:
   a. When prepaid in the United States, 6 cents.
   b. When paid in Germany, 5 silbergroschen.

When this article takes effect.

This additional article takes effect on the date of the dispatch of the first mail by such steamship line, and from that date forward has the same duration as the convention of the 21st October, 1867, and the additional convention of the 7–23 April, 1870.

Done in duplicate, and signed in Washington the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and in Berlin the fourteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

[SEAL.] JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General of the United States.
[SEAL.] HEINRICH STEPHAN,
General Post Director of the German Empire.

I hereby approve the aforegoing additional article, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[SEAL.] U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1871.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

Between the United States of America and the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

First Article.

The single [illegible] rate [illegible]

1. [illegible] United States [illegible]
   a. [illegible]
   b. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
   a. [illegible] United States [illegible]
   b. [illegible]

This additional article [illegible]

Done in duplicate and signed in Washington [illegible] March [illegible]

[SEAL.] [illegible]

[SEAL.] [illegible]

I hereby approve the aforegoing additional articles [illegible] United States [illegible]

[SEAL.] [illegible]

By the President:

[illegible]

Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, *March* [illegible], 1881.

April 19, 871.

Convention between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico. Extension of the duration of the Joint Commission for Settlement of Claims. Signed April 19, 1871; *Ratified December* 15, 1871; *Ratifications exchanged February* 8, 1872; *Proclaimed February* 8, 1872.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

WHEREAS a convention between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at the city of Mexico, on the nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, for extending the time limited by the convention between the two countries of the 4th of July, 1868, for the termination of the proceedings of the joint commission provided for by the latter instrument; which convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:— Vol. xv. p. 679.

Whereas a convention was concluded on the 4th day of July, 1868, between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, for the settlement of outstanding claims that have originated since the signing of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, on the 2d of February, 1848, by a mixed commission limited to endure for two years and six months from the day of the first meeting of the commissioners; and whereas doubts have arisen as to the practicability of the business of the said commission being concluded within the period assigned: Vol. ix. p. 922.

Contracting parties.

The President of the United States of America and the President of the United States of Mexico are desirous that the time originally fixed for the duration of the said commission should be extended, and to this end have named plenipotentiaries to agree upon the best mode of effecting this object, that is to say: The President of the United States of America, Thomas H. Nelson, accredited as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Mexican Republic; and the President of the United States of Mexico, Manuel Azpiroz, Chief Clerk and in charge of the Ministry of Foreign Relations of the United States of Mexico; who, after having presented their respective powers,

Considerando que fué concluida, en 4 de Julio de 1868, una convencion entre los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y los Estados Unidos de América, para el arreglo de las reclamaciones pendientes que se habian originado despues de firmado el tratado de Guadalupe Hidalgo en 2 de Febrero de 1848, por medio de una comision mixta, cuya duracion fué limitada por el término de dos años y seis meses, contados desde el dia de la primera reunion de los comisionados; y considerando que se ha puesto en duda la posibilidad de que sean concluidos dentro del término señalado los negocios pendientes ante dicha comision:

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América desean que el tiempo primitivamente fijado para la duracion de dicha comision sea prorogado, y para alcanzar este fin del mejor modo por medio de una convencion han nombrado plenipotenciarios, á saber: El Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos á Manuel Azpiroz, Oficial Mayor encargado del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos; y el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América á Thomas H. Nelson, acreditado como Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos de América en Mexico; quienes, despues de haberse and finding them sufficient and in due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Article I.

Duration of joint commission for settlement of claims, extended for one year.

Vol. xv. p. 683.

The high contracting parties agree that the term assigned in the convention of the 4th of July, 1868, above referred to, for the duration of the said commission, shall be extended for a time not exceeding one year from the day when the functions of the said commission would terminate according to the convention referred to, or for a shorter time if it should be deemed sufficient by the commissioners, or the umpire, in case of their disagreement.

It is agreed that nothing contained in this article shall in any wise alter or extend the time originally fixed in the said convention for the presentation of claims to the mixed commission.

Article II.

When this convention is to be ratified.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, as soon as possible.

Signature.

In witness whereof the above-mentioned plenipotentiaries have signed the same and affixed their respective seals.

Done in the city of Mexico the 19th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

[seal.] THOMAS H. NELSON.
[seal.] MANUEL AZPIROZ.

mostrado sus respectivos poderes y de haberlos hallado bastantes y en debida forma, han convenido en los artículos siguientes:—

Artículo I.

Las altas partes contratantes convienen en que el término señalado en la convencion de 4 de Julio de 1868, arriba citada, para la duracion de dicha comision, sea prorogado por un tiempo que no exceda de un año, contado desde el dia en que, segun la convencion citada, deberian terminar las funciones de la misma comision, ó por un tiempo menor que sea bastante á juicio de los comisionados, ó del arbitro en caso de discordia entre ellos.

Queda convenido, que por este artículo no se alteran ó prorogan de ningun modo los términos prefijados en la citada convencion para la presentacion de reclamaciones ante la comision mixta.

Artículo II.

La presente convencion será ratificada, y las ratificaciones serán cangeadas en Washington, á la mayor brevedad.

En fé de lo cual los plenipotenciarios arriba nombrados firman la presente convencion, poniendo en ella sus sellos respectivos.

Hecha en México el dia diez y nueve de Abril del año mil ochocientos setenta y uno.

[seal.] MANUEL AZPIROZ.
[seal.] THOMAS H. NELSON.

Ratification.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same have been exchanged:

Proclamation.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

[seal.]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

Hamilton Fish, *Secretary of State.*

May 8, 1871.

Treaty between the United States and Great Britain. Claims, Fisheries, Navigation of the St. Lawrence, &c.; American Lumber on the River St. John; Boundary. Concluded May 8, 1871; *Ratifications exchanged June* 17, 1871; *Proclaimed July* 4, 1871.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

WHEREAS a treaty, between the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, concerning the settlement of all causes of difference between the two countries, was concluded and signed at Washington by the high commissioners and plenipotentiaries of the respective governments on the eighth day of May last; which treaty is word for word, as follows: —

Contracting parties.

The United States of America and her Britannic Majesty, being desirous to provide for an amicable settlement of all causes of difference between the two countries, have for that purpose appointed their respective plenipotentiaries, that is to say: The President of the United States has appointed, on the part of the United States, as Commissioners in a Joint High Commission and Plenipotentiaries, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State; Robert Cumming Schenck, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain; Samuel Nelson, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, of Massachusetts; and George Henry Williams, of Oregon; and her Britannic Majesty, on her part, has appointed as her High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries, the Right Honourable George Frederick Samuel, Earl de Grey and Earl of Ripon, Viscount Goderich, Baron Grantham, a Baronet, a Peer of the United Kingdom, Lord President of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, etc., etc.; the Right Honourable Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Baronet, one of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, a Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, etc., etc.; Sir Edward Thornton, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America; Sir John Alexander Macdonald, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, a member of her Majesty's Privy Council for Canada, and Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of her Majesty's Dominion of Canada; and Mountague Bernard, Esquire, Chichele Professor of International Law in the University of Oxford.

And the said plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed to and concluded the following articles: —

ARTICLE I.

Alabama claims to be referred to arbitration.

Whereas differences have arisen between the government of the United States and the government of her Britannic Majesty, and still exist, growing out of the acts committed by the several vessels which have given rise to the claims generically known as the "Alabama claims:"

And whereas her Britannic Majesty has authorized her high commissioners and plenipotentiaries to express, in a friendly spirit, the regret felt by her Majesty's government for the escape, under whatever circumstances, of the Alabama and other vessels from British ports, and for the depredations committed by those vessels:

Arbitrators, and how to be named.

Now, in order to remove and adjust all complaints and claims on the part of the United States, and to provide for the speedy settlement of such claims, which are not admitted by her Britannic Majesty's government, the high contracting parties agree that all the said claims, growing out of acts committed by the aforesaid vessels, and generically known as the "Alabama claims," shall be referred to a tribunal of arbitration to be composed of five arbitrators, to be appointed in the following manner, that is to say: One shall be named by the President of the United States; one shall be named by her Britannic Majesty; his Majesty the King of Italy shall be requested to name one; the President of the Swiss Confederation shall be requested to name one; and his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil shall be requested to name one.

Vacancies how filled.

In case of the death, absence, or incapacity to serve of any or either of the said arbitrators, or, in the event of either of the said arbitrators omitting or declining or ceasing to act as such, the President of the United States, or her Britannic Majesty, or his Majesty the King of Italy, or the President of the Swiss Confederation, or his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, as the case may be, may forthwith name another person to act as arbitrator in the place and stead of the arbitrator originally named by such head of a state.

And in the event of the refusal or omission for two months after receipt of the request from either of the high contracting parties of his Majesty the King of Italy, or the President of the Swiss Confederation, or his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, to name an arbitrator either to fill the original appointment or in the place of one who may have died, be absent, or incapacitated, or who may omit, decline, or from any cause cease to act as such arbitrator, his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway shall be requested to name one or more persons, as the case may be, to act as such arbitrator or arbitrators.

Article II.

Arbitrators to meet when and where; their powers; a majority to decide.

The arbitrators shall meet at Geneva, in Switzerland, at the earliest convenient day after they shall have been named, and shall proceed impartially and carefully to examine and decide all questions that shall be laid before them on the part of the governments of the United States and her Britannic Majesty respectively. All questions considered by the tribunal, including the final award, shall be decided by a majority of all the arbitrators.

Agent of each party.

Each of the high contracting parties shall also name one person to attend the tribunal as its agent to represent it generally in all matters connected with the arbitration.

Article III.

Case of each party, &c., when to be given to arbitrators.

The written or printed case of each of the two parties, accompanied by the documents, the official correspondence, and other evidence on which each relies, shall be delivered in duplicate to each of the arbitrators and to the agent of the other party as soon as may be after the organization of the tribunal, but within a period not exceeding six months from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

Article IV.

Counter case, &c.

Within four months after the delivery on both sides of the written or printed case, either party may, in like manner, deliver in duplicate to each of the said arbitrators, and to the agent of the other party, a counter case and additional documents, correspondence, and evidence, in reply to the case, documents, correspondence, and evidence so presented by the other party.

Time may be extended.

The arbitrators may, however, extend the time for delivering such counter case, documents, correspondence, and evidence, when, in their judgment, it becomes necessary, in consequence of the distance of the place from which the evidence to be presented is to be procured.

Documents and papers to be produced.

If in the case submitted to the arbitrators either party shall have specified or alluded to any report or document in its own exclusive possession without annexing a copy, such party shall be bound, if the other party thinks proper to apply for it, to furnish that party with a copy thereof; and either party may call upon the other, through the arbitrators, to produce the originals or certified copies of any papers adduced as evidence, giving in each instance such reasonable notice as the arbitrators may require.

Article V.

Arguments and briefs.

It shall be the duty of the agent of each party, within two months after the expiration of the time limited for the delivery of the counter case on both sides, to deliver in duplicate to each of the said arbitrators and to the agent of the other party a written or printed argument showing the points and referring to the evidence upon which his government relies; and the arbitrators may, if they desire further elucidation with regard to any point, require a written or printed statement or argument, or oral argument by counsel upon it; but in such case the other party shall be entitled to reply either orally or in writing, as the case may be.

Article VI.

Rules, &c., to govern the arbitrators in their decisions.

In deciding the matters submitted to the arbitrators, they shall be governed by the following three rules, which are agreed upon by the high contracting parties as rules to be taken as applicable to the case, and by such principles of international law not inconsistent therewith as the arbitrators shall determine to have been applicable to the case.

RULES.

A neutral government is bound —

Obligations of neutral government to use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, &c., within, &c., of vessels, &c.;

First, to use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming, or equipping, within its jurisdiction, of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise or to carry on war against a power with which it is at peace; and also to use like diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war as above, such vessel having been specially adapted, in whole or in part, within such jurisdiction, to warlike use.

not to permit its ports, &c., to be used for certain purposes;

Secondly, not to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as the base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms, or the recruitment of men.

to use due diligence within, &c., to prevent violation of obligations.

Thirdly, to exercise due diligence in its own ports and waters, and, as to all persons within its jurisdiction, to prevent any violation of the foregoing obligations and duties.

These rules not admitted to have been in force when the Alabama claims arose, but to govern in future cases.

Her Britannic Majesty has commanded her high commissioners and plenipotentiaries to declare that her Majesty's government cannot assent to the foregoing rules as a statement of principles of international law which were in force at the time when the claims mentioned in Article I. arose, but that her Majesty's government, in order to evince its desire of strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries and of making satisfactory provision for the future, agrees that in deciding the questions between the two countries arising out of those claims, the arbitrators should assume that her Majesty's government had undertaken to act upon the principles set forth in these rules.

And the high contracting parties agree to observe these rules as between themselves in future, and to bring them to the knowledge of other maritime powers, and to invite them to accede to them.

Article VII.

Decision to be made when and in what form;

The decision of the tribunal shall, if possible, be made within three months from the close of the argument on both sides.

It shall be made in writing and dated, and shall be signed by the arbitrators who may assent to it.

to be made as to each vessel separately.

If Great Britain is found in fault, a gross sum may be awarded;

when to be paid.

The said tribunal shall first determine as to each vessel separately whether Great Britain has, by any act or omission, failed to fulfil any of the duties set forth in the foregoing three rules, or recognized by the principles of international law not inconsistent with such rules, and shall certify such fact as to each of the said vessels. In case the tribunal find that Great Britain has failed to fulfil any duty or duties as aforesaid, it may, if it think proper, proceed to award a sum in gross to be paid by Great Britain to the United States for all the claims referred to it; and in such case the gross sum so awarded shall be paid in coin by the government of Great Britain to the government of the United States, at Washington, within twelve months after the date of the award.

Award to be in duplicate, and to whom delivered.

The award shall be in duplicate, one copy whereof shall be delivered to the agent of the United States for his government, and the other copy shall be delivered to the agent of Great Britain for his government.

Article VIII.

Expenses of the arbitration, how to be defrayed.

Each government shall pay its own agent and provide for the proper remuneration of the counsel employed by it and of the arbitrator appointed by it, and for the expense of preparing and submitting its case to the tribunal. All other expenses connected with the arbitration shall be defrayed by the two governments in equal moieties.

Article IX.

Arbitrators to keep a record.

The arbitrators shall keep an accurate record of their proceedings, and may appoint and employ the necessary officers to assist them.

Article X.

If Great Britain is found in fault and a gross sum is not awarded, a board of assessors to be appointed to determine claims, &c.;

In case the tribunal finds that Great Britain has failed to fulfil any duty or duties as aforesaid, and does not award a sum in gross, the high contracting parties agree that a board of assessors shall be appointed to ascertain and determine what claims are valid, and what amount or amounts shall be paid by Great Britain to the United States on account of the liability arising from such failure, as to each vessel, according to the extent of such liability as decided by the arbitrators.

how to be constituted.

Vacancies.

The board of assessors shall be constituted as follows: One member thereof shall be named by the President of the United States, one member thereof shall be named by her Britannic Majesty, and one member thereof shall be named by the representative at Washington of his Majesty the King of Italy; and in case of a vacancy happening from any cause, it shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

Board to meet when.

As soon as possible after such nominations the board of assessors shall be organized in Washington, with power to hold their sittings there, or in New York, or in Boston. The members thereof shall severally subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide, to the best of their judgment and according to justice and equity, all matters submitted to them, and shall forthwith proceed, under such rules and regulations as they may prescribe, to the investigation of the claims which shall be presented to them by the government of the United States, and shall examine and decide upon them in such order and manner as they may think proper, but upon such evidence or information only as shall be furnished by or on behalf of the governments of the United States and of Great Britain, respectively. They shall be bound to hear on each separate claim, if required, one person on behalf of each government, as counsel or agent. A majority of the assessors in each case shall be sufficient for a decision.

Members to subscribe a declaration;

their powers and duties;

a majority to decide.

The decision of the assessors shall be given upon each claim in writing, and shall be signed by them respectively and dated.

Decision when and how given.

Every claim shall be presented to the assessors within six months from the day of their first meeting, but they may, for good cause shown, extend the time for the presentation of any claim to a further period not exceeding three months.

Claims to be presented within what time.

The assessors shall report to each government at or before the expiration of one year from the date of their first meeting the amount of claims decided by them up to the date of such report; if further claims then remain undecided, they shall make a further report at or before the expiration of two years from the date of such first meeting; and in case any claims remain undetermined at that time, they shall make a final report within a further period of six months.

Report of assessors;

The report or reports shall be made in duplicate, and one copy thereof shall be delivered to the secretary of state of the United States, and one copy thereof to the representative of her Britannic Majesty at Washington.

how to be made and to whom delivered.

All sums of money which may be awarded under this article shall be payable at Washington, in coin, within twelve months after the delivery of each report.

Awards when and where to be paid.

The board of assessors may employ such clerks as they shall think necessary.

Clerks.

The expenses of the board of assessors shall be borne equally by the two governments, and paid from time to time, as may be found expedient, on the production of accounts certified by the board. The remuneration of the assessors shall also be paid by the two governments in equal moieties in a similar manner.

Expenses.

Article XI.

The high contracting parties engage to consider the result of the proceedings of the tribunal of arbitration and of the board of assessors, should such board be appointed, as a full, perfect, and final settlement of all the claims hereinbefore referred to; and further engage that every such claim, whether the same may or may not have been presented to the notice of, made, preferred, or laid before the tribunal or board, shall, from and after the conclusion of the proceedings of the tribunal or board, be considered and treated as finally settled, barred, and thenceforth inadmissible.

Decisions of the arbitrators and assessors to be final.

Claims not presented to be deemed finally settled.

Article XII.

The high contracting parties agree that all claims on the part of corporations, companies, or private individuals, citizens of the United States, upon the government of her Britannic Majesty, arising out of acts committed against the persons or property of citizens of the United States during the period between the thirteenth of April, eighteen hundred and

Certain claims (other than the Alabama claims) against either government to be referred to

three commissioners;
See *Ante*, p. 422.
their appointment;
vacancies;

sixty-one, and the ninth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, inclusive, not being claims growing out of the acts of the vessels referred to in Article I. of this treaty, and all claims, with the like exception, on the part of corporations, companies, or private individuals, subjects of her Britannic Majesty, upon the government of the United States, arising out of acts committed against the persons or property of subjects of her Britannic Majesty during the same period, which may have been presented to either government for its interposition with the other, and which yet remain unsettled, as well as any other such claims which may be presented within the time specified in Article XIV. of this treaty, shall be referred to three commissioners, to be appointed in the following manner, that is to say: One commissioner shall be named by the President of the United States, one by her Britannic Majesty, and a third by the President of the United States and her Britannic Majesty conjointly; and in case the third commissioner shall not have been so named within a period of three months from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, then the third commissioner shall be named by the Representative at Washington of his Majesty the King of Spain. In case of the death, absence, or incapacity of any commissioner, or in the event of any commissioner omitting or ceasing to act, the vacancy shall be filled in the manner hereinbefore provided for making the original appointment; the period of three months in case of such substitution being calculated from the date of the happening of the vacancy.

their powers and duties.
See *Post*, p. 947.

The commissioners so named shall meet at Washington at the earliest convenient period after they have been respectively named; and shall, before proceeding to any business, make and subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide, to the best of their judgment, and according to justice and equity, all such claims as shall be laid before them on the part of the governments of the United States and of her Britannic Majesty, respectively; and such declaration shall be entered on the record of their proceedings.

Article XIII.

Claims to be investigated.
A majority to decide.
Award in each claim.
Agent of each government.

The commissioners shall then forthwith proceed to the investigation of the claims which shall be presented to them. They shall investigate and decide such claims in such order and such manner as they may think proper, but upon such evidence or information only as shall be furnished by or on behalf of the respective governments. They shall be bound to receive and consider all written documents or statements which may be presented to them by or on behalf of the respective governments in support of, or in answer to, any claim, and to hear, if required, one person on each side, on behalf of each government, as counsel or agent for such government, on each and every separate claim. A majority of the commissioners shall be sufficient for an award in each case. The award shall be given upon each claim in writing, and shall be signed by the commissioners assenting to it. It shall be competent for each government to name one person to attend the commissioners as its agent, to present and support claims on its behalf, and to answer claims made upon it, and to represent it generally in all matters connected with the investigation and decision thereof.

Decisions to be final.
See article xvii.

The high contracting parties hereby engage to consider the decision of the commissioners as absolutely final and conclusive upon each claim decided upon by them, and to give full effect to such decisions without any objection, evasion, or delay whatsoever.

Article XIV.

Claims when

Every claim shall be presented to the commissioners within six months from the day of their first meeting, unless in any case where reasons for delay shall be established to the satisfaction of the commissioners, and then, and in any such case, the period for presenting the claim may be extended by them to any time not exceeding three months longer.

to be presented to the commissioners;

The commissioners shall be bound to examine and decide upon every claim within two years from the day of their first meeting. It shall be competent for the commissioners to decide in each case whether any claim has or has not been duly made, preferred, and laid before them, either wholly or to any and what extent, according to the true intent and meaning of this treaty.

when to be decided.

Commissioners to decide if any case is properly before them.

Article XV.

All sums of money which may be awarded by the commissioners on account of any claim shall be paid by the one government to the other, as the case may be, within twelve months after the date of the final award, without interest, and without any deduction save as specified in Article XVI. of this treaty.

Awards when to be paid.

Article XVI.

The commissioners shall keep an accurate record, and correct minutes or notes of all their proceedings, with the dates thereof, and may appoint and employ a secretary, and any other necessary officer or officers, to assist them in the transaction of the business which may come before them.

Records.

Secretary.

Each government shall pay its own commissioner and agent or counsel. All other expenses shall be defrayed by the two governments in equal moieties.

Expenses;

The whole expenses of the commission, including contingent expenses, shall be defrayed by a ratable deduction on the amount of the sums awarded by the commissioners, provided always that such deduction shall not exceed the rate of five per cent. on the sums so awarded.

to be charged upon awards;

not over five per cent.

Article XVII.

The high contracting parties engage to consider the result of the proceedings of this commission as a full, perfect, and final settlement of all such claims as are mentioned in Article XII. of this treaty upon either government; and further engage that every such claim, whether or not the same may have been presented to the notice of, made, preferred, or laid before the said commission, shall, from and after the conclusion of the proceedings of the said commission, be considered and treated as finally settled, barred, and thenceforth inadmissible.

Decisions of commissioners to be final upon all claims that might have been presented.

Article XVIII.

It is agreed by the high contracting parties that, in addition to the liberty secured to the United States fishermen by the convention between the United States and Great Britain, signed at London on the 20th day of October, 1818, of taking, curing, and drying fish on certain coasts of the British North American Colonies therein defined, the inhabitants of the United States shall have, in common with the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, the liberty, for the term of years mentioned in Article XXXIII. of this treaty, to take fish of every kind, except shell-fish, on the sea-coasts and shores, and in the bays, harbors, and creeks, of the provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the colony of Prince Edward's Island, and of the several islands thereunto adjacent, without being restricted to any distance

Right of the inhabitants of the United States in certain sea fisheries in common.

Vol. viii. p. 248.

See articles xxxii. & xxxiii.

from the shore, with permission to land upon the said coasts and shores and islands, and also upon the Magdalen Islands, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish; provided that, in so doing, they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with British fishermen, in the peaceable use of any part of the said coasts in their occupancy for the same purpose.

Salmon and shad fisheries exclusively for British fishermen.

It is understood that the above-mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea fishery, and that the salmon and shad fisheries, and all other fisheries in rivers and the mouths of rivers, are hereby reserved exclusively for British fishermen.

ARTICLE XIX.

Rights in common of British subjects in certain sea fisheries, on certain coasts of the United States.

See articles xxxii. & xxxiii.

Proviso.

It is agreed by the high contracting parties that British subjects shall have, in common with the citizens of the United States, the liberty, for the term of years mentioned in Article XXXIII. of this treaty, to take fish of every kind, except shell-fish, on the eastern sea-coasts and shores of the United States north of the thirty-ninth parallel of north latitude, and on the shores of the several islands thereunto adjacent, and in the bays, harbors, and creeks of the said sea-coasts and shores of the United States and of the said islands, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the said coasts of the United States and of the islands aforesaid, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish; provided that, in so doing, they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with the fishermen of the United States in the peaceable use of any part of the said coasts in their occupancy for the same purpose.

Salmon and shad fisheries.

It is understood that the above-mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea fishery, and that salmon and shad fisheries, and all other fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers, are hereby reserved exclusively for fishermen of the United States.

ARTICLE XX.

Certain places reserved from the common right of fishing.

Vol. x. p. 1089.

See articles xxxii. & xxxiii.

Commission to designate such places, if, &c.

It is agreed that the places designated by the commissioners appointed under the first article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded at Washington on the 5th of June, 1854, upon the coasts of her Britannic Majesty's dominions and the United States, as places reserved from the common right of fishing under that treaty, shall be regarded as in like manner reserved from the common right of fishing under the preceding articles. In case any question should arise between the governments of the United States and of her Britannic Majesty as to the common right of fishing in places not thus designated as reserved, it is agreed that a commission shall be appointed to designate such places, and shall be constituted in the same manner, and have the same powers, duties, and authority as the commission appointed under the said first article of the treaty of the 5th of June, 1854.

ARTICLE XXI.

Certain fish oil and fish to be free of duty.

See articles xxxii. & xxxiii.

It is agreed that, for the term of years mentioned in Article XXXIII. of this treaty, fish oil and fish of all kinds (except fish of the inland lakes, and of the rivers falling into them, and except fish preserved in oil), being the produce of the fisheries of the United States, or of the Dominion of Canada, or of Prince Edward's Island, shall be admitted into each country, respectively free of duty.

ARTICLE XXII.

Commissioners

Inasmuch as it is asserted by the government of her Britannic Majesty that the privileges accorded to the citizens of the United States under Article XVIII. of this treaty are of greater value than those accorded by Articles XIX. and XXI. of this treaty to the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, and this assertion is not admitted by the government of the United States, it is further agreed that commissioners shall be appointed to determine, having regard to the privileges accorded by the United States to the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, as stated in Articles XIX. and XXI. of this treaty, the amount of any compensation which, in their opinion, ought to be paid by the government of the United States to the government of her Britannic Majesty in return for the privileges accorded to the citizens of the United States under Article XVIII. of this treaty; and that any sum of money which the said commissioners may so award shall be paid by the United States government, in a gross sum, within twelve months after such award shall have been given.

to determine the compensation, if any, to be paid by the United States for privileges granted by article xviii. of this treaty.

Award when to be paid.

ARTICLE XXIII.

The commissioners referred to in the preceding article shall be appointed in the following manner, that is to say: One commissioner shall be named by the President of the United States, one by her Britannic Majesty, and a third by the President of the United States and her Britannic Majesty conjointly; and in case the third commissioner shall not have been so named within a period of three months from the date when this article shall take effect, then the third commissioner shall be named by the representative at London of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary. In case of the death, absence, or incapacity of any commissioner, or in the event of any commissioner omitting or ceasing to act, the vacancy shall be filled in the manner hereinbefore provided for making the original appointment, the period of three months in case of such substitution being calculated from the date of the happening of the vacancy.

Commissioners, how to be appointed;

vacancies;

The commissioners so named shall meet in the city of Halifax, in the province of Nova Scotia, at the earliest convenient period after they have been respectively named, and shall, before proceeding to any business, make and subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide the matters referred to them to the best of their judgment, and according to justice and equity; and such declaration shall be entered on the record of their proceedings.

when and where to meet; their powers and duties.

Each of the high contracting parties shall also name one person to attend the commission as its agent, to represent it generally in all matters connected with the commission.

Agent for each government.

ARTICLE XXIV.

The proceedings shall be conducted in such order as the commissioners appointed under Articles XXII. and XXIII. of this treaty shall determine. They shall be bound to receive such oral or written testimony as either government may present. If either party shall offer oral testimony, the other party shall have the right of cross-examination, under such rules as the commissioners shall prescribe.

Proceedings before these commissioners, how to be conducted.

If in the case submitted to the commissioners either party shall have specified or alluded to any report or document in its own exclusive possession, without annexing a copy, such party shall be bound, if the other party thinks proper to apply for it, to furnish that party with a copy thereof; and either party may call upon the other, through the commissioners, to produce the originals or certified copies of any papers adduced as evidence, giving in each instance such reasonable notice as the commissioners may require.

Documents and papers.

The case on either side shall be closed within a period of six months

Cases to be

closed in six months. Awards. from the date of the organization of the commission, and the commissioners shall be requested to give their award as soon as possible thereafter. The aforesaid period of six months may be extended for three months in case of a vacancy occurring among the commissioners under the circumstances contemplated in Article XXIII. of this treaty.

Article XXV.

Records, secretary, &c. The commissioners shall keep an accurate record and correct minutes or notes of all their proceedings, with the dates thereof, and may appoint and employ a secretary and any other necessary officer or officers to assist them in the transaction of the business which may come before them.

Expenses. Each of the high contracting parties shall pay its own commissioner and agent or counsel; all other expenses shall be defrayed by the two governments in equal moieties.

Article XXVI.

Navigation of the St. Lawrence to be free; The navigation of the river St. Lawrence, ascending and descending, from the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude, where it ceases to form the boundary between the two countries, from, to, and into the sea, shall forever remain free and open for the purposes of commerce to the citizens of the United States, subject to any laws and regulations of Great Britain, or of the dominion of Canada, not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation.

of other rivers. The navigation of the rivers Yukon, Porcupine, and Stikine, ascending and descending, from, to, and into the sea, shall forever remain free and open for the purposes of commerce to the subjects of her Britannic Majesty and to the citizens of the United States, subject to any laws and regulations of either country within its own territory, not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation.

Article XXVII.

The use on terms of equality of certain canals by citizens of both countries, to be urged. The government of her Britannic Majesty engages to urge upon the government of the dominion of Canada to secure to the citizens of the United States the use of the Welland, St. Lawrence, and other canals in the dominion on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the dominion; and the government of the United States engages that the subjects of her Britannic Majesty shall enjoy the use of the St. Clair Flats canal on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States, and further engages to urge upon the State governments to secure to the subjects of her Britannic Majesty the use of the several State canals connected with the navigation of the lakes or rivers traversed by or contiguous to the boundary line between the possessions of the high contracting parties, on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States.

Article XXVIII.

Navigation of Lake Michigan. The navigation of Lake Michigan shall also, for the term of years mentioned in Article XXXIII. of this treaty, be free and open for the purposes of commerce to the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, subject to any laws and regulations of the United States or of the States bordering thereon not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation.

Article XXIX.

Provisions for It is agreed that, for the term of years mentioned in Article XXXIII.

of this treaty, goods, wares, or merchandise arriving at the ports of New York, Boston, and Portland, and any other ports in the United States which have been or may, from time to time, be specially designated by the President of the United States, and destined for her Britannic Majesty's possessions in North America, may be entered at the proper custom-house and conveyed in transit, without the payment of duties, through the territory of the United States, under such rules, regulations, and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the government of the United States may from time to time prescribe; and under like rules, regulations, and conditions, goods, wares, or merchandise may be conveyed in transit, without the payment of duties, from such possessions through the territory of the United States for export from the said ports of the United States.

the conveyance in transit through territory of the United States of certain merchandise imported at certain ports of the United States, and of goods intended for export.

It is further agreed that, for the like period, goods, wares, or merchandise arriving at any of the ports of her Britannic Majesty's possessions in North America, and destined for the United States, may be entered at the proper custom-house and conveyed in transit, without the payment of duties, through the said possessions, under such rules and regulations, and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the governments of the said possessions may from time to time prescribe; and, under like rules, regulations, and conditions, goods, wares, or merchandise may be conveyed in transit, without payment of duties, from the United States through the said possessions to other places in the United States, or for export from ports in the said possessions.

Reciprocal provisions as to conveyance in transit through British territory.

ARTICLE XXX.

It is agreed that, for the term of years mentioned in Article XXXIII. of this treaty, subjects of her Britannic Majesty may carry in British vessels, without payment of duty, goods, wares, or merchandise from one port or place within the territory of the United States upon the St. Lawrence, the great lakes, and the rivers connecting the same, to another port or place within the territory of the United States as aforesaid: *Provided*, That a portion of such transportation is made through the dominion of Canada by land carriage and in bond, under such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon between the government of her Britannic Majesty and the government of the United States.

British subjects may carry in British vessels goods free of duty from certain ports of the United States to other such ports, if part of such carriage is through Canada by land and in bond.

Citizens of the United States may for the like period carry in United States vessels, without payment of duty, goods, wares, or merchandise from one port or place within the possessions of her Britannic Majesty in North America to another port or place within the said possessions: *Provided*, That a portion of such transportation is made through the territory of the United States by land carriage and in bond, under such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon between the government of the United States and the government of her Britannic Majesty.

Reciprocal privileges granted to citizens of the United States.

The government of the United States further engages not to impose any export duties on goods, wares, or merchandise carried under this article through the territory of the United States; and her Majesty's government engages to urge the parliament of the dominion of Canada and the legislatures of the other colonies not to impose any export duties on goods, wares, or merchandise carried under this article; and the government of the United States may, in case such export duties are imposed by the dominion of Canada, suspend, during the period that such duties are imposed, the right of carrying granted under this article in favor of the subjects of her Britannic Majesty.

Provision as to export duties on goods carried under this article.

The government of the United States may suspend the right of carrying granted in favor of the subjects of her Britannic Majesty under this article, in case the dominion of Canada should at any time deprive the citizens of the United States of the use of the canals in the said dominion on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the dominion, as provided in Article XXVII.

Privileges granted by this article may be suspended by the United States, if, &c.

ARTICLE XXXI.

Provision as to duty on lumber cut in Maine, floated down the St. John and shipped to the United States from New Brunswick.

The government of her Britannic Majesty further engages to urge upon the parliament of the dominion of Canada and the legislature of New Brunswick, that no export duty, or other duty, shall be levied on lumber or timber of any kind cut on that portion of the American territory in the State of Maine watered by the river St. John and its tributaries, and floated down that river to the sea, when the same is shipped to the United States from the province of New Brunswick. And, in case any such export or other duty continues to be levied after the expiration of one year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, it is agreed that the government of the United States may suspend the right of carrying hereinbefore granted under Article XXX. of this treaty for such period as such export or other duty may be levied.

ARTICLE XXXII.

Provisions of articles xviii. to xxv. to extend to Newfoundland.

It is further agreed that the provisions and stipulations of Articles XVIII. to XXV. of this treaty, inclusive, shall extend to the colony of Newfoundland, so far as they are applicable. But if the imperial parliament, the legislature of Newfoundland, or the Congress of the United States, shall not embrace the colony of Newfoundland in their laws enacted for carrying the foregoing articles into effect, then this article shall be of no effect; but the omission to make provision by law to give it effect, by either of the legislative bodies aforesaid, shall not in any way impair any other articles of this treaty.

Proviso.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

Articles xviii. to xxv. and article xxx. when to take effect;

The foregoing Articles XVIII. to XXV., inclusive, and Article XXX. of this treaty, shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry them into operation shall have been passed by the imperial parliament of Great Britain, by the parliament of Canada, and by the legislature of Prince Edward's Island on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States on the other. Such assent having been given, the said articles shall remain in force for the period of ten years from the date at which they may come into operation; and further until the expiration of two years after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same; each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the said period of ten years or at any time afterward.

how long to continue.

ARTICLE XXXIV.

The decision as to a portion of the boundary line between the United States and British possessions west of the Rocky Mountains under the first article of the treaty of June 15, 1846, to be left to the arbitration of the Emperor of Germany.

Vol. ix. p. 869.

Whereas it was stipulated by Article I. of the treaty concluded at Washington on the 15th of June, 1846, between the United States and her Britannic Majesty, that the line of boundary between the territories of the United States and those of her Britannic Majesty, from the point on the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude up to which it had already been ascertained, should be continued westward along the said parallel of north latitude "to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly, through the middle of the said channel and of Fuca Straits, to the Pacific Ocean;" and whereas the commissioners appointed by the two high contracting parties to determine that portion of the boundary which runs southerly through the middle of the channel aforesaid, were unable to agree upon the same; and whereas the government of her Britannic Majesty claims that such boundary line should, under the terms of the treaty above recited, be run through the Rosario Straits, and the government of the United States claims that it should be run through the Canal de Haro, it is agreed that the respective claims of the government of the United States and of the government of her Britannic Majesty shall be submitted to the arbitration and award of his Majesty the Emperor of Germany, who, having regard to the above-mentioned article of the said treaty, shall decide thereupon, finally and without appeal, which of those claims is most in accordance with the true interpretation of the treaty of June 15, 1846.

ARTICLE XXXV.

Award of the Emperor of Germany; its form and effect, and how delivered.

The award of his Majesty the Emperor of Germany shall be considered as absolutely final and conclusive; and full effect shall be given to such award without any objection, evasion, or delay whatsoever. Such decision shall be given in writing and dated; it shall be in whatsoever form his Majesty may choose to adopt; it shall be delivered to the representatives or other public agents of the United States and of Great Britain, respectively, who may be actually at Berlin, and shall be considered as operative from the day of the date of the delivery thereof.

ARTICLE XXXVI.

The case of the two parties to be laid before the arbitrator: how and within what time.

The written or printed case of each of the two parties, accompanied by the evidence offered in support of the same, shall be laid before his Majesty the Emperor of Germany within six months from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, and a copy of such case and evidence shall be communicated by each party to the other, through their respective representatives at Berlin.

The high contracting parties may include in the evidence to be considered by the arbitrator such documents, official correspondence, and other official or public statements bearing on the subject of the reference as they may consider necessary to the support of their respective cases.

After the written or printed case shall have been communicated by each party to the other, each party shall have the power of drawing up and laying before the arbitrator a second and definitive statement, if it think fit to do so, in reply to the case of the other party so communicated, which definitive statement shall be so laid before the arbitrator, and also be mutually communicated in the same manner as aforesaid, by each party to the other, within six months from the date of laying the first statement of the case before the arbitrator.

ARTICLE XXXVII.

Papers and documents.

If, in the case submitted to the arbitrator, either party shall specify or allude to any report or document in its own exclusive possession without annexing a copy, such party shall be bound, if the other party thinks proper to apply for it, to furnish that party with a copy thereof, and either party may call upon the other, through the arbitrator, to produce the originals or certified copies of any papers adduced as evidence, giving in each instance such reasonable notice as the arbitrator may require. And if the arbitrator should desire further elucidation or evidence with regard to any point contained in the statements laid before him, he shall be at liberty to require it from either party, and he shall be at liberty to hear one counsel or agent for each party, in relation to any matter, and at such time, and in such manner, as he may think fit.

Further evidence.

ARTICLE XXXVIII.

Agents of each government be-

The representatives or other public agents of the United States and of Great Britain at Berlin, respectively, shall be considered as the agents of fore the arbitrator.

their respective governments to conduct their cases before the arbitrator, who shall be requested to address all his communications, and give all his notices to such representatives or other public agents, who shall represent their respective governments generally, in all matters connected with the arbitration.

Article XXXIX.

Arbitrator to proceed in said arbitration in person, or, &c.

It shall be competent to the arbitrator to proceed in the said arbitration, and all matters relating thereto, as and when he shall see fit, either in person, or by a person or persons named by him for that purpose, either in the presence or absence of either or both agents, and either orally or by written discussion or otherwise.

Article XL.

Secretary or clerk.

The arbitrator may, if he think fit, appoint a secretary, or clerk, for the purposes of the proposed arbitration, at such rate of remuneration as he shall think proper. This, and all other expenses of and connected with the said arbitration, shall be provided for as hereinafter stipulated.

Article XLI.

Costs and expenses and how to be paid.

The arbitrator shall be requested to deliver, together with his award, an account of all the costs and expenses which he may have been put to in relation to this matter, which shall forthwith be repaid by the two governments in equal moieties.

Article XLII.

Form of award and when and how to be delivered.

The arbitrator shall be requested to give his award in writing as early as convenient after the whole case on each side shall have been laid before him, and to deliver one copy thereof to each of the said agents.

Article XLIII.

Ratification.

The present treaty shall be duly ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Britannic Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged either at Washington or at London within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

Signature.

In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington the eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

[L. S.] HAMILTON FISH.
[L. S.] ROBT. C. SCHENCK.
[L. S.] SAMUEL NELSON.
[L. S.] EBENEZER ROCKWOOD HOAR.
[L. S.] GEO. H. WILLIAMS.
[L. S.] DE GREY & RIPON.
[L. S.] STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.
[L. S.] EDWD. THORNTON.
[L. S.] JOHN A. MACDONALD.
[L. S.] MOUNTAGUE BERNARD.

Proclamation.

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in the city of London, on the seventeenth day of June, 1871, by Robert C. Schenck, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and Earl Granville, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-sixth.

[SEAL.]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

[illegible] Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and [illegible], her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for [illegible], in the name of their respective governments;

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States of America, have caused the said [illegible] to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

[illegible] Convention between the United States of America and the Republic [illegible]

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this [illegible] day of [illegible], in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and [illegible], and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and [illegible].

By the President:

[illegible], Secretary of State.

ARTICLE I.

An exchange of mails shall from this time take place between the United States of America and the Republic of [illegible] [illegible]

ARTICLE II.

[illegible]

ARTICLE III.

[illegible]

Postal Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Ecuador.

May 9, 1871.

Contracting parties.

THE undersigned, John A. J. Creswell, Postmaster-General of the United States of America, in virtue of the powers vested in him by law, and Antonio Flores, minister of the Republic of Ecuador at Washington, in the name of his government, and by virtue of the powers which he has formally presented to this effect, have agreed upon the following articles, to wit:

ARTICLE I.

Exchange of mails, by what means and at whose expense.

An exchange of mails shall hereafter take place between the United States of America and the Republic of Ecuador, by the ordinary means of communication via the Isthmus of Panama, the Government of the United States to be at the expense of the transportation thereof between New York and Panama, and San Francisco and Panama, so long as direct service by United States steamers, including the Isthmus transit, is maintained under existing conditions; and the government of Ecuador to be at the expense of the transportation thereof between Panama and Ecuador so long as the present or other similar arrangement for the ocean mail service between Panama and Ecuador is continued. The correspondence so exchanged shall comprise:

Mail matter.

1. Letters and manuscripts subject by the laws of either country to letter *rate* of postage.

2. Newspapers and prints of all kinds, in sheets, in pamphlets, and in books, sheets of music, engravings, lithographs, photographs, drawings, maps and plans, and such correspondence may be exchanged, whether originating in either of said countries and destined for the other, or originating in or destined for foreign countries to which they may respectively serve as intermediaries.

ARTICLE II.

Offices of exchange.

New York and San Francisco shall be the offices of exchange on the side of the United States, and Guayaquil and Manta shall be the offices of exchange on the side of Ecuador, for all mails transmitted between the two countries under this arrangement; and all mail matter transmitted in either direction between the respective offices of exchange shall be forwarded in close bags or pouches, under seal, addressed to the corresponding exchange office, and the mails so dispatched from either country to the other shall be forwarded to the United States consul and resident mail agent at Panama, who is hereby designated as the agent of the two governments for receiving the bags or pouches at that port from either direction, and for dispatching the same to their respective ultimate destinations.

Closed bags.

Mail agent.

Offices of exchange may be discontinued, &c.

The two Post Departments may, at any time, discontinue either of said offices of exchange or establish others.

ARTICLE III.

Weight for single rate of post-

The standard weight for the single rate of postage and rule of progression shall be:

age and rule of progression.

1. For letters, or manuscripts subject by law to letter rate of postage, one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) ounce (avoirdupois).

Notice of damage in standard weight.

2. For all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, that which each country shall adopt for the mails which it dispatches to the other, adapted to the convenience and habits of its interior administration; but each country shall give notice to the other of the standard weight it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof. The weight stated by the dispatching exchange office shall always be accepted, except in cases of manifest error.

Article IV.

No accounts to be kept. Each country to collect, &c.

No accounts shall be kept between the Post-office Departments of the two countries on the international correspondence, written or printed, exchanged between them; but each country shall levy, collect, and retain to its own use the following postal charges, viz.:

Rates of postage.

Letters.

1. The postage to be charged and collected in the United States on each letter, or manuscript subject to letter postage, mailed in the United States, and addressed to any place in the Republic of Ecuador, shall be twenty (20) cents, United States currency, per each weight of half an ounce or fraction of half an ounce; and the postage to be charged and collected in Ecuador on each letter, or manuscript subject to letter postage, mailed in Ecuador and addressed to any place in the United States of America, shall be two (2) reals, or the fifth part of a dollar (hard), Ecuador currency, the same to be in each case in full of all charges whatever to the place of destination in either country. Either country, however, is at liberty to reduce this charge, but not to increase it without the previous assent of the other.

Charge may be reduced but not increased without, &c.

Newspapers, &c.;

2. On all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article the Post Departments of the United States and Ecuador may respectively levy, collect, and retain to their separate and exclusive use such rates of postage adapted to their interior administration and to the cost of sea-transportation as they shall deem advisable. But each office shall give notice to the other of the rates it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof.

how to be sent.

Packages.

Newspapers and other correspondence of the class referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be sent in narrow bands or covers, open at the sides or ends, so that they may be easily examined; and packages of such correspondence shall be subject to the laws and regulations of each country in regard to their liability to pay customs duty, if containing dutiable goods, or to be rated with letter-postage when containing written matter, or for any other cause specified in said laws and regulations.

Article V.

Undelivered letters to be returned monthly and without charge.

Newspapers, &c., not to be returned.

Letters, and other communications in manuscript, which, from any cause, cannot be delivered to their address, after the expiration of a proper period to effect their delivery, shall be reciprocally returned every month, unopened and without charge, to the Post-office Department of the dispatching country; but newspapers, and all other articles of printed matter, shall not be returned, but remain at the disposal of the receiving office.

Letters wrongly addressed.

Letters erroneously transmitted, or wrongly addressed, shall be promptly returned to the dispatching office without charge.

Article VI.

Exchange in open mails of correspondence from Ecuador to other countries

The Post Department of the United States shall establish, in conformity with the arrangements in force at the time, the conditions upon which the Post Department of Ecuador may exchange, in open mails, the correspondence originating in Ecuador and destined for countries to which the United

States may serve as an intermediary; but such correspondence shall only be charged with the international postage established by this convention, augmented by the postage rates in force between the United States and the country of destination, and any other tax for exterior service. via the United States.

The Post Department of the United States shall furnish the Post Department of Ecuador with a list stating the foreign countries to which the foreign postage and the amounts thereof must be absolutely pre-paid, or can be left unpaid, and shall modify such list from time to time, as the exigencies of its foreign postal service may require. List of countries to which postage must be prepaid, &c.

In conformity to the requirements of the preceding paragraph, a table marked A is hereunto annexed, enumerating the countries with which, and specifying the terms and conditions on which, Ecuador may exchange correspondence by way of the United States. Table A. See p. 884.

Correspondence of this class must be accompanied by a letter-bill from the dispatching exchange office of Ecuador, specifying the amount due thereon to the United States, and the receiving exchange office of the United States shall return by next post to such dispatching exchange office an acknowledgment of receipt and verification thereof, which letter-bills and acknowledgments of receipt shall be in conformity to the models B and C, hereunto annexed, and shall serve as vouchers in the settlement of the accounts. Letter-bills, and to state what. Forms of. See pp. 885, 886.

The accounts to be kept between the two Post Departments upon this class of correspondence shall be stated quarterly, transmitted and verified as speedily as practicable; and the amounts found due shall be paid promptly to the United States office, under such regulations as the respective Post Departments may from time to time prescribe. Such quarterly statement shall be prepared by the United States office, and shall follow the form D, hereunto annexed. Accounts of this class, to be stated quarterly, &c. Form. See p. 886.

Article VII.

Letters originating in foreign countries and addressed to the United States or Ecuador, respectively, on which the foreign and international postal charges are fully prepaid, shall, when forwarded in the mails of either country to the other, be delivered in the country of destination free of charge. Prepaid letters from foreign countries to be delivered without charge, when, &c.

Article VIII.

The official correspondence between the two governments, that of each government with its legation near the other, and of each legation with its government, shall be conveyed to its destination free of postage and with all the precautions which the two governments may find necessary for its inviolability and security. Official correspondence to be free.

Article IX.

When in one of the two countries there is no legation of the other, the franking privilege of the vacant legation shall be transferred, in the terms stipulated in the preceding article, to the respective consulate or vice-consulate at New York or Guayaquil. Franking privilege when legation is vacant.

Article X.

Neither Post Department shall be required to deliver any article received in the mails the circulation of which shall be prohibited by the laws in force in the country of destination; and any article subject by the laws of either country to customs duty or to confiscation shall, when received in the mails from the other, be treated in accordance with the laws of the receiving country. Neither country to deliver mail matter prohibited by its laws; articles subject to duty or confiscation.

ARTICLE XI.

Transmission of registered articles and fees.

The two Post Departments may, by mutual agreement, provide for the transmission of registered articles in the mails exchanged between the two countries.

The register fee for each article shall be ten (10) cents in the United States and one (1) real in Ecuador.

ARTICLE XII.

Measures of detail to be altered.

Amendments.

The two Post Departments shall settle, by agreement between them, all measures of detail and arrangement required to carry this convention into execution, and may modify the same in like manner, from time to time, as the exigencies of the service may require. Articles may also, by mutual consent, be amended, added, or suppressed, according to the requirements of the service, without rescinding or otherwise altering or impairing any other of the articles of this convention.

ARTICLE XIII.

When convention takes effect and how long continues;

This convention shall take effect from the date of the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force until annulled by mutual consent, or until one year from the date of notice given by one of the two departments to the other of its desire to terminate the same.

ARTICLE XIV.

when and how to be ratified.

This convention shall be approved and ratified in the manner and form prescribed by the constitution and laws of each of the high contracting parties, and the exchange of ratifications shall be made at Washington six months after the last ratification, or sooner, if possible.

Done in duplicate, at the city of Washington, this ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

[L. S.] JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General of the United States.
[L. S.] ANTONIO FLORES.

Approved.

I hereby approve the aforegoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. S.] U. S. GRANT.
By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, *May* 9, 1871.

[TRANSLATION.]

Ratification by Ecuador;

Having seen and examined the aforegoing postal convention, which has been approved by the legislative decree of the 1st of the present month, and in exercise of the sixth attribute of the sixtieth article of the constitution, I have ratified it, as by the present I do ratify and declare it accepted, confirmed, and obligatory in all and each of its clauses and stipulations contained in said convention, solemnly engaging and pledging for its faithful and exact observance on the part of Ecuador the national faith and honor.

In faith of which I have caused the present to be prepared, signed with my hand, sealed with the seal of the republic, and countersigned by the secretary of state for foreign relations, at Quito, the thirtieth of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

[L. S.] G. GARCIA MORENO.

FRANCISCO JAVIER LEON.

by the United States.

We, John A. J. Creswell, Postmaster-General of the United States, and Antonio Flores, minister of Ecuador to the United States, certify that on this date we have proceeded to perform the exchange of ratifications of the postal convention which was concluded between the United States and Ecuador at Washington, on the 9th day of May, A. D. 1871.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1871.

[L. S.] JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General of the United States.

[L. S.] ANTONIO FLORES.

(See p. 881.)

A.—*Table showing the countries to which and the terms and conditions on which Ecuador may forward letters, newspapers, and prints of all kinds through the ordinary mails of the United States.*

Countries.	Letters.	News-papers.	Prints of all other descriptions.				The United States exchange office to which the correspondence should be sent.
	For each ½ oz. or under.	For each newspaper not exceeding 4 oz. in weight.	Not exceeding 1 oz. in weight.	Exceeding 1 oz. but not exceeding 2 oz. in weight.	Exceeding 2 oz. but not exceeding 4 oz. in weight.	For every additional 4 oz., or fraction thereof.	
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	
Australia, via San Francisco	10	4	4	6	8	8	San Francisco.
Austria, via Bremen or Hamburg	*7	5	4	7	10	10	New York.
Austria, via Cologne	*10	6	5	9	12	12	Do.
Bahamas	3	4	4	6	8	8	Do.
Belgium	*10	6	10	11	12	12	Do.
Bermuda	10	4	4	6	8	8	Do.
Belize (British Honduras)	12	4	8	9	10	10	Do.
Brazil	15	5	5	7	10	10	Do.
British Columbia	6	4	6	7	8	8	San Francisco.
Canada	6	4	6	7	8	8	New York.
China, via San Francisco	10	4	4	6	8	8	San Francisco.
Costa Rica	10	4	4	6	8	8	New York.
Cuba	10	4	4	6	8	8	Do.
Denmark, via Bremen or Hamburg	*10	8	8	11	14	14	Do.
Denmark, via Cologne	*13	9	9	13	16	16	Do.
Dominica	10	4	4	6	8	8	Do.
East Indies, via San Francisco	10	4	4	6	8	8	San Francisco.
Egypt, via Bremen or Hamburg	*17	11	10	13	16	16	New York.
Egypt, via Cologne	*20	12	11	15	18	18	Do.
France, via direct steamer	10	4	...	...	8	8	Do.
Germany, via Bremen or Hamburg	*7	5	4	7	10	10	Do.
Germany, via Cologne	*10	6	5	9	12	12	Do.
Gibraltar	16	6	6	11	16	16	Do.
Great Britain and Ireland	*6	4	4	7	10	10	Do.
Greece, via Bremen or Hamburg	*15	11	10	13	16	16	Do.
Greece, via Cologne	*18	12	11	15	18	18	Do.
Guatemala	10	4	3	5	8	8	Do.
Hayti	10	4	4	6	8	8	Do.
Holland	*10	6	10	11	12	12	Do.
Italy	*10	6	10	11	12	12	Do.
Japan, via San Francisco	10	4	4	6	8	8	San Francisco.
Malta	16	6	6	11	16	16	New York.
Mexico	10	5	5	7	10	10	Do.
New Brunswick	6	4	6	7	8	8	Do.
Newfoundland	10	4	6	7	8	8	Do.
New Zealand	12	4	6	7	8	8	San Francisco.
Nicaragua	10	4	4	6	8	8	New York.
Norway, via Bremen or Hamburg	*12	10	9	12	15	15	Do.
Norway, via Cologne	*15	11	10	14	17	17	Do.
Nova Scotia	6	4	6	7	8	8	Do.
Portugal	16	10	6	11	16	16	Do.
Prince Edward Island	6	4	6	7	8	8	Do.
Prussia, via Bremen or Hamburg	*12	7	6	9	12	12	Do.
Prussia, via Cologne	*15	8	7	11	14	14	Do.
Salvador	10	4	3	5	8	8	Do.
Sandwich Islands	6	4	6	7	8	8	San Francisco.
Spain	16 ⅌ ½ oz.	8	6	11	18	18	New York.
Sweden, via Bremen or Hamburg	*11	10	9	12	15	15	Do.
Sweden, via Cologne	*14	11	10	14	17	17	Do.
Switzerland	*10	6	10	11	12	12	Do.
Turkey, via Bremen or Hamburg	12	9	8	11	14	14	Do.
Turkey, via Cologne	15	10	9	13	16	16	Do.
Vancouver Island	6	4	6	7	8	8	San Francisco.
Venezuela	10	5	10	11	12	12	New York.
West Indies (British and Danish, not hereinbefore named).	10	4	4	6	8	8	Do.
West Indies (not British or Danish)	18	6	...	...	...	...	Do.

NOTE.—The asterisk (*) indicates that prepayment is not obligatory in the United States, and consequently not in Ecuador. The absence of the asterisk denotes that prepayment is compulsory in the United States, and therefore the rates not marked with an asterisk must always be collected in Ecuador and paid to the United States.

Printed matter sent from the United States to foreign countries must always be prepaid; and the rates expressed in the table include the postage thereon between Panama and the United States.

POSTAL ADMINISTRATION
OF
ECUADOR.

B.
(See p. 881.)

CORRESPONDENCE
WITH THE
UNITED STATES.

LETTER BILL No.________.

*For the mail from*________, *to*________, *sent the*________

*of*________, 187 .

Number of the items.	Nature of the correspondence.		Statement by the dispatching exchange office.			Verification by the receiving exchange office.		
			Number of single rates.	Amount of the postages due the United States.		Number of single rates.	Amount of the postages due the United States.	
				Dollars.	Cts.		Dollars.	Cts.
1	Prepaid letters from Ecuador for foreign countries in transit through the United States.	Amount of the foreign postage to account for to the United States.						
2	Unpaid letters from Ecuador for foreign countries in transit through the United States.	. . . .						
3	Prepaid newspapers and prints from Ecuador for foreign countries in transit through the United States.	Amount of the United States and foreign postage to account for to the United States.						
	Total							

________,

*Postmaster of*________.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

C.

(See p. 881.)

CORRESPONDENCE WITH ECUADOR.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT.

*For the mail dispatched from*__________*to*__________*; sent the*______*of*______ 187 ;
*received the*________________*of*________________187 .

Number of the items.	Nature of the correspondence.		Statement by the dispatching exchange office.			Verification by the receiving exchange office.		
			Number of single rates.	Amount of the postages due the United States.		Number of single rates.	Amount of the postages due the United States.	
				Dollars.	Cts.		Dollars.	Cts.
1	Prepaid letters from Ecuador for foreign countries in transit through the United States.	Amount of the foreign postage to account for to the United States.						
2	Unpaid letters from Ecuador for foreign countries in transit through the United States.	. . . .						
3	Prepaid newspapers and prints from Ecuador for foreign countries in transit through the United States.	Amount of the United States and foreign postage to account for to the United States.						
	Total							

____________________,

*Postmaster of*__________.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

D.

(See p. 881.)

CORRESPONDENCE WITH ECUADOR.

*Quarterly account of the correspondence forwarded from Ecuador to the United States for transmission in the United States mails to countries beyond, during the quarter ended*__________, 187 .

SUMS WHICH ECUADOR MUST ACCOUNT FOR TO THE UNITED STATES.			
Date of the dispatch of the mails.	Number of the letter-bills.	Amount of the postages due the United States.	
187-.	187-.	Dollars.	Cents.
	Total		

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

________________, 187-.

____

Auditor.

Convention between the General Post-office of the United States of America and the General Post-office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

June 30 & July 27, 1871.

THE general post-office of the United States of America and the general post-office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous of establishing an exchange of money-orders between the two countries, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose, have agreed upon the following articles: —

ARTICLE I.

Exchange of money-orders.

Maximum of any order.

There shall be a regular exchange of money-orders between the two countries. The maximum of each order is fixed at ten pounds sterling when issued in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and when issued in the United States, at fifty dollars in the national paper currency of the latter country.

ARTICLE II.

Commissions on money-orders;

to be paid in advance and not repayable.

Exchange of orders may be suspended if, &c.

The British post-office shall have power to fix the rates of commission on all money-orders issued in the United Kingdom, and the United States post-office shall have the same power in regard to all money-orders issued in the United States. Each office shall communicate to the other its tariff of charges or rates of commission which shall be established under this convention, and these rates shall, in all cases, be paid in advance by the remitter, and shall not, in any event, be repayable. It is understood, moreover, that each office is authorized to suspend, temporarily, the exchange of money-orders in case the course of exchange or any other circumstance should give rise to abuses or cause detriment to the postal revenue.

ARTICLE III.

Commissions to be kept, &c.

Each country shall keep the commission charged on all money-orders issued within it, but shall pay to the other country one per cent. on the total amount of such orders.

ARTICLE IV.

Money-orders not to include parts of a penny or cent.

No money-order shall include a fractional part of a penny or of a cent.

ARTICLE V.

Offices of exchange to perform the service;

to be at New York and London.

The service of the postal money-order system between the two countries shall be performed exclusively by the agency of offices of exchange. On the part of the United States, the office of exchange shall be New York, and on the part of the United Kingdom, London.

ARTICLE VI.

Remittance by orders from other post-offices.

Any person in the United States desiring to remit to the United Kingdom a sum of money within the limits prescribed by Article I., may pay it into any post-office in the United States designated for such purpose from time to time, by the postmaster-general of that country. Such person

Remittance by orders from other post-offices;

shall at the same time give the name and address of the person to whom the amount is to be paid in the United Kingdom, and his own name and address.

Any person in the United Kingdom desiring to remit to the United States a sum of money, within the same limits, may pay it into any money-order office of the United Kingdom, giving at the same time the name and exact address of the person to whom the amount is to be paid in the United States, and his own name and address.

The receiving postmaster in either country shall, in accordance with the rules established by his postal administration, notify every such payment to the despatching exchange office.

The postmaster of New York, upon receipt of every notification of that kind, shall make out and forward to the payee in the United Kingdom a money-order payable in sterling at the post-office in that country designated by the remitter of the order, it being understood that the money-orders so remitted shall be sent, in the first instance, to the controller of the money-order office in London, and shall not be subject to postage.

Article VII.

exchange office of each country to send certified lists to the other by every mail.

By every mail the exchange office of each country shall send to the exchange office of the other country a certified list of sums payable in that country, and received since the despatch of the previous list.

Inland money-orders.

As soon as any such list shall have reached the New York office and been verified, this office shall make out inland money-orders in favor of the payees for the amount specified in the list, and shall promptly forward them to the payees or to the paying office, in conformity with the regulations existing in the United States, for the payment of money-orders.

The list forwarded to the United Kingdom shall be accompanied by the relative letters of advice of the orders entered therein, together with the orders themselves, as already settled in Article VI. After comparison with the list, the advices shall be despatched to the offices drawn upon, and the letters inclosing the orders posted for delivery.

Forms of lists.

The lists, by means of which each office of exchange communicates with the other, shall be according to the Forms A and B, annexed.

Article VIII.

Lists to be numbered, and how.

The lists despatched from each office of exchange shall be numbered consecutively, commencing with No. I. at the beginning of each year, and the entries also in these lists shall have consecutive numbers, those in the lists from the United Kingdom commencing each calendar month with No. I.

Duplicate lists;

Of each list despatched from New York, a duplicate shall be sent, which duplicate shall, after being verified at the British office, be returned to New York.

Article IX.

to be transmitted, when, &c.

Should any list fail to be received, in due course, the despatching office shall, on receiving information to that effect, transmit without delay a duplicate of the list, duly certified as such.

Article X.

Errors to be corrected.

Each office of exchange shall promptly communicate to the other the correction of any simple error which it may discover in the verification of the lists. When the lists shall show irregularities which the receiving office shall not be able to rectify, that office shall apply for an explanation from the despatching office; and this explanation shall be afforded without delay

ARTICLE XI.

Duplicate orders shall only be issued by the postal administration of the country on which the original orders were drawn, and in conformity with the regulations established or to be established in that country.

Duplicate orders.

ARTICLE XII.

At the close of each quarter three copies of an account shall be prepared and transmitted by the office at London, exhibiting the balance found due on the exchanges of orders during the quarter; which balance, after proper verification, shall, if due by the United States office, be paid at London; but if due by the British office, it shall be paid at New York, and always in the money of the country to which the payment is made. If, pending the settlement of an account, one of the two postal administrations shall ascertain that it owes the other a balance exceeding one thousand pounds sterling, the indebted administration shall promptly remit the approximate amount of such balance to the credit of the other. This account, and the letters which accompany such intermediate remittances, shall be in accordance with the Forms C, D, and E, annexed to this convention.

Accounts between the exchange-offices.

See pp. 897 900, 901.

ARTICLE XIII.

Until the two general post-offices shall consent to an alteration, it is agreed that, in all matters of account relative to money-orders which shall result from the execution of the present convention, the pound sterling of Great Britain shall be considered as equivalent to four dollars and eighty-six cents of the gold coin of the United States.

The pound sterling to be the equivalent of four dollars and eighty-six cents of the gold coin of the United States.

ARTICLE XIV.

Each exchange office shall certify its orders to the other in amounts designated in the denominations of the money both of the despatching and receiving country at the rate of conversion established upon the basis of gold by Article XIII. of this convention. This conversion shall be checked at the receiving office of exchange.

Orders to be certified in the denominations of money of both countries.

ARTICLE XV.

All payments for money-orders, whether to or by the public, if not in gold, shall be made to the nearest practicable equivalent.

Money-orders payable in gold or its nearest equivalent.

ARTICLE XVI.

The value, in gold coin of the United States of deposits in paper money made in that country for payment in Great Britain, shall be determined at the exchange office of New York, according to the rate of premium on gold on the day of receipt at that office of notification of such deposits. On the other hand, the value, in United States paper currency, of money orders certified in the lists sent from the exchange office of London to the exchange office of New York, shall be determined (also at New York) in accordance with the premium on gold on the day of the receipt of such lists.

The value of the paper currency of the United States to be determined according to the premium on gold.

ARTICLE XVII.

Orders which shall not have been paid within twelve calendar months from the month of issue shall become void, and the sums received shall accrue to, and remain at, the disposal of the country of origin. The British office shall, therefore, enter to the credit of the United States in

Orders not paid within twelve months to be void; sums paid therefor to belong to whom.

the quarterly account all money-orders entered in the lists received from the United States which remain unpaid at the end of the period specified.

On the other hand, the United States office shall, at the close of each month, transmit to the British office, for entry in the quarterly account, a detailed statement of all orders included in the lists despatched from the latter office, which, under this article, become void.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Repayments of orders to remitters.

Repayment of orders to remitters shall not be made until an authorization for such repayment shall first have been obtained by the country of issue from the country where such orders were payable, and the amounts of the repaid orders shall be duly credited to the former country in the quarterly account. It is the province of each postal administration to determine the manner in which repayment to the remitter is to be made.

ARTICLE XIX.

Orders subject to what regulations as regards payment.

The orders issued by each country on the other shall be subject, as regards payment, to the regulations which govern the payment of inland orders of the country on which they are drawn.

ARTICLE XX.

Additional rules may be adopted.

The general post-office in each country shall be authorized to adopt any additional rules (if not repugnant to the foregoing) for the greater security against fraud, or for the better working of the system generally. All such additional rules, however, must be promptly communicated to the post-office of the other country.

ARTICLE XXI.

When this convention shall take effect.

The present convention shall take effect on the first day of October next, and shall continue in force until twelve months after the date at which one of the contracting parties shall have notified to the other its intention to terminate it.

Signature.

Done in duplicate and signed in London on the thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and in Washington on the twenty-seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

[SEAL.] JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General of the United States.
[SEAL.] W. MONSELL,
Her Majesty's Postmaster-General.

Approval.

I hereby approve the aforegoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[SEAL.] U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, July 27, 1871.

A.

List No. ———.

Stamp of New York Office.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, in duplicate, a list containing a detailed statement of the sums received in the United States since my last despatch (List No. ———) for orders payable in Great Britain and Ireland, amounting in the aggregate to $———.

Be pleased to examine, complete, and return to me the original copy of this list, with your acknowledgment of its receipt indorsed thereon.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

——— ———,
Postmaster, New York.

TO THE CONTROLLER MONEY-ORDER OFFICE, *London.*

BLANKS TO BE FILLED BY THE DESPATCHING EXCHANGE OFFICE OF NEW YORK.																		FOR USE OF CHIEF OFFICE, LONDON.										
Current number of international order.	Number of original order.	Date of original order.	Office issuing original order.	Office where payable.	Payee.		Remitter.		Amount of order in United States currency.		Date of receipt at New York.	Premium on gold on day of receipt.	Value of order in United States gold.		Amount in British money.			Date of payment.	Paid in year of issue.			Paid in following year.			Renewable orders.			Remarks.
					Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.	Dolls.	Cts.			Dolls.	Cts.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	

MONEY-ORDER OFFICE,
London, ——— —, 187–.

SIR: I have examined this list of money-orders from No. —— to No. ——, inclusive, for sums received in the United States for payment in the United Kingdom, amounting in the aggregate to $———, and which is to be paid to the net amount of £— —*s*. —*d*.

The said list was found to be correct, with the following exceptions:

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

——— ———,
Controller.

TO THE POSTMASTER
MONEY-ORDER EXCHANGE OFFICE, *New York*.

LIST

OF

MONEY-ORDERS ISSUED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

AND

PAYABLE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Office Stamp.

B.

No. of List, ———.

A List of Money-orders issued in the United Kingdom and payable in the United States despatched this —— day of ———, 187–.
Date of arrival at New York, ———. Premium on gold at that date, ———.

Blanks to be filled up by the Despatching Office of Exchange, London.																Blanks to be filled up by the Receiving Office of Exchange.					
Current number of international orders.	Number of original money-order.	Date of original order.	Office of issue.	Full name of remitter.	Address of remitter.		Full name of the payee.	Address of the payee.			Amount received in United Kingdom.			Value of order in U.S. gold.		Value of order in U.S. paper currency.		Number of home-order issued.	Office on which the home-order is drawn.		Remarks.
					Place of residence.	County.		Place of residence.	County.	State.									Office.	State.	
											£	*s.*	*d.*	*Dolls.*	*Cts.*	*Dolls.*	*Cts.*				

C.

(See p. 889.)

Account of the exchange of Money-orders between the United Kingdom and the United States during the quarter ended ———, 187–.

Orders issued by the British Office.							Orders issued by the United States Office.			
No. of list.	Date of list.	Numbers of the international orders.		Total amount of each list.			No. of list.	Date of list.	Total amount of each list.	
		From	To	£	*s.*	*d.*			*Dollars.*	*Cents.*
			Total . . .					Total		

Table showing the particulars of such orders as have been repaid to the remitters in the country of issue.															
ISSUED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.								ISSUED IN THE UNITED STATES.							
Number of list.	Date of list.	Number of international order.	Amount of order.					Number of list.	Date of list.	Number of international order.	Amount of order.				
			£	*s.*	*d.*	*Dolls.*	*Cts.*				*Dolls.*	*Cts.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
To Cr. of British office.								To Cr. of U.S. office.							

Table showing the particulars of such orders as have become void.															
ISSUED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.								ISSUED IN THE UNITED STATES.							
Number of list.	Date of list.	Number of order.	Amount of order.					Number of list.	Date of list.	Number of order.	Amount of order.				
			£	*s.*	*d.*	*Dolls.*	*Cts.*				*Dolls.*	*Cts.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
To Cr. of British office.								To Cr. of U.S. office.							

BALANCE —

To Credit of British Office.						
				Dolls.	*Cts.*	
Amount of international orders issued in the United States						
One per cent. on amount of such issue						
Amount of void orders of British issue as per table						
Amount of international orders repaid in the United Kingdom as per table						
Total						
				£	*s.*	*d.*
Converted into sterling						
United States credit to be deducted .						
Balance to credit of British office . .						
Paid on account by the office of the United States						
Dates.	*Amounts.*					
	£	*s.*	*d.*			
Balance remaining						

To Credit of United States Office.						
				£	*s.*	*d.*
Amount of international orders issued in the United Kingdom						
One per cent. on amount of such issue						
Amount of void orders of United States issue as per table						
Amount of international orders repaid in the United States as per table						
Total						
				Dolls.	*Cts.*	
Converted into dollars						
British credit to be deducted						
Balance to credit of United States office						
Paid on account by the office of Great Britain						
Dates.	*Amounts.*					
	Dolls.	*Cts.*				
Balance remaining						

The within account exhibits a total balance of ———, which, after deduction of the payments on account as therein stated, leaves a balance remaining of ——— due the ——— office.

——— ———,

(Signature of proper accounting officer of the British office.)

The above statement of account is accepted with a balance of ——— due the ——— office.

——— ———,

Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-office Department.

Washington, ———, 187–.

The payment on account of ——— having been receipted by special vouchers, the receipt of the balance remaining of ——— is hereby acknowledged.

——— ———,
——— ———.

——— ———,
——— ——— 187–.

(D.)

See p. 889.

No. —.

Money-order Office,
London, ——— —, 187–.

Sir: The lists of international money-orders which the ——— exchange office has transmitted to the New York exchange office from ——— to ———, 187–, amount to the sum of £———, equal to . $

The lists transmitted by the New York office to the ——— office during the same period, amount to . . . . . $

Difference . . . . $

On account of which the British office has already paid the following sums, viz.:

——— 18— . . . . $
——— 18— . . . . $
——— 18— . . . . $
——— 18— . . . . $
——— $

Difference remaining . . . . $

In accordance with the terms of Article VII. of the convention of ———, a bill of exchange on New York for $——— is herewith transmitted, the receipt of which you will be pleased to acknowledge in due form.

——— ———,
——— ———.

To the Postmaster-General
of the United States,
Washington.

(E.)

See p. 889.

No. ——

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., ——— —, 18—.

SIR: The list of international money-orders which the exchange office of New York has transmitted to the exchange office of ——— from
——— 187–, amount to the sum of $———, equal to £
The lists transmitted by the exchange office —— —— to
the New York office during the same period, amount to £

Difference . . . . £

On account of which the United States office has already paid the following sums:

——— 18— . . . . £
——— 18— . . . . £
——— 18— . . . . £
——— £

Difference remaining . . . . £

In accordance with the terms of Article VII. of the convention of ———, 18—, a bill of exchange on London for £——— is herewith transmitted, the receipt of which you will be pleased to acknowledge in due form.

——— ———,
Superintendent Money-order Office.

TO THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL, *&c., &c., &c.,*
London, England.

Convention for the Regulation of the Postal Intercourse between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Denmark.

Nov. 7 and Dec. 1, 1871.

Exchange of mails between the United States and Denmark.

The Post Department of the United States of America and the Danish Post Department have agreed upon employing the steamers in regular service between their territories, as well as the steamers engaged between Hamburg and Bremen on the one side, and American ports on the other, in order to establish an immediate exchange of mails, and have, for that purpose, consented to the following articles:

Article I.

Correspondence, to include what.

There shall be an immediate exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and Denmark by means of the said steamers, and this correspondence shall embrace letters, newspapers, book-packets, prints of all kinds, (comprising maps, plans, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, and all other like productions of mechanical processes, sheets of music, &c.,) and patterns or samples of merchandise; and such correspondence may be exchanged, whether originating in either of the said countries, or originating in countries to which these may respectively serve as intermediaries.

Article II.

Offices of exchange.

The exchange of correspondence shall take place between the post-offices to be hereafter designated by the two post departments; but either of the two offices so designated may at any time be discontinued, and others established by mutual consent.

Article III.

Each country to dispatch its mails by regular routes.

The United States office shall make its own arrangements for the dispatch of its mails to Denmark, and in like manner the office of Denmark shall make its own arrangements for the dispatch of its mails to the United States. The mails shall be reciprocally forwarded by the regular routes of communication hereinbefore mentioned, and each office shall, at its own cost, pay the expense of the intermediate transportation (sea and territorial) of the mails which it dispatches to the other. It is also agreed that the cost, either in whole or in part, of the international ocean and territorial transit of the closed mails exchanged in both directions between the respective frontiers shall, upon application of either office, be first defrayed by that one of the two offices which shall have obtained from the intermediaries the most favorable pecuniary terms for such conveyance, and any amount so advanced by one for and on account of the other shall be promptly reimbursed.

Cost of international and territorial transit of closed mails.

Article IV.

Letter-postage;

The postage on ordinary letters sent from the United States to Denmark, or from Denmark to the United States, shall be respectively twelve (12) skilling rigsmónt, or seven (7) cents for a single letter.

weight and rates of letters.

The weight of a single letter shall not exceed fifteen grammes.

Letter postage.

For every letter exceeding fifteen grammes there shall be paid a single rate of postage for every additional fifteen grammes or fraction of fifteen grammes. The weight stated by the dispatching office shall always be accepted, except in cases of manifest error.

The maximum weight of letters shall be two hundred and fifty (250) grammes.

Article V.

Prepayment of postage optional. Unpaid, &c., letters.

The prepayment of postage on ordinary letters shall be optional. If they shall be forwarded unpaid, or insufficiently paid, they shall, in the first case, be charged, besides the usual postage, with an additional postage of respectively four (4) cents, or six (6) skilling rigsmónt, and in the last case, besides the deficient postage, with similar additional postage.

Article VI.

Rates for other correspondence.

Notice.

Regulations for forwarding;

On all other correspondence in the first article mentioned, the rates shall be, for the mails dispatched, that which the dispatching office shall adopt, adapted to the convenience and habits of its interior administration. But each office shall give notice to the other of the rate it adopts and of any subsequent change thereof. These articles shall be forwarded under regulations of the dispatching post-office, but always including the following:

postage to be prepaid;

1. The postage shall be prepaid. If, however, the postage on the correspondence mentioned in this article should not be wholly prepaid, the said correspondence shall still be forwarded to the place of destination; but it shall, in that case, beside the deficient postage, be charged with an additional postage, not exceeding four (4) cents in the United States, and six (6) skilling rigsmónt in Denmark.

packets not to contain, &c;

2. No packet shall contain any thing which shall be closed against inspection, nor any written communication whatever, except to state from whom and to whom the packet is sent, and the number and price placed upon each pattern or sample of merchandise.

dimensions of packets;

3. No packet may exceed two feet in length, or one foot in any other dimension.

prohibited articles;

4. Neither office shall be bound to deliver any article the importation of which may be prohibited by the laws or regulations of the country of destination.

customs duties.

5. The customs duties that may be chargeable in each of the two countries may be levied for the use of the customs.

Article VII.

Registered correspondence. Rates of postage;

to be prepaid.

No responsibility for loss.

Any correspondence mentioned in Article I. may be registered, and the postage chargeable on such correspondence shall always be prepaid. Registered correspondence shall, in addition to the postage, be subject to an international registration fee not exceeding ten (10) cents in the United States, and eight (8) skilling rigsmónt in Denmark, and this fee shall always be prepaid. Each office is at liberty to reduce this fee for the mails it dispatches. Each department shall use its best exertions for the safe delivery of registered correspondence, but is not responsible pecuniarily for the loss of any such correspondence.

Article VIII.

No other charges, &c.

It is further agreed that no charge of any kind, or on any account, otherwise than is herein expressly provided, shall be levied or collected in the country of destination on the letters or other correspondence exchanged.

Article IX.

As to the correspondence originating in one country and destined for the other, no account shall take place, and thus the post-office of the United States shall retain the whole amount of postage collected in the United States upon international paid correspondence forwarded to Denmark, and upon international unpaid or insufficiently paid correspondence received from Denmark; and in like manner the Danish post-office shall retain the whole amount of postage collected in Denmark upon international paid correspondence forwarded to the United States, and upon international unpaid or insufficiently paid correspondence received from the United States.

Each post-office to retain postage collected on, &c.

However, each of the two departments shall be at liberty to claim accounts to be settled when it appears that in one country for one year there is levied twenty per cent more than in the other. If an account is claimed, it shall be regulated on the following basis:

Either country may claim an account.

From the total amount of postages and register fees collected by each office on letters, added to the total amount of prepaid postages and register fees on other correspondence which it dispatches, the dispatching office shall deduct the amount required for the conveyance of the mails between the two countries, and the amount of the two net sums shall be equally divided between the two offices.

Basis of account.

The deficient and additional postages mentioned in Article VI. shall not be included in the account between the two offices, but, unshared, shall belong to the office by which they are collected.

Article X.

The two post departments shall establish, by agreement, and in conformity with the arrangements in force at the time, the conditions upon which the two offices may respectively exchange in open mails the correspondence originating in or destined to other foreign countries to which they may reciprocally serve as intermediaries. It is always understood, however, that such correspondence shall only be charged with the American-Danish rate, augmented by the postage due to foreign countries, or for other exterior service.

Exchange of correspondence in open mails.

Rates.

It is agreed that the account of this correspondence shall, as to the international postages chargeable on the same, be regulated on the basis mentioned in the preceding article; but that the amount of the extra national postage, or other tax for exterior service, shall be reciprocally accounted for at full rates. Such charges for paid correspondence to, and for unpaid correspondence from, foreign countries, shall therefore be summarily entered on the respective letter-bills to the credit of the country through which the same is forwarded.

Basis of accounts.

Article XI.

The Post-office of the United States shall be granted the privilege of transit of closed mails through the Danish territory, exchanged in either direction, to and from Sweden and Norway, for a payment of four skilling rigsmónt per thirty (30) grammes net weight of letters, and two-thirds skilling rigsmónt per forty (40) grammes net weight of prints, patterns, and samples of merchandise. Correspondence exempt from postage, letters which cannot be delivered, as well as money-orders, shall not be charged with any transit rate.

Transit of closed mails through either country.

Reciprocally, the United States office grants to the office of Denmark the privilege of transit of the closed mails exchanged in either direction between the latter and any country to which the former may serve as intermediary, by its usual means of mail transportation, whether on sea or land, and the terms of transit shall be agreed upon when the exercise of the privilege is required.

ARTICLE XII.

Postal accounts to be transmitted quarterly.

The postal accounts between the two offices shall be stated and transmitted quarterly, and verified as speedily as possible, and the balance found due shall be paid in the coin of the creditor country.

Rate for conversion of money.

The rate for the conversion of the money of the two countries shall be one dollar for one rigsdaler, eighty-five skilling rigsmönt. The two offices shall, however, always be at liberty to agree upon another rate for the conversion.

ARTICLE XIII.

Missent correspondence, &c., to be returned.

Any ordinary correspondence wrongly addressed, or wrongly sent, shall without delay, and registered correspondence of all kinds, as well as ordinary letters not deliverable for any other cause than the aforesaid, within the issue of every month, be mutually returned at the expense of the originating office. All other correspondence which cannot be delivered shall remain at the disposition of the receiving office.

If any returned correspondence shall be charged with postage debited the office of destination, the said correspondence shall be returned for the amount of postage which was originally charged by the dispatching office.

ARTICLE XIV.

Transfer of closed mails from vessel to vessel.

When, in any port of either country, a closed mail is transferred from one vessel to another, without any expense to the office of the country where the transfer is made, such transfer shall not be subject to any postal charge by one office against the other.

ARTICLE XV.

Official communications.

Official communications between the two offices shall not be the occasion of any accounts on either side.

ARTICLE XVI.

Detailed regulations.
See pp. 908, 911.

The two offices shall, by mutual consent, establish the detailed regulations which the carrying into execution of the articles included in this convention may require.

ARTICLE XVII.

When convention takes effect, and how long to continue;

The present convention shall be carried into effect on the day on which the two offices shall agree, and shall continue in force until one of the two contracting parties shall have announced to the other, within the issue of a calendar year, its intention to terminate it.

ARTICLE XVIII.

when to be ratified.

The present convention is to be ratified, and the ratifications are to be exchanged as soon as possible.

Done at Copenhagen, in duplicate original, this 7th day of November, 1871, and at Washington this 1st day of December, 1871.

[SEAL.] JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

[SEAL.] DANNESKJOLD SAMSOE.

I hereby approve the aforegoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Approved.

[SEAL.] U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, December 1, 1871.

TRANSLATION.

We, Christian the Ninth, by the grace of God King of Denmark, the Vandals and Goths, Duke of Slesvig, Holstein, Stormarn, Ditmarsh, Lauenborg, and Oldenborg, have most graciously deigned, on our part, to ratify the foregoing convention by our signature.

Done at our capital and residence, Copenhagen, on the 20th of March, 1872.

Under our hand and royal seal, in his Majesty's name.

[SEAL.] FREDERIK,
Prince Royal.

Countersigned:
O. D. ROSSENÖRN-LEHN.

See p. 906

Detailed Regulations arranged between the Post-office Department of the United States of America and the Post-office Department of Denmark, for the Execution of the Postal Convention signed at Washington the 1st day of December, 1871, *and at Copenhagen the 7th day of November,* 1871.

Article I.

Offices for exchange of mails;

The offices for the exchange of the mails shall be: On the part of the United States, (1) New York; (2) Chicago. On the part of Denmark: (1) Copenhagen; (2) the travelling office between Korsoer and Kiel.

for closed mails.

The exchange offices of New York and Chicago shall make up closed mails for the exchange offices of (1) Copenhagen, (2) the travelling office between Korsoer and Kiel; and these Danish exchange offices shall make up closed mails for New York and Chicago.

Article II.

Letter-bills, form, &c. See pp. 912, 914.

Each mail exchanged between the two administrations shall be accompanied with a letter-bill, showing the postages, &c., accruing to each office upon the different kinds of correspondence. The form of this letter-bill shall follow the models A and B, hereto annexed, and shall, consecutively, be numbered by the dispatching office during each calendar year.

The receiving office shall acknowledge its receipt by the next dispatch.

Article III.

Correspondence to be divided into packages.

The exchange offices shall divide the correspondence which they dispatch into a suitable number of separate packages, according to the letter-bill. Each of these packages shall bear the proper etiquette and number corresponding to the letter-bill.

Article IV.

Number of rates to be designated.

When more than a single rate is chargeable upon any letter or other article, the number of rates to which it is subject shall be indicated by the dispatching office, by a figure in the upper left corner of the address.

Article V.

Registered correspondence. See p. 916.

Registered correspondence shall be described in a register-list, following the models C and D, hereto annexed.

All registered letters shall be enveloped together in a strong paper, securely fastened, and the packet inscribed with the words "*Registered*" or "*Recommanderet*," and placed in the mail.

The blank in the letter-bill for expressing the number of registered articles shall be filled by letters and figures expressing the number.

In case no registered articles are sent, the proper blank of the letter-bill shall be filled with the word "*nihil*" or "*nil.*"

Article VI.

Registered letters to be

The registered letters dispatched shall be acknowledged immediately by the receiving office. If the verification by the receiving office shall disclose an error of any kind in the register-list, it shall be also by the first mail notified to the dispatching office.

acknowledged.

Article VII.

Letters to be stamped, and how.

All letters exchanged between the two offices shall indicate, by stamp or writing thereon, the office of origin, and the unpaid letters so exchanged shall also be stamped with the name of the dispatching office of exchange.

Correspondence fully paid to destination shall be stamped "*Paid all,*" in the United States, and "*Franko*" in Denmark.

Registered articles shall be stamped "*Registered,*" in the United States, and "*Recommanderet,*" in Denmark. Correspondence insufficiently paid shall be stamped "*Insufficiently paid,*" in the United States, and "*Utilsrækkelig frankeret,*" in Denmark, and the amount of the deficient postage expressed in figures on the face.

Correspondence dispatched by the direct line between the respective countries shall be stamped "*Direct service,*" or "*Service direct.*"

When dispatched *via* Germany, it shall be stamped to indicate German transit.

Article VIII.

Each department to give the other lists of foreign countries to which, &c.

The two post departments are mutually to furnish each other with lists stating the foreign countries to which the foreign postage, and the amounts thereof, must be absolutely prepaid, or can be left unpaid; and until such lists are furnished, neither country is to mail to the other any correspondence for foreign countries in transit through the country to which the mail is sent.

Such lists shall also indicate the foreign countries with which registered correspondence may be exchanged in the open mails between the respective offices and the conditions thereof.

Article IX.

Marks for paid and unpaid postage.

The respective exchange offices shall mark in *red ink,* in the upper left corner of the address of prepaid letters sent for transit in the open mail, the amount of the postage due for exterior service to the country through which the same are forwarded, and in the same manner, but in *black ink,* shall mark the amount due for postage to the forwarding office upon the unpaid letters so sent in transit.

Article X.

Insufficiently paid letters to be marked unpaid.

Letters originating in or destined for foreign countries, sent in the open mails through the United States or through Denmark, and which are insufficiently paid, shall be transmitted as wholly unpaid, and no account taken between the two administrations of the amount prepaid; but letters and other correspondence originating in foreign countries, and addressed to the United States or to Denmark, respectively, on which the foreign and international postage charges are fully prepaid, shall, when forwarded through the mails of either country to the other, be delivered in the country of destination free of charge.

Article XI.

Letters and registered articles returned.

The letters and all registered articles mutually returned as not deliverable shall be accompanied by a statement exhibiting the number of ordinary letters, and the number and addresses of the registered articles so returned, and the aggregate amount reclaimed thereon from the dispatching office, which statement shall be verified and acknowledged as early as practicable.

Expense of transit of unpaid correspondence.

The expense of transit of unpaid correspondence which has been transmitted by either administration in closed mails, and which shall be returned to the dispatching office as not deliverable, shall be deducted from the original amount charged for transit, upon a declaration of the amount by the office claiming the reduction.

No charge will be made by either administration for the transit of correspondence returned as not deliverable.

Article XII.

Misdirected and missent correspondence.

All correspondence wrongly addressed or missent shall be returned without delay by the receiving office to the exchange office which dispatched it. The receiving office shall also correct accordingly, in the column of verification, the original entries of the letter-bill relating to such correspondence. The articles of a like nature addressed to persons who have changed their residence shall be mutually forwarded, charged with the rate that would have been paid at the first destination, or returned for the amount, if any, originally charged against the receiving office.

Article XIII.

Letter-bills to state number of single rates, &c.

The dispatching exchange office shall state on the letter-bills to the intermediate exchange offices the exact number of single rates of letters, or weight, if required, and the total weight of the other correspondence, which shall be dispatched in closed mails.

Article XIV.

Accounts to be established on what basis.

It is understood that the accounts between the two offices shall be established on the respective letter-bills in the proper money of the dispatching office; but the international postages on the unpaid or insufficiently paid letters shall be computed in the money of the receiving country. In entering the foreign charges on the letter-bill in the money of the dispatching office, the cent of the United States and 1⅞ skilling of Denmark shall be taken as equivalents.

Equivalents in money.

Article XV.

Quarterly accounts.

The quarterly accounts shall be prepared by the respective postal administrations, and shall be based upon the acknowledgments of receipt. A recapitulation of these accounts, showing the definitive results alike for the debit and credit, shall be prepared by the United States office, and shall then be transmitted, with the accounts on which it is based, for the examination of the post-office of Denmark.

Article XVI.

Accounts as to international postages.

It is understood that so long as no accounts are kept between the Post-office departments of the two countries of the international postages on the correspondence exchanged between them, so much of the preceding articles as relates to the preparation and adjustment of the postal accounts shall not be taken to include or comprise the international postages in such adjustment.

Forms.

The forms for accounting such postages shall be arranged by mutual agreement whenever either office shall claim accounts of the international postages, to be kept and settled as provided in Article IX. of the convention. But the amounts of postage, or other tax for exterior service accruing to, or reclaimed by, either department as well as any sum or sums advanced by one country for and on account of the other, shall, nevertheless, be stated and settled quarterly in the manner hereinbefore prescribed.

Article XVII.

Regulations, by whom to be ratified.

These detailed regulations shall be ratified on the part of the United States by the Postmaster-General, and on the part of Denmark by the Royal Director-General of Posts.

Done at Copenhagen, in duplicate original, this 7th day of November, 1871, and at Washington this 1st day of December, 1871.

[SEAL.] JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.
[SEAL.] DANNESKJOLD SAMSÖE.

Post-Office Department of the United States of America.	A. (See p. 908.)	Correspondence with Denmark.

LETTER-BILL, No. ————

For the mails dispatched from ———— *to* ————, *via* ———— *sent the* ————, 18 ; *arrived the* ————, 18 .

No. of the items of account.		Single weight.	Single rate.	Statement by the United States office.			Verification by the Danish office.		
				No. of single rates.	Amounts.		No. of single rates.	Amounts.	
		Grams.	Cts.		Dolls.	Cts.		Dolls.	Cts.
	TABLE I.—*International correspondence.* (Including registered articles, postage only.)								
1	Letters fully prepaid				—	—		—	—
2	Letters wholly unpaid				—	—		—	—
3	Letters insufficiently paid. No. of single rates				—	—		—	—
					Rd.	Sk.		Rd.	Sk.
4	Letters insufficiently paid. Amount prepaid			—			—		
5	Letters insufficiently paid. Amount deficient			—			—		
	Total No. of single international rates								
					Dolls.	Cts.		Dolls.	Cts.
6	Journals, Other prints, Samples (whether fully prepaid or partially paid.) The total amount prepaid is								
	TABLE II.—*Extra-national correspondence.* (Including registered articles, postage only.)								
7	Letters originating in the United States for foreign countries beyond Denmark. Unpaid (wholly or in part) No. of international rates				—	—		—	—
8	Letters originating in the United States for foreign countries beyond Denmark. Fully prepaid. No. of international rates				—	—		—	—
9	Letters originating in the United States for foreign countries beyond Denmark. Fully prepaid. Foreign postage to account for to Denmark			—			—		
10	Letters originating in foreign countries and passing in transit through the United States. Addressed to Denmark. Fully prepaid. No. of international rates				—	—		—	—
11	Letters originating in foreign countries and passing in transit through the United States. Addressed to Denmark. Unpaid (wholly or in part.) No. of international rates				—	—		—	—
12	Letters originating in foreign countries and passing in transit through the United States. Addressed to Denmark. Unpaid (wholly or in part.) Foreign postage to account for to United States			—			—		
13	Letters originating in foreign countries and passing in transit through the United States. Addressed to countries beyond Denmark. Fully prepaid. No. of international rates				—	—		—	—
14	Letters originating in foreign countries and passing in transit through the United States. Addressed to countries beyond Denmark. Fully prepaid. Foreign postage to account for to Denmark			—			—		
15	Letters originating in foreign countries and passing in transit through the United States. Addressed to countries beyond Denmark. Unpaid (wholly or in part.) No. of international rates				—	—		—	—
16	Letters originating in foreign countries and passing in transit through the United States. Addressed to countries beyond Denmark. Unpaid (wholly or in part.) Foreign postage to account for to United States			—			—		
	Total number of single rates in transit								
17	Prepaid journals, other prints, samples, &c., originating in the United States, addressed to countries beyond Denmark; or originating beyond the United States and addressed to Denmark and to countries beyond Denmark. Total amount of the international postage			—			—		
18	Prepaid journals, other prints, samples, &c., originating in the United States, addressed to countries beyond Denmark; or originating beyond the United States and addressed to Denmark and to countries beyond Denmark. Total amount of foreign postage to account for to Denmark			—			—		
19	Unpaid newspapers, prints, and patterns of merchandise, originating in foreign countries, and passing in transit through the United States. Total amount of the international postage			—			—		
20	Unpaid newspapers, prints, and patterns of merchandise, originating in foreign countries, and passing in transit through the United States. Amount of foreign postage due to the United States,			—			—		
								—	—

LETTER-BILL, No. ——. *For the mails dispatched from, &c.* — Continued.

No. of the items of account.		Statement by the United States office.			Verification by the Danish office.		
		No. of single rates.	Amounts.		No. of single rates.	Amounts.	
			Dolls.	Cts.		Dolls.	Cts.
	TABLE III. — *Of register fees.*						
21	Total number of register fees and registered articles herewith . .		—	—			
22	Amount of supplementary fees on same, due to countries beyond Denmark, to account for to Denmark	—			—		
	TABLE IV. — *Letters forwarded for change of residence.*						
23	Letters prepaid and unpaid, of whatever origin, forwarded to persons who have changed their national address. } Amount originally charged against receiving office .	—			—		
	[MEMO. — Articles missent or wrongly addressed — note the number of articles: ————]						
	No. of registered articles by this mail: ————						
	TABLE V. — *For accounting for intermediate transit.*						
24	Total number of single rates of letters sent by this mail . . . . (See items 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 23, of this letter-bill.)		—	—		—	—
		Grams.			Grams.		
25	Total weight (net) of articles in this mail { Letters						
26	Total weight (net) of articles in this mail { Journals, &c. . . .						

TABLE VI. — *Closed mail dispatched herewith for Danish transit.*

	Office of origin.	Destination.	Letters.		Journals, &c.
			No of single rates.	Net weight in grams.	Net weight in kilo-grams.
27		Total			
28			Total		
29				Total	

[Translation.]

B.

(See p. 908.)

THE ROYAL DANISH DIRECTORY GENERAL OF POSTS.

EXCHANGE WITH THE UNITED STATES POST DEPARTMENT.

LETTER-BILL, No. ————

The mail sent from ———— *to* ————, *via* ———— (*dispatched* ————, 18 ; *received* ————, 18 .)

No. of the items of account.		Single weight.	Single rate.	Statement by the Danish office.			Verification by the United States office.		
				No. of single rates.	Amounts.		No. of single rates.	Amounts.	
		Grams.	Sk.		Rd.	Sk.		Rd.	Sk.
	TABLE I. — *International correspondence.* (Including registered articles, postage only.)								
1	Letters fully prepaid				—	—		—	—
2	Letters wholly unpaid				—	—		—	—
3	Letters insufficiently paid. No. of single rates . . .				—	—		—	—
					Dolls.	Cts.		Dolls.	Cts.
4	Amount prepaid . . .			—			—		
5	Amount deficient . . .			—			—		
	Total No. of single international rates . . .								
					Rd.	Sk.		Rd.	Sk.
6	Journals . . Other prints Samples . . Fully or partially prepaid. The total prepaid amount								
	TABLE II. — *Extra-national correspondence.* (Including registered articles, postage only.)								
7	Letters originating in Denmark for countries beyond the United States. Unpaid (wholly or in part) No. of international rates .				—	—		—	—
8	Fully prepaid No. of international rates				—	—		—	—
9	Foreign postage to account for to the United States			—			—		
10	Letters originating in foreign countries in transit through Denmark. Addressed to the United States. Fully prepaid. No. of international rates				—	—		—	—
11	Unpaid (wholly or in part.) No. of international rates				—	—		—	—
12	Foreign postage to account for to Denmark			—			—		
13	Addressed to countries beyond the United States. Fully prepaid. No. of international rates				—	—		—	—
14	Foreign postage to account for to the United States . .			—			—		
15	Unpaid (wholly or in part.) No. of international rates				—	—		—	—
16	Foreign postage to account for to Denmark			—			—		
	Total number of single rates in transit								
17	Prepaid journals, other prints, samples, &c., originating in Denmark for countries beyond the United States, or originating in countries beyond Denmark to the United States and countries beyond the United States. Total amount of the international postage . . .			—			—		
18	Foreign postage to account for to the United States			—			—		
19	Unpaid journals, other prints, and samples, originating in foreign countries, and in transit through Denmark. Total amount of international postage			—			—		
20	Foreign postage to account for to Denmark . . .			—			—		
	TABLE III. — *Of register fees.*								
21	Total number of registered fees and registered articles herewith .				—	—		—	—
22	Amount of supplementary fees on same due to countries beyond the United States to account for to the United States			—			—		

B. — LETTER-BILL, No. ——. *For the mails dispatched from, &c.* — Continued.

No. of the items of account.		Statement by the Danish office.			Verification by the United States office.		
		No. of single rates.	Amounts.		No. of single rates.	Amounts.	
			Rd.	Sk.		Rd.	Sk.
	TABLE IV. — *Letters forwarded for change of residence.*						
23	Letters prepaid and unpaid, of whatever origin, to persons who have changed their residences						
	Amount originally charged against receiving office	—			—		
	[MEMO. — No. of articles missent or wrongly addressed ———]						
	No. of registered articles by this mail: ———						
	TABLE V. — *For accounting for intermediate transit.*						
24	Total number of single rates of letters sent by this mail . . . . (See items 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, and 23 of letter-bill.)		—	—		—	—

		Statement by the Danish office.	Verification by the United States office.
		Grams.	Grams.
25	Net weight of articles in this mail . . . Letters		
25	Net weight of articles in this mail . . . Journals, &c.		

TABLE VI. — *Closed mails in transit through the United States.*

	Office of origin.	Destination.	Letters.		Journals, &c.
			No. of single rates.	Net weight in grams.	Net weight in kilograms.
27		Total			
28		Total			
29		Total			

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

C.

(See p. 908.)

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE DANISH POST-OFFICE.

Descriptive list of the letters and other registered articles contained in the mail sent by the United States office of exchange of —— to the Danish office of exchange of —— the ——, 18 .

Number.	Nature of the registered articles.	Origin.	To whom addressed.	Destination.	Amount of the supplementary registration fees to pay to the Danish office on registered articles destined for foreign countries.	
1						
2						
3						
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16						
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18						
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20						
Total number of the registered articles to be carried to Article 21 of the letter-bill						
Total amount to be carried to Article 22 of the letter-bill						

Certified by ———.

Verified by ———.

(TRANSLATION.)

THE ROYAL DANISH DIRECTORY-GENERAL OF POSTS.

D.

(See p. 908.)

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE UNITED STATES POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Descriptive list of the letters and other registered articles contained in the mail sent by the Danish office of exchange of —— to the United States office of exchange of —— the ——, 18 .

Number.	Nature of the registered articles.	Origin.	To whom addressed.	Destination.	Amount of the supplementary registration fees to pay to the United States office on registered articles destined for foreign countries.	
1						
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20						
Total number of registered articles to be carried to Article 21 of letter-bill . .						
Total amount to be carried to Article 22 of letter-bill						

Certified by ———.

Verified by ———.

Nov. 25, 1871.

Convention between the United States and the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Trade-marks. Concluded November 25, 1871; *Exchanged April* 22, 1872; *Proclaimed June* 1, 1872.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

WHEREAS a convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria and Hungary, relating to the protection of trade-marks, was signed at Vienna by their respective plenipotentiaries on the twenty-fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, the original of which convention, in the English, Hungarian, and German languages, is, word for word, as follows:—

Contracting parties.

The United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., and Apostolic King of Hungary, desiring to secure in their respective territories a guarantee of property in trade-marks, have resolved to conclude a special convention for this purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries:	Az 'Eszakamerikai egyesült 'Allamok egyrészröl és O Felsége az austriai császár, Csehország királya s. a t. és Magyarország apostoli királya másrészröl az iparvédjegyek által ovott tulajdonjogot területeiken kölcsönösen biztosítani óhajtván, e végre külön egyezmény kötését határozták el, és meghatalmazottaikká nevezték ki és pedig:	Die Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-Amerika und Seine Majestät der Kaiser von Oesterreich, König von Böhmen, etc., und Apostolischer König von Ungarn, von dem Wunsche beseelt, in ihren bezüglichen Gebieten das durch Handelsmarken verbürgte Eigenthumsrecht zu sichern, haben beschlossen, eine besondere Convention zu diesem Zwecke abzuschliessen, und zu ihren Bevollmächtigten ernannt, nämlich:
The President of the United States of America, John Jay, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America to His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty; and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria and Apostolic King of Hungary, the Count Julius Andrássy of Csik Szent Király and Kraszna Horka, His Majesty's Privy Counsellor and Minister of the Imperial House and of Foreign Affairs, Grand Cross ot the Order of St. Stephen, &c., &c., &c., who have agreed to sign the following articles:	Az Amerikai egyesült Államok elnöke Jay János urat az egyesült államok rendkivüli követét és meghatalmazott ministert O császári és apostoli királyi Felségénél. O Felsége az austriai császár és Magyarország apostoli királya Csik-szent királyi és krasznahorkai Andrássy Gyula grófot, titkos tanácsosát, a császári ház és a külügyek közös ministerét, a Szent-István-Rend nagykeresztesét, s. t. b., s. t. b., kik következö aláirandó czikkekben állapodtak meg:	Der Präsident der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika den Herrn John Jay, ausserordentlichen Gesandten und bevollmächtigten Minister der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika bei Seiner Kaiserlichen und Königlichen Apostolischen Majestät; Seine Majestät der Kaiser von Oesterreich und Apostolische König von Ungarn den Grafen Julius Andrássy von Csik-Szent-Kiraly und Kraszna-Horka, Allerhöchst Ihren geheimen Rath, Minister des Kaiserlichen Hauses und gemeinsamen Minister des Aeussern, Grosskreuz des St. Stephan-Ordens, etc., etc., welche übereingekommen sind die nachfolgenden Artikel zu unterzeichnen.
ARTICLE I.	I CZIKK.	ARTIKEL I.
Every reproduction of trade-marks which, in the	A két szerzödö fél barmelyikének országaiban vagy	Jede Reproduction von Handelsmarken, welche in

Reproduction of trade-marks

used in the one country, &c., forbidden in the other country.

countries or territories of the one of the contracting parties, are affixed to certain merchandise to prove its origin and quality, is forbidden in the countries or territories of the other of the contracting parties, and shall give to the injured party ground for such action or proceedings to prevent such reproduction, and to recover damages for the same, as may be authorized by the laws of the country in which the counterfeit is proven, just as if the plaintiff were a citizen of that country.

Exclusive right to use trade-marks, not to continue longer than, &c.

The exclusive right to use a trade-mark for the benefit of citizens of the United States in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, or of citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy in the territory of the United States, cannot exist for a longer period than that fixed by the law of the country for its own citizens.

If trade-mark has become public property, it shall be free to all.

If the trade-mark has become public property in the country of its origin, it shall be equally free to all in the countries or territories of the other of the two contracting parties.

ARTICLE II.

Owners of trade-marks wishing to secure their rights, &c., to deposit copies, &c.

If the owners of trade-marks, residing in the countries or territories of the one of the contracting parties, wish to secure their rights in the countries or territories of the other of the contracting parties, they must deposit duplicate copies of those marks in the Patent-office at Washington, and in the Chambers of Commerce and Trade in Vienna and Pesth.

ARTICLE III.

When the arrangement takes effect, and how long to continue;

The present arrangement shall take effect ninety days after the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force for ten years from this date.

if neither party

In case neither of the

területein tilos oly iparvédjegyeknek utánzása, melyek a másik szerzödö fél országaiban vagy területein bizonyos aruczikkekre származásuk és minöségük igazolása végett alkalmaztatnak és ezen tilalom áthágása a sértett félnek jogot ad az utánzás meggátlása valamint a kártérités eszközlése végett azon kereset vagy eljárás megindítására, melyet megenged a törvényhozás azon államban, hol a hamisítás bebizonyítatott, épúgy, mintha a panaszló ezen állam polgára lenne.

Bizonyos isparvédjegy használatára való kizárólagos jog nem illetheti az egyesült államok polgárait az osztrák-magyar monarchiában vagy az osztrák-magyar birodalom polgárait az egyesült államok területein hoszszabb idöre mint a milyenre azt az illetö állam törvényei saját polgárai számára megállapitják.

Ha az iparvédjegy azon államban honnan származik, köztulajdonná vált, olyanná lesz az a másik szerzödö fél országaiban vagy területein is.

II CZIKK.

Ha az iparvédjegyek a két szerzödö fél bármelyikének országaiban vagy területein lakó tulajdonosai jogaikat a másik szerzödö fél területein biztositani óhajlják, be kell terjeszteniök ezen jegyek másolatát két példányban a szabadalmi hivatalnál Washingtonban és az ipar és kereskedelmi kamaráknál Pesten és Bécsben.

III CZIKK.

Jelen egyezmény hatályba lép kilenczven nappal a jóváhagyási okmányoknak kicserélése után és ezen idötöl kezdve tiz évig marad hatályban. Ha tizenkét hónappal ezen határidö

den Ländern oder Gebieten des einen der kontrahirenden Theile an gewissen Waaren als Beweis ihrer Herkunft und Qualität angebracht sind, ist in den Ländern oder Gebieten des andern der kontrahirenden Theile verboten, und soll dem beschädigten Theile Grund zu solcher Klage oder zu solchem Verfahren behufs Verhinderung einer solchen Nachmachung sowie zur Erlangung von Schadenersatz geben, als durch die Gesetze jenes Staates, in welchem die Fälschung bewiesen wurde, gerechtfertigt 'erscheinen möchte, gerade so, als wenn der Kläger ein Staatsangehöriger dieses Landes wäre.

Das ausschliessliche Recht des Gebrauches einer Handelsmarke zu Gunsten von Bürgern der Vereinigten Staaten in der österreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie oder eines Staatsangehörigen der österreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie im Gebiete der Vereinigten Staaten, kann für keinen längern als jenen Zeitraum bestehen, welchen die Gesetze des Landes für ihre eigenen Bürger feststellen.

Wenn die Handelsmarke im Lande ihres Ursprungs allgemeines Eigenthum geworden ist, soll sie in den Ländern oder Gebieten des anderen der beiden kontrahirenden Theile gleichfalls allgemein freigegeben sein.

ARTIKEL II.

Wenn die in den Ländern oder Gebieten des einen der kontrahirenden Theile wohnenden Besitzer von Handelsmarken wünschen, ihre Rechte in den Ländern oder Gebieten des anderen der kontrahirenden Theile zu sichern, so müssen sie im Privilegien-Amte zu Washington und bei den Handels-und Gewerbekammern in Wien und Pest Kopien von diesen Marken in duplo hinterlegen.

ARTIKEL III.

Das gegenwärtige Uebereinkommen soll neunzig Tage nach dem Austausch der Ratifikationen in Wirksamkeit treten, und soll zehn Jahre von diesem Zeitpunkte an in Kraft

high contracting parties gives notice of its intention to discontinue this convention twelve months before its expiration, it shall remain in force one year from the time that either of the high contracting parties announces its discontinuance.	letelte elött a szerzödö felek egyike sem nyilvánitaná a szerzödés hatályának megszüntetése iránti szándokát, ez mindkét félre nézve azon idötöl kezdve, melyben egyik szerzödö fél annak megszüntét kijelenti még egy évig marad hatályban.	bleiben. Im Falle keiner der beiden hohen kontrahirenden Theile zwölf Monate vor dem Erlöschen der Convention ihre Absicht kundgiebt, dieselbe ausser Wirksamkeit treten zu lassen, so soll sie ein Jahr lang von der Zeit an, als einer der hohen kontrahirenden Theile ihr Erlöschen bekannt giebt, in Kraft bleiben.	gives notice.
ARTICLE IV.	IV CZIKK.	ARTIKEL IV.	
The ratifications of this present convention shall be exchanged at Vienna within twelve months, or sooner, if possible.	Jelen egyezmény jóváhagyási okmányai tizenkét hónap alatt vagy ha lehetséges elöbb is kicserélendök Bécsben.	Die Ratifikationen der gegenwärtigen Convention sollen in Wien innerhalb zwölf Monaten, oder, wenn möglich, früher, ausgewechselt werden.	Ratifications to be exchanged where and when.
In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention as well in English as in German and Hungarian, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.	Ezek hiteleül az illetö meghatalmazottak jelen szerzödést angol valamint magyar és német nyelven kiállitva irták alá és pecsétjeikkel látták el.	Urkund dessen haben die bezüglichen Bevollmächtigten gegenwärtige Convention sowohl in englischer als in deutscher und ungarischer Sprache unterzeichnet und ihre Siegel beigedruckt.	Signature.
Done at Vienna the twenty-fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, in the ninety-sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America, and in the twenty-third year of the reign of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty.	Kelt Bécsben az ezer nyolczszáz hetvenegyedik évi november hó huszonötödik nappán az amerikai egyesült államok önállóságának kilenczven hatodik és az O császári és apostoli királyi Felsége uralkodásának huszon harmadik évében.	So geschehen zu Wien am fünfundzwanzigsten November, im Jahre unseres Herrn eintausend achthundert und einundsiebzig, im sechsundneunzigsten Jahre der Unabhängigkeit der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, und im dreiundzwanzigsten Jahre der Regierung seiner Kaiserlichen und Königlichen Apostolischen Majestät.	
[L. S.] JOHN JAY. [L. S.] ANDRÁSSY.	JOHN JAY. ANDRÁSSY.	[L. S.] JOHN JAY. [L. S.] ANDRÁSSY.	

Exchange of ratification.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Vienna on the twenty-second day of April last:

Proclamation.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and part thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

[SEAL.] U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

Dec. 11, 1871.

Convention between the United States and the German Empire. Respecting Consuls and Trade-marks. Signed December 11, 1871; *Exchanged April* 29, 1872; *Proclaimed June* 1, 1872.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and the German Empire, relating to the rights, privileges, immunities, and duties of consuls, and to the protection of trade-marks, was signed at Berlin on the eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, by their respective plenipotentiaries;

And whereas a protocol thereto was signed by the said plenipotentiaries on the twenty-ninth day of April last; which convention and protocol, in the English and German languages, are, word for word, as follows:

Contracting parties.

The President of the United States of America, and his Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, in the name of the German Empire, led by the wish to define the rights, privileges, immunities, and duties of the respective consular agents, have agreed upon the conclusion of a consular convention, and for that purpose have appointed their plenipotentiaries, namely:	Der Praesident der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, und Seine Majestaet der Deutsche Kaiser, Koenig von Preussen, im Namen des Deutschen Reiches, von dem Wunsche geleitet, die Rechte, Privilegien, Immunitaeten und Verpflichtungen der beiderseitigen consularischen Agenten festzustellen, sind uebereingekommen, einen Consular-Vertrag abzuschliessen und haben zu diesem Behufe zu Ihren Bevollmaechtigten ernannt, naemlich:
The President of the United States of America, George Bancroft, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the said States, near his Majesty the Emperor of Germany; his Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, Bernhard König, his Privy Councillor of Legation, who have agreed to and signed the following articles:	Der Praesident der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, den ausserordentlichen Gesandten und bevollmaechtigten Minister der gedachten Staaten bei Seiner Majestaet dem Deutschen Kaiser, George Bancroft; Seine Majestaet der Deutsche Kaiser, Koenig von Preussen, Allerhoechstihren Geheimen Legationsrath, Bernhard Koenig, welche die folgenden Artikel vereinbart und unterzeichnet haben:
Art. I.	Art. 1.
Each of the contracting parties agrees to receive from the other consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents, in all its ports, cities, and places, exept those where it may not be convenient to	Jeder der Vertragenden Theile willigt eine, General-Consuln, Consuln, Vice-Consuln und Consular-Agenten des anderen Theiles in allen seinen Haefen, Staedten und Plaetzen zuzulassen, mit Ausnah-

Consuls, &c., to be received.

recognize such officers. This reservation, however, shall not apply to one of the contracting parties without also applying to every other power.

me derjenigen Orte wo es nicht angemessen erscheinen sollte, solche Beamte anzuerkennen. Dieser Vorbehalt soll jedoch auf keinen der vertragenden Theile angewendet werden, ohne jeder anderen Macht gegenueber ebenfalls Anwendung zu finden.

Art. II.

Form of reception.

Exequatur;

may be withdrawn.

The consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, shall be reciprocally received and recognized, on the presentation of their commissions, in the forms established in their respective countries. The necessary exequatur for the exercise of their functions shall be furnished to them free of charge, and, on the exhibition of this instrument, they shall be admitted at once, and without difficulty, by the territorial authorities, federal, State, or communal, judicial, or executive, of the ports, cities, and places of their residence and district, to the enjoyment of the prerogatives reciprocally granted. The government that furnishes the exequatur reserves the right to withdraw the same on a statement of the reasons for which it has thought proper to do so.

Art. 2.

Die General-Consuln, Consuln, Vice-Consuln oder Consular-Agenten sollen, nach Vorlegung ihrer mit Beobachtung der in ihren bezueglichen Laendern bestehenden Foermlichkeiten ausgefertigten Bestallung, gegenseitig zugelassen und anerkannt werden. Das zur Ausuebung ihrer Amtsverrichtungen erforderliche Exequatur soll ihnen kostenfrei ertheilt werden und nach Vorweisung dieser Urkunde sollen dieselben sofort und unbeanstandet von den Landesbehoerden in den Haefen, Staedten und Plaetzen ihres Amtssitzes und Amtsbezirks, dieselben seien Bundes-, Staats- oder Gemeinde-Behoerden, Gerichts- oder Verwaltungs-Behoerden, zum Genusse der ihnen gegenseitig zugesicherten Vorrechte zugelassen werden. Die das Exequatur ertheilende Regierung behaelt sich das Recht vor, dieses Exequatur zurueckzunehmen und zwar unter Darlegung der Gruende, aus denen sie fuer angemessen erachtet hat so zu handeln.

Art. III.

Consuls, &c., to enjoy all rights, privileges, &c.;

it not citizens, to be free from arrest, taxes, &c., except, &c.

The respective consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, as well as their chancellors and secretaries, shall enjoy in the two countries all privileges, exemptions, and immunities which have been granted, or may in future be granted, to the agents of the same rank of the most favored nation. Consular officers, not being citizens of the country where they are accredited, shall enjoy, in the country of their residence, personal immunity from arrest or imprisonment except in the case of crimes, exemption from military billetings and contributions, from military

Art. 3.

Die resp. General-Consuln, Consuln, Vice-Consuln oder Consular-Agenten, sowohl als deren Kanzler und Secretaire, sollen in beiden Laendern alle Vorrechte, Befreiungen und Immunitaeten geniessen, welche den Beamten desselben Ranges der meistbeguenstigten Nation bewilligt sind oder in Zukunft bewilligt werden. Consular-Beamte, welche nicht Angehoerige des Landes sind, wo sie beglaubigt sind, sollen in dem Lande, wo sie ihren Sitz haben, persoenliche Immunitaet von Verhaftung oder Gefangenhaltung geniessen, ausgenommen im Falle von Verbrechen; sie

service of every sort, and other public duties, and from all direct or personal or sumptuary taxes, duties, and contributions, whether federal, State, or municipal. If, however, the said consular officers are or become owners of property in the country in which they reside or engage in commerce, they shall be subject to the same taxes and imposts, and to the same jurisdiction, as citizens of the country, property-holders, or merchants. But under no circumstances shall their official income be subject to any tax. Consular officers who engage in commerce shall not plead their consular privileges to avoid their commercial liabilities. Consular officers of either character shall not in any event be interfered with in the exercise of their official functions, further than is indispensable for the administration of the laws of the country.

sollen ferner von Militair-Einquartierung und Contributionen, von Waffendiensten aller Art und von anderen oeffentlichen Dienstleistungen, sowie von allen directen oder persoenlichen oder Luxus-Abgaben, Leistungen und Beitraegen, dieselben seien Bundes, Staats- oder Gemeinde-Abgaben, frei sein. Wenn aber die gedachten Consular-Beamten in dem Lande, wo sie ihren Amtssitz haben, Grundeigenthuemer sind oder werden, oder Handelsgeschaefte betreiben, so sollen sie denselben Abgaben und Auflagen und demselben gerichtlichen Verfahren unterworfen sein, wie die Grundbesitzer oder Kaufleute, welche Angehoerige des Landes sind. Unter keinen Umstaenden jedoch soll das Einkommen von ihrem Amte irgend einer Abgabe unterliegen. Consular-Beamte, welche kaufmaennische Geschaefte betreiben, sollen nicht auf ihre Consular-Vorrechte sich berufen duerfen, um sich ihren kaufmaennischen Verbindlichkeiten zu entziehen. Consular-Beamte jedweden Characters sollen in keinem Falle in der Ausuebung ihrer amtlichen Verrichtungen weiter gestoert werden, als zur Handhabung der Landesgesetze unvermeidlich ist.

[The word "property" means real estate. See *Post*, p. 932.]

Consuls &c., engaging in commerce, not to avoid commercial liabilities;

Art. IV.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents may place over the outer door of their offices, or of their dwellings, the arms of their nation, with the proper inscription indicative of the office. And they may also hoist the flag of their country on the consular edifice, except in places where a legation of their country is established.

They may also hoist their flag on board any vessel employed by them in port for the discharge of their duty.

Art. 4.

General-Consuln, Consuln, Vice-Consuln und Consular Agenten koennen ueber dem aeussern Eingange ihrer Amtsraeume oder ihrer Wohnungen das Wappen ihrer Nation mit einer ihr Amt bezeichnenden Inschrift anbringen. Auch duerfen sie die Flagge ihres Landes auf dem Consulats-Gebaeude aufziehen, ausgenommen in solchen Plaetzen, wo sich eine Gesandschaft ihres Landes befindet.

Desgleichen koennen sie ihre Flagge auf jedem Fahrzeuge aufziehen, dessen sie sich im Hafen bei Ausuebung ihrer Dienstverrichtungen bedienen.

may place the arms of their nation over door, &c., and hoist flag.

Art. V.

The consular archives shall be at all times inviolable, and under no

Art. 5.

Die Consular-Archive sollen jederzeit unverletzlich sein und un-

Consular archives inviolable

pretence whatever shall the local authorities be allowed to examine or seize the papers forming part of them. When, however, a consular officer is engaged in other business, the papers relating to the consulate shall be kept in a separate enclosure.

ter keinem Vorwande soll es den Landesbehoerden erlaubt sein, die Papiere, welche zu diesen Archiven gehoeren zu durchsuchen oder mit Beschlag zu belegen. Betreibt ein Consular-Beamter nebenbei Geschaefte, so sollen die auf das Consulat bezueglichen Papiere unter abgesondertem Verschluss aufbewahrt werden.

Offices and dwellings of consules missi inviolable;

but not to be used as places of asylum.

The offices and dwellings of consules missi who are not citizens of the country of their residence shall be at all times inviolable. The local authorities shall not, except in the case of the pursuit for crimes, under any pretext invade them. In no case shall they examine or seize the papers there deposited. In no event shall those offices or dwellings be used as places of asylum.

Die Amtsraeume und Wohnungen der Berufs-Consuln (consules missi), welche nicht Angehoerige des Landes sind, wo sie ihren Sitz haben, sollen jederzeit unverletzlich sein. Die Landesbehoerden sollen, soweit es sich nicht um Verfolgung von Verbrechen handelt, unter keinem Vorwande dort eindringen. In keinem Falle duerfen sie die daselbst niedergelegten Papiere durchsuchen oder in Beschlag nehmen. Unter keinen Umstaenden duerfen diese Amtsraeume oder Wohnungen als Asylorte benutzt werden.

Art. VI.

If consul, &c., die, who to exercise the functions of the office.

In the event of the death, prevention, or absence of consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents, their chancellors or secretaries, whose official character may have previously been made known to the respective authorities in Germany or in the United States, may temporarily exercise their functions, and, while thus acting, they shall enjoy all the rights, prerogatives, and immunities granted by this convention to the incumbents.

Art. 6.

Im Falle des Todes, der Verhinderung oder Abwesenheit der General-Consuln, Consuln, Vice-Consuln und Consular-Agenten duerfen deren Kanzler oder Secretaire, wenn ihr amtlicher Character zuvor zur Kenntniss der betreffenden deutschen oder amerikanischen Behoerden gebracht worden ist, zeitweilig deren Amtsverrichtungen ausueben, und sie sollen waehrend dieser Amtsfuehrung alle Rechte, Vorrechte und Immunitaeten geniessen, welche durch diese Uebereinkunft den Titularen zugesichert sind.

Art. VII.

Vice-consuls and consular agents.

Consuls-general and consuls may, with the approbation of their respective governments, appoint vice-consuls and consular agents in the cities, ports, and places within their consular jurisdiction. These officers may be citizens of Germany, of the United States, or any other country. They shall be furnished with a commission by the consul who appoints them and under whose orders they are to act,

Art. 7.

Die General-Consuln und Consuln sollen, mit Genehmigung ihrer resp. Regierungen, Vice-Consuln und Consular-Agenten in den Staedten, Haefen und Plaetzen innerhalb ihres Consularbezirks bestellen duerfen. Diese Beamten koennen Angehoerige Deutschlands oder der Vereinigten Staaten oder eines anderen Landes sein. Es soll ihnen von dem Consul, der sie bestellt und un-

or by the government of the country which he represents. They shall enjoy the privileges stipulated for consular officers in this convention, subject to the exceptions specified in Article III.

Art. VIII.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents shall have the right to apply to the authorities of the respective countries, whether federal or local, judicial or executive, within the extent of their consular district, for the redress of any infraction of the treaties and conventions existing between the two countries, or of international law; to ask information of said authorities, and to address said authorities to the end of protecting the rights and interests of their countrymen, especially in cases of the absence of the latter; in which cases such consuls, etc., shall be presumed to be their legal representatives. If due notice should not be taken of such application, the consular officers aforesaid, in the absence of a diplomatic agent of their country, may apply directly to the government of the country where they reside.

Art. IX.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents of the two countries, or their chancellors, shall have the right, conformably to the laws and regulations of their country —

1. To take at their office or dwelling, at the residence of the parties, or on board of vessels of their own nation, the depositions of the captains and crews, of passengers on board of them, of merchants, or

ter dessen Befehlen sie zu fungiren haben, oder von der Regierung des Landes, welche derselbe vertritt, eine Bestallung ertheilt werden. Sie sollen in dieser Uebereinkunft zu Gunsten der Consular-Beamten bedungenen Vorrechte geniessen, vorbehaltlich der in Art. 3 aufgefuehrten Ausnahmen.

Art. 8.

Consuls, &c., may apply to local authorities for redress, and for information;

General-Consuln, Consuln, Vice-Consuln und Consular-Agenten sollen das Recht haben, Behufs der Abhuelfe irgend einer Verletzung der zwischen beiden Laendern bestehenden Vertraege und Uebereinkuenfte oder des Voelkerrechts, an die in ihrem Amtsbezirke fungirenden Behoerden des bezueglichen Landes, dieselben seien Bundes- oder Landes-Behoerden, Gerichts- oder Verwaltungs-Behoerden, sich zu wenden, Auskunft von den gedachten Behoerden zu verlangen und an dieselben Antraege zum Schutz der Rechte und Interessen ihrer Landsleute zu richten, insbesondere in Faellen der Abwesenheit dieser letzteren, in welchen Faellen die Consuln u. s. w. als die gesetzlichen Vertreter der Abwesenden angesehen werden sollen. Falls ein solches Ansuchen die gebuehrende Beachtung nicht faende, sollen die vorgedachten Consular-Beamten, falls ein diplomatischer Vertreter ihres Landes nicht anwesend sein sollte, sich unmittelbar an die Regierung des Landes, wo sie ihren Sitz haben, wenden duerfen.

if notice thereof is not taken, application may be made to government.

Art. 9.

Consuls, &c., may take depositions;

General-Consuln, Consuln, Vice-Consuln oder Consular-Agenten der beiden Laender oder deren Kanzler sollen, soweit sie nach den Gesetzen und Verordnungen ihres Landes dazu befugt sind, das Recht haben,

1. In ihren Amtsraeumen oder Wohnungen, in den Wohnungen der Betheiligten oder am Bord der Nationalschiffe, die Erklaerungen der Schiffsfuehrer, der Schiffsmannschaften der Schiffspassagiere, von

any other citizens of their own country.

may verify papers, wills, &c., of their countrymen;

[The word "property" means real estate. See *Post*, p. 932.]

2. To receive and verify unilateral acts, wills, and bequests of their countrymen, and any and all acts of agreement entered upon between citizens of their own country, and between such citizens and the citizens or other inhabitants of the country where they reside; and also all contracts between the latter, provided they relate to property situated or to business to be transacted in the territory of the nation by which the said consular officers are appointed.

such papers under official seal to be received, &c.

All such acts of agreement and other instruments, and also copies and translations thereof, when duly authenticated by such consul-general, consul, vice-consul, or consular agent under his official seal, shall be received by public officials and in courts of justice as legal documents, or as authenticated copies, as the case may be, and shall have the same force and effect as if drawn up or authenticated by competent public officers of one or the other of the two countries.

Art. X.

If a citizen of either country dies in the other without, &c., nearest consul to be notified;

who may represent, heirs, &c.

See p. 932.

In case of the death of any citizen of Germany in the United States, or of any citizen of the United States in the German Empire, without having in the country of his decease any known heirs or testamentary executors by him appointed, the competent local authorities shall at once inform the nearest consular officer of the nation to which the deceased belongs of the circumstance, in order that the necessary information may be immediately forwarded to parties interested.

Kaufleuten, oder sonstigen Angehoerigen ihres Landes entgegenzunehmen;

2. Einseitige Rechtsgeschaefte und letztwillige Verfuegungen ihrer Landsleute, imgleichen Vertraege, welche zwischen Angehoerigen ihres eigenen Landes sowie zwischen diesen und Angehoerigen oder anderen Einwohnern des Landes ihres Amtssitzes geschlossen werden, aufzunehmen und zu beglaubigen; nicht minder alle Vertraege zwischen Personen der letzteren Kategorie, soweit solche Vertraege auf ein im Gebiete der Nation, von welcher die gedachten Consular-Beamten bestellt sind, belegenes Grundeigenthum, oder auf ein daselbst abzuschliessendes Geschaeft sich beziehen.

Alle solche Vertraege und andere Urkunden, sowie Abschriften und Uebersetzungen davon, sollen, wenn sie von dem General-Consul, Consul, Vice-Consul oder Consular-Agenten gehoerig beglaubigt und mit dessen Amtssiegel versehen sind, von den oeffentlichen Beamten und den Gerichtshoefen als oeffentliche Urkunden, beziehungsweise als beglaubigte Uebersetzungen oder Abschriften angesehen werden und sie sollen dieselbe Kraft und Wirkung haben als wenn sie von den competenten oeffentlichen Beamten des einen oder des anderen der beiden Laender aufgenommen oder beglaubigt waeren.

Art. 10.

Im Falle, dass ein Angehoeriger des Deutschen Reichs in den Vereinigten Staaten, oder dass ein Angehoeriger der Vereinigten Staaten im Deutschen Reiche sterben sollte, ohne in dem Lande seines Ablebens bekannte Erben oder von ihm ernannte Testamentsvollstrecker zu hinterlassen, so sollen die competenten Landesbehoerden den naechsten Consular-Beamten der Nation, welcher der Verstorbene angehoerte, von diesem Umstande alsbald in Kenntniss setzen, damit die erforderliche Benachrichtigung den betheiligten Parteien unverzueglich uebermittelt werde.

The said consular officer shall have the right to appear personally or by delegate in all proceedings on behalf of the absent heirs or creditors, until they are duly represented.

In all successions to inheritances citizens of each of the contracting parties shall pay in the country of the other such duties only as they would be liable to pay, if they were citizens of the country in which the property is situated or the judicial administration of the same may be exercised.

Art. XI.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents of the two countries are exclusively charged with the inventorying and the safe-keeping of goods and effects of every kind left by sailors or passengers on ships of their nation, who die either on board ship or on land, during the voyage or in the port of destination.

Art. XII.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents shall be at liberty to go either in person or by proxy on board vessels of their nation admitted to entry and to examine the officers and crews, to examine the ships' papers, to receive declarations concerning their voyage, their destination, and the incidents of the voyage; also to draw up manifests and lists of freight, to facilitate the entry and clearance of their vessels, and finally to accompany the said officers or crews before the judicial or administrative authorities of the country, to assist them as their interpreters or agents.

The judicial authorities and custom-house officials shall in no case

Der gedachte Consular-Beamte soll das Recht haben, persoenlich, oder durch einen Beauftragten, bei allen Amtshandlungen fuer die abwesenden Erben oder Glaeubiger aufzutreten, bis diese einen Bevollmaechtigten ernannt haben.

Succession duties.

In allen Erbfaellen sollen die Angehoerigen eines jeden der contrahirenden Theile in dem Gebiete des andern Theiles nur diejenigen Abgaben entrichten, welche sie entrichten muessten, wenn sie Angehoerige desjenigen Landes waeren, in welchem der Nachlass sich befindet oder die gerichtliche Verwaltung desselben stattfindet.

Art. 11.

Consuls to take charge of effects left by deceased sailors or passengers.

Den General-Consuln, Consuln, Vice-Consuln und Consular-Agenten der beiden Laender steht ausschliesslich die Inventarisirung und Sicherstellung der Gueter und Gegenstaende jeder Art zu, welche von Schiffsleuten oder Schiffspassagieren auf Schiffen ihrer Nationalitaet hinterlassen sind, sei es, dass diese Personen am Bord der Schiffe, oder am Lande, waehrend der Fahrt, oder im Bestimmungshafen sterben.

Art. 12.

Rights in respect to vessels of their nation admitted to entry.

Die General-Consuln, Consuln, Vice-Consuln und Consular-Agenten koennen sich in Person an Bord der zum freien Verkehr zugelassenen Schiffe ihrer Nationalitaet begeben oder einen Bevollmaechtigten an Bord schicken, um die Offiziere und Mannschaften zu vernehmen, die Schiffspapiere einzusehen, die Erklaerungen ueber ihre Reise, ihren Bestimmungsort und die Zwischenfaelle waehrend der Reise entgegenzunehmen, Ladungsverzeichnisse (Manifeste) aufzunehmen, den Eingang und die Clarirung ihrer Schiffe zu foerdern, endlich, mit den gedachten Offizieren und Mannschaften vor den Gerichts- oder Verwaltungs-Behoerden des Landes zu erscheinen, um ihnen als Dolmetscher oder Agenten zu dienen.

Merchant vessels not to be

Die Gerichtsbehoerden und Zollbeamten duerfen in keinem Falle searched, &c., by, &c., without previous notice to consular officers.

proceed to the examination or search of merchant-vessels without having given previous notice to the consular officers of the nation to which the said vessels belong, in order to enable the said consular officers to be present.

Notice to name the hour.

They shall also give due notice to the said consular officers in order to enable them to be present at any depositions or statements to be made in courts of law or before local magistrates, by officers or persons belonging to the crew, thus to prevent errors or false interpretations which might impede the correct administration of justice. The notice to consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents shall name the hour fixed for such proceedings. Upon the non-appearance of the said officers or their representatives, the case may be proceeded with in their absence.

Art. XIII.

Consuls, &c., to have exclusive charge of the internal order of merchant vessels, &c.

Local authority to interfere only in cases of, &c.;

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents shall have exclusive charge of the internal order of the merchant-vessels of their nation, and shall have the exclusive power to take cognizance of and to determine differences of every kind which may arise, either at sea or in port, between the captains, officers, and crews, and specially in reference to wages and the execution of mutual contracts. Neither any court or authority shall, on any pretext, interfere in these differences, except in cases where the differences on board ship are of a nature to disturb the peace and public order in port, or on shore, or when persons other than the officers and crew of the vessel are parties to the disturbance.

to aid consular officers.

Except as aforesaid, the local authorities shall confine themselves to the rendering of efficient aid to

zur Besichtigung oder Durchsuchung von Handelsschiffen schreiten, ohne den Consular-Beamten der Nation, welcher die gedachten Schiffe angehoeren, behufs ihrer etwaigen Gegenwart vorher Nachricht gegeben zu haben.

Ebenso muessen die gedachten Consular-Beamten, Behufs ihrer Anwesenheit, rechtzeitig benachrichtigt werden, wenn die Offiziere oder zur Schiffsmannschaft gehoerige Personen vor den Gerichten oder Behoerden des Orts Aussagen oder Erklaerungen abzugeben haben, damit jedes Missverstaendniss und jeder Irrthum, welche einer geordneten Rechtspflege Eintrag thun koennten, vermieden wird. Die bezuegliche Mittheilung an die Consuln, Vice-Consuln oder Consular-Agenten soll die fuer das Verfahren bestimmte Stunde enthalten. Beim Nichterscheinen der gedachten Beamten oder ihrer Vertreter kann in ihrer Abwesenheit in der Sache vorgegangen werden.

Art. 13.

Den General-Consuln, Consuln, Vice-Consuln oder Consular-Agenten steht ausschliesslich die Aufrechthaltung der inneren Ordnung an Bord ihrer nationalen Handelsschiffe zu. Sie haben demgemaess Streitigkeiten jeder Art, sei es auf hoher See, sei es im Hafen, zwischen den Schiffsfuehrern, Offizieren und Matrosen, zu schlichten, insbesondere Streitigkeiten, welche sich auf die Heuer und die Erfuellung sonstiger Vertragsbestimmungen beziehen. Weder ein Gerichtshof noch eine andere Behoerde soll unter irgend einem Vorwande sich in solche Streitigkeiten mischen duerfen, ausser in Faellen, wenn die an Bord vorfallenden Streitigkeiten der Art sind, dass dadurch die Ruhe und oeffentliche Ordnung im Hafen oder am Lande gestoert wird, oder wenn andere Personen als die Offiziere und Mannschaften des Schiffes an den Unordnungen betheiligt sind.

Mit Ausnahme der vorgedachten Faelle sollen die Landesbehoerden sich darauf beschraenken, den Con-the consuls, when they may ask it in order to arrest and hold all persons, whose names are borne on the ship's articles, and whom they may deem it necessary to detain. Those persons shall be arrested at the sole request of the consuls, addressed in writing to the local authorities and supported by an official extract from the register of the ship or the list of the crew, and shall be held during the whole time of their stay in the port, at the disposal of the consuls. Their release shall be granted only at the request of the consuls, made in writing.

The expenses of the arrest and detention of those persons shall be paid by the consuls.

Art. XIV.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents may arrest the officers, sailors, and all other persons making part of the crews of ships-of-war or merchant-vessels of their nation, who may be guilty or be accused of having deserted said ships and vessels, for the purpose of sending them on board or back to their country.

To that end, the consuls of Germany in the United States shall apply to either the federal, State, or municipal courts or authorities; and the consuls of the United States in Germany shall apply to any of the competent authorities, and make a request in writing for the deserters, supporting it by an official extract of the register of the vessel and the list of the crew, or by other official documents, to show that the men whom they claim belong to said crew. Upon such request alone thus supported, and without the exaction of any oath from the consuls, the deserters (not being citizens of the country where the demand is made either at the time of their shipping or of their arrival in the port) shall be given up to the consuls. All aid and protection shall

suln wirksame Huelfe zu leisten, wenn diese darum nachsuchen, um diejenigen Personen zu verhaften und gefangen zu halten, deren Name in der Schiffsrolle eingetragen ist und deren Festhaltung jene fuer erforderlich erachten. Diese Personen sollen auf eine schriftliche, an die Landesbehoerden gerichtete und von einem beglaubigten Auszuge aus dem Schiffsregister oder der Musterrolle begleitete Aufforderung verhaftet, und waehrend der ganzen Zeit ihres Aufenthalts im Hafen, zur Verfuegung der Consuln festgehalten werden. Ihre Freilassung soll nur in Folge eines Ersuchsschreibens der gedachten Consuln erfolgen.

Expenses of arrest, &c

Die Kosten der Verhaftung und der Festhaltung dieser Personen sollen von den Consuln getragen werden.

Art. 14.

Consuls, &c., may arrest deserters from vessels;

Die General-Consuln, Consuln, Vice-Consuln oder Consular-Agenten koennen die Offiziere, Matrosen und alle anderen zur Mannschaft der Kriegs- oder Handelsschiffe ihrer Nationalitaet gehoerigen Personen, welche der Desertion von den gedachten Schiffen schuldig oder angeklagt sind, festnehmen lassen, um dieselben an Bord oder in ihre Heimath zu senden.

mode of procedure in such cases.

Zu diesem Zweck sollen die deutschen Consuln in den Vereinigten Staaten an die Gerichte oder Behoerden des Bundes, des Staats, oder der Gemeinde, und die Consuln der Vereinigten Staaten in Deutschland an irgend eine der competenten Behoerden bezueglich der Deserteure ein Ersuchsschreiben richten, begleitet von einem amtlichen Auszuge aus dem Schiffsregister und der Musterrolle, oder von anderen amtlichen Urkunden, welche geeignet sind zu beweisen, dass die Leute, deren Auslieferung sie verlangen, zu der gedachten Schiffsmannschaft gehoeren. Auf ein dergestalt begruendetes Ersuchen und ohne dass es einer Beeidigung von Seiten der Consuln bedarf, sollen die Deserteure (vorausgesetzt, dass dieselben weder zur

Deserters to be

taken to prison and detained for what time.

be furnished them for the pursuit, seizure, and arrest of the deserters, who shall be taken to the prisons of the country and there detained at the request and at the expense of the consuls, until the said consuls may find an opportunity of sending them away.

Zeit ihrer Einschiffung, noch zur Zeit ihrer Ankunft im Hafen, Angehoerige des Landes sind, wo das Auslieferungs - Verlangen gestellt wird) an die Consuln ausgeliefert werden. Jede Huelfe und jeder Schutz soll denselben gewaehrt werden bei der Verfolgung, Ergreifung und Festhaltung der Deserteure, welche in die Gefaengnisse des Landes gebracht und dort auf Ersuchen und auf Kosten der Consuln so lange festgehalten werden sollen, bis die gedachten Consuln eine Gelegenheit zu ihrer Fortsendung gefunden haben werden.

If, however, such opportunity should not present itself within the space of three months, counting from the day of the arrest, the deserters shall be set at liberty, and shall not again be arrested for the same cause.

Wenn jedoch eine solche Gelegenheit innerhalb eines Zeitraumes von drei Monaten, vom Tage der Gefangennahme an gerechnet, sich nicht finden sollte, so werden die Deserteure freigelassen und aus dem naemlichen Grunde nicht wieder festgenommen werden.

Art. XV.

Art. 15.

Damages suffered at sea by vessels to be settled by consuls, &c., if, &c.

In the absence of an agreement to the contrary between the owners, freighters, and insurers, all damages suffered at sea by the vessels of the two countries, whether they enter port voluntarily or are forced by stress of weather, shall be settled by the consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents of the respective countries. If, however, any inhabitant of the country, or citizen, or subject of a third power, shall be interested in the matter, and the parties cannot agree, the competent local authorities shall decide.

Falls nicht Verabredungen zwischen Rhedern, Befrachtern und Versicherern entgegenstehen, werden alle waehrend der Fahrt der Schiffe beider Laender erlittenen Havereien, sei es, dass die Schiffe in den Hafen freiwillig oder als Nothhafner einlaufen, von den General-Consuln, Consuln, Vice-Consuln und Consular-Agenten, der betreffenden Laender regulirt. Sollten jedoch Landesunterthanen oder Angehoerige einer dritten Macht bei der Sache betheiligt sein, so muessen in Ermangelung einer guetlichen Einigung zwischen allen Betheiligten die Havereien von den Landesbehoerden regulirt werden.

Art. XVI.

Art. 16.

Wrecked vessels and salvage, local authorities to notify.

In the event of a vessel belonging to the government, or owned by a citizen of one of the two contracting parties being wrecked or cast on shore, on the coast of the other, the local authorities shall inform the consul-general, consul, vice-consul, or consular agent of the district of the occurrence, or if there be no such consular agency, they shall inform the consul-general, consul, vice-con-

Wenn ein Regierungsschiff oder ein Schiff eines Angehoerigen eines der vertragenden Theile an der Kueste des anderen Theiles Schiffbruch leidet oder strandet, so sollen die Localbehoerden den General-Consul, Consul, Vice-Consul oder Consular-Agenten des Bezirks, oder wenn ein solcher nicht vorhanden ist, den dem Orte des Unfalls naechsten General-Consul, Consul, Vice-sul, or consular agent of the nearest district.

All proceedings relative to the salvage of American vessels wrecked or cast on shore in the territorial waters of the German Empire shall take place in accordance with the laws of Germany; and, reciprocally, all measures of salvage relative to German vessels wrecked or cast on shore in the territorial waters of the United States shall take place in accordance with the laws of the United States.

The consular authorities have in both countries to intervene only to superintend the proceedings having reference to the repair and revictualling, or, if necessary, to the sale of the vessel wrecked or cast on shore.

For the intervention of the local authorities no charges shall be made except such as in similar cases are paid by vessels of the nation.

In case of a doubt concerning the nationality of a shipwrecked vessel, the local authorities shall have exclusively the direction of the proceedings provided for in this article.

All merchandise and goods not destined for consumption in the country where the wreck takes place, shall be free of all duties.

Art. XVII.

With regard to the marks or labels of goods, or of their packages, and also with regard to patterns and marks of manufacture and trade, the citizens of Germany shall enjoy in the United States of America, and American citizens shall enjoy in Germany, the same protection as native citizens.

Art. XVIII.

The present convention shall remain in force for the space of ten years counting from the day of the exchange of the ratifications, which

Consul oder Consular-Agenten davon benachrichtigen. Alle Rettungsmassregeln bezueglich amerikanischer in den Territorial-Gewaessern des Deutschen Reichs gescheiterter oder gestrandeter Schiffe sollen nach Massgabe der deutschen Gesetze erfolgen, und umgekehrt sollen alle Rettungsmassregeln in Bezug auf deutsche in den Territorial-Gewaessern der Vereinigten Staaten gescheiterte oder gestrandete Schiffe in Gemaessheit der Gesetze der Vereinigten Staaten erfolgen.

Consuls, &c., to intervene only, for what purpose.

Die Consular-Behoerden haben in beiden Laendern nur einzuschreiten, um die auf Ausbesserung oder Neu-Verproviantirung, oder eintretenden Falls auf den Verkauf des gescheiterten, oder gestrandeten Schiffes bezueglichen Massregeln zu ueberwachen.

Charges by local officers.

Fuer das Einschreiten der Landesbehoerden duerfen keine anderen Kosten erhoben werden, als solche, welche in gleichem Falle die Nationalschiffe zu entrichten haben.

If there is doubt as to nationality of vessel.

Ist die Nationalitaet eines verunglueckten Schiffes zweifelhaft, so sind die Landesbehoerden ausschliesslich fuer alle in dem gegenwaertigen Artikel vorgesehenen Massreglen zustaendig.

Goods on board, except, &c., to be free of duty.

Alle Waaren und Gueter, welche nicht zum Verbrauche in dem Lande, in welchem der Schiffbruch stattfindet, bestimmt sind, sollen frei von jeder Abgabe sein.

Art. 17.

Trade-marks.

In Betreff der Bezeichnung oder Etikettirung der Waaren oder deren Verpackung, der Muster und der Fabrik- oder Handelszeichen sollen die Angehoerigen Deutschlands in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, und die Amerikaner in Deutschland denselben Schutz, wie die Inlaender, geniessen.

Art. 18.

This convention to remain in force ten years, &c.

Ratification;

Die gegenwaertige Uebereinkunft soll fuer die Dauer von zehn Jahren, vom Tage des Austausches der Ratificationen an gerechnet Guelshall be exchanged at Berlin within the period of six months.

to continue in force unless, &c.

In case neither party gives notice, twelve months before the expiration of the said period of ten years, of its intention not to renew this convention, it shall remain in force one year longer, and so on, from year to year until the expiration of a year from the day on which one of the parties shall have given such notice.

Signature.

In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this convention.

Berlin, the 11th of December, 1871.

[L. S.] GEO. BANCROFT.

The undersigned met this day in order to effect the exchange of the ratifications of the consular convention, signed on the 11th day of December, 1871, between the United States of America and Germany.

Before proceeding to this act, the undersigned Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America declared—

The word "property" in Articles III. and IX. to mean real estate.
Ante, pp. 923, 926.

1. That in accordance with the instruction given him by his government, with the advice and consent of the Senate, the expression "property," used in the English text of Articles III. and IX., is to be construed as meaning and intending "real estate;"

Article X. to apply to females as well.
Ante, p. 926.

2. That, according to the laws and the Constitution of the United States, Article X. applies not only to persons of the male sex but also to persons of the female sex.

After the undersigned, President of the office of the Chancellor of the Empire, had expressed his concurrence with this declaration, the acts of ratification, found to be in good and due form, were exchanged,

tigkeit haben. Die Ratificationen sollen innerhalb sechs Monaten in Berlin ausgewechselt werden.

Wenn keine der Parteien zwoelf Monate vor dem Ablauf des gedachten Zeitraumes von zehn Jahren ihre Absicht kund giebt, diese Uebereinkunft nicht zu erneuern, so soll dieselbe ein Jahr laenger in Kraft bleiben, und so fort von Jahr zu Jahr bis zum Ablauf eines Jahres nach dem Tage, an welchem eine der Parteien der anderen eine solche Absicht kund gegeben haben wird.

Zu Urkund dessen haben die Bevollmaechtigten diese Uebereinkunft unterzeichnet und besiegelt.

Berlin, den 11. December 1871.

[L. S.] B. KOENIG.

Die Unterzeichneten waren heute zusammengetreten, um den Austausch der Ratificationen der am 11. December 1871 unterzeichneten Consular-Convention zwischen den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika und Deutschland zu bewirken.

Bevor zu diesem Acte geschritten wurde, erklaerte der unterzeichnete ausserordentliche Gesandte und bevollmaechtigte Minister der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika:

1. Dass nach der ihm von seiner Regierung, nach Vernehmung und mit Zustimmung des Senats ertheilten Instruction, der in dem englischen Texte der Artikel 3 und 9 gebrauchte Ausdruck "property" nur in der Bedeutung von "real estate" gemeint und verstanden sei;

2. Dass nach den Gesetzen und der Verfassung der Vereinigten Staaten der Artikel 10 nicht bloss auf Personen maennlichen Geschlechts, sondern auch auf Personen weiblichen Geschlechts Anwendung finde.

Nachdem der unterzeichnete Praesident des Reichskanzler-Amts sein Einverstaendniss mit dieser Erklaerung ausgesprochen hatte, wurden die in guter und gehoeriger Form befundenen Ratifications-Ur-

and the present protocol was in duplicate executed.

Berlin, the 29th April, 1872.
GEO. BANCROFT.
DELBRUECK.

kunden ausgetauscht und gegenwaertiges Protokoll in doppelter Ausfertigung vollzogen.

Berlin, den 29. April 1872.
GEO. BANCROFT.
DELBRUECK.

Ratification.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Berlin on the twenty-ninth day of April last:

Proclamation.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention and protocol to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and part thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States, and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

[SEAL.] U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

Additional Article to Postal Convention with Switzerland.

Additional Articles to the Postal Convention between the Swiss Confederation and the United States of America of the 12*th of October*, 1867, *relative to the Exchange of International Postal Orders.*

The Swiss Federal Council, represented by Mr. John Hitz, Swiss Consul-General and Political Agent at Washington, the Post-office Department of the United States, represented by Hon. Jno. A. J. Creswell, Postmaster-General, for the purpose of establishing, for the exchange of international postal orders, uniform rates of commission, capable of being more easily modified according to circumstances, have agreed, subject to the ratification of the respective authorities of the two contracting countries, upon the following:

1st. Article 5 of the Convention between the Swiss Confederation and the United States of America of the 12th of October, 1867, is replaced by the following new article:

Art. 5.

The Swiss Postal Administration is at liberty to modify, at any time whenever it may be deemed expedient, the rates of commission on orders issued in Switzerland for the United States of America, and the same right is also reserved to the Postal Administration of the United States for money orders issued in that country for transmission to Switzerland. The two Administrations shall arrange, by mutual agreement, the division of the proceeds of said commissions.

2nd. The provisions of this new Article 5 shall take effect on the 1st day of April, 1872.

Articles additionels à la Convention postale entre la Confédération Suisse et les États-Unis d'Amérique du 12 *Octobre* 1867 *relativement à l'échange des mandats de poste internationaux.*

Feb. 23, 1872.
Vol. xvi. p. 1031.

Le Conseil fédéral Suisse, représenté par Mr. John Hitz, Consul-général suisse, et agent politique à Washington, le Département des Postes des États-Unis, représenté par Mr. Jno. A. J. Creswell, Chef du Département des Postes, dans l'intention d'établir pour l'échange des mandats internationaux des taxes uniformes, et se laissant plus facilement adapter aux circonstances, ont arrêté, sous réserve de ratification des autorités respectives des deux pays contractants:

Contracting parties.

1°. L'article V de la Convention entre la Confédération Suisse et les États-Unis d'Amérique du 12 Octobre 1867 est remplacé par le nouvel article suivant:

Article five of former convention replaced by a new article.

Art V.

L'administration des postes suisses pourra modifier en tout temps suivant qu'elle le jugera convenable les taxes des mandats émis en Suisse pour les États-Unis d'Amérique, et le même droit est aussi réservé à l'administration des postes des États-Unis pour les mandats délivrés en Amérique et destinés pour la Suisse. Les deux Administrations fixeront d'un commun accord la répartition du produit des taxes.

Rates of commission on money orders may at any time be modified.

2°. Les dispositions de ce nouvel Article V entrent en vigueur le 1r Avril 1872.

When new provisions take effect.

Signature.

Done in duplicate, and signed in Washington, this 23d day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Ainsi fait en duplicata et signé à Washington, le 23 Février mil huit cent soixante-douze.

Seal of the Post-office Department of the United States.

(Signed) JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General United States.

Seal of the Swiss Consul-General at Washington.

(Signed) JOHN HITZ,
Swiss Consul-General and Political Agent.

Approval.

I hereby approve the foregoing convention, and, in testimony thereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

Seal of the United States of America.

(Signed) HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, *February 24th*, 1872.

The Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation makes known by these presents that it has accepted and approved the foregoing convention. In testimony whereof, these presents have been signed by the President and by the Chancellor of the Swiss Confederation, and sealed with the seal of the Federal Council at Berne, the tenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

In behalf of the Swiss Federal Council.

Seal of the Swiss Confederation.

The President of the Confederation,
(Signed) WELTI.

The Chancellor of the Confederation,
(Signed) SCHIESS.

Le Conseil fédéral de la Confédération suisse fait savoir par les présentes qu'il a agréé et approuvé la Convention ci-dessus. En foi de quoi les présentes ont été signées par le Président et le Chancelier de la Confédération suisse, et scellées du sceau du Conseil fédéral à Berne, le dix juillet mil huit cent soixante & douze.

Au nom du Conseil fédéral suisse.

Le Président de la Confédération,
WELTI.

Le Chancelier de la Confédération,
SCHIESS.

Supplement to the Detailed Regulations of the 2nd and 26th of July, 1869, for the execution of the Postal Convention between Switzerland and the United States of America of the 12th of October, 1867, in relation to the exchange of Postal Money-Orders.

Inasmuch as the Postal Administration of the Swiss Confederation and that of the United States of America have been authorized by the Additional Articles of February 23d, 1872, to the Postal Convention of the 12th of October, 1867, to establish, as it may seem best to each, the rates of commission charged in its own country for International Postal Orders, and to arrange by common agreement for a division of the proceeds thereof, the Postal Department of the Swiss Confederation and the Post-office Department of the United States of America have agreed upon what follows:

1. Each of the two Postal Administrations shall communicate to the other the rate of commissions which it may establish for international money-orders, in pursuance of the Convention above-mentioned of February 23d, 1872.

2. The commissions shall always be paid in advance, and shall not, in any event, be refunded.

3. The proceeds of the commissions established as above provided shall be retained by the dispatching administration; but the Swiss Office shall pay to the Post-office Department of the United States one per cent. on the total amount of orders issued in Switzerland and transmitted to the Post-office Department of the United States; and the Postal Administration of the latter country shall make payment, at the same rate, to that of Switzerland for the total amount of orders issued in the United States and transmitted to the Swiss Office.

4. The respective credits on account of commissions shall be included in the half-yearly accounts to be prepared by the Swiss Postal Administration, in conformity with

Supplément au règlement d'exécution du 2 et 26 Juillet 1869 concernant la Convention postale entre la Suisse et les États-Unis d'Amérique du 12 Octobre 1867, en ce qui a rapport à l'échange des mandats de poste.

Supplement to detailed regulations.

Après que les deux administrations de poste de la Confédération Suisse et des États-Unis d'Amérique ont été autorisées par les articles additionels du 23 Février 1872 à la Convention postale du 12 Octobre 1867 à fixer, chacun d'après son bon vouloir, les taxes de son propre pays pour les mandats de poste internationaux, et à procéder, d'un commun accord, au partage de leur produit, le Département des Postes de la Confédération Suisse et la Direction Générale des Postes des États-Unis d'Amérique ont convenu ce qui suit:

Each country to communicate to the other the rate of commission established.

1°. Chacune des deux Administrations est tenue de communiquer à l'autre le tarif qu'elle a fixé pour les mandats internationaux en vertu de la Convention mentionnée du 23 Février 1872.

Commissions always to be paid in advance;

2°. Les taxes devront toujours être payées d'avance et ne seront, en aucun cas, restituées.

how to be disposed of;

3°. Le produit des taxes fixées ci-dessus demeure acquis à l'Administration consignataire; par contre, l'Office de Suisse payera à l'Administration Américaine le un pour cent de la somme totale des mandats consignés en Suisse et transmis a l'Office des États-Unis; et l'Administration Américaine effectuera à celle du Suisse la même bonification pour le montant total des mandats consignés dans les États-Unis et transmis à l'Office de Suisse.

credits in respect to, to be included in half-yearly accounts.

4°. Les bonifications réciproques pour taxes seront comprises dans les comptes semestriels à dresser par les soins de l'Administration des Postes suisses, conformément au § 6 du

article 6 of the Detailed Regulations of the 2nd and 26th of July, 1869, in which accounts the balance of the commissions shall be adjusted and specially stated.

règlement du 2 et 26 Juillet 1869, et dans lesquels le solde des taxes sera déterminé et spécialement indiqué.

Present agreement when to take effect.

5. The present agreement is to take effect on the 1st of April, 1872, and on and after that date section 5 of the Detailed Regulations of the 2nd and 26th of July, 1869, shall be abrogated.

5⁰. Le présent arrangement entre en vigueur le 1 Avril 1872 et à partir de la même époque le § 5 du règlement du 2 et 26 Juillet 1869 sera abrogé.

Signature.

Signed at Washington this 23d day of February, 1872.

Ainsi fait à Washington, le 23 Février 1872.

(Signed) JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General of the United States.
(Signed) JOHN HITZ,
Swiss Consul-General and Political Agent.

Ratification.

The Swiss Postal Department, having been granted authority for the purpose, by a decree of the Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation of June 14th, 1872, gives, by these presents, its ratification to the foregoing regulations.

BERNE, *July 11th*, 1872.
J. CHALLET-VENEL,
Federal Councilor, Chief of Postal Department.

Le Département des Postes suisses, autorisé à cet effet par arrêté du Conseil fédéral de la Confédération Suisse du 14 Juin 1872, accorde par la présente sa ratification au Règlement ci-dessus.

BERNE, *le* 11 *Juillet* 1872.
Le Conseiller fédéral, Chef du Département des Postes,
J. CHALLET-VENEL.

SECOND ADDITIONAL CONVENTION

May 6, 31, 1872.

To the Convention relative to the Amelioration of the Postal Intercourse, concluded between the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation, signed at Berne October 11, 1867.

The opportunity being offered to the postal administrations of the United States of America and of Switzerland, to introduce an exchange of closed mails via Bremen or Hamburg at lower transit rates than those now in force by the British-Belgian route, the governments of the United States of America and of Switzerland have resolved to open the new routes above mentioned to the correspondence of the two countries under the following conditions:

ARTICLE 1.

Rates of letter postage via Bremen or Hamburg;

The letters from the United States of America for Switzerland, and *vice versa*, which the senders may desire to have transmitted via Bremen or Hamburg, shall be chargeable with the following rates:

1st. Eight cents per single rate for letters originating in the United States.

2d. Forty centimes per single rate for letters originating in Switzerland.

For letters unpaid or insufficiently paid are reserved the extra charges provided by Article 7 of the convention of October 11, 1867.

ARTICLE 2.

other letters by closed mails.

All letters from the United States of America for Switzerland, and *vice versa*, for which the senders shall not have requested transmission via Bremen or Hamburg, [or in open mails via France,] shall continue to be sent in closed mails by the British-Belgian route, and subjected to the rates fixed by Article 1 of the additional convention of February 7, 1870.

ARTICLE 3.

Reduction of rates of letter postage.

In case future abatements in transit expenses admit of a reduction in the present rates on letters exchanged between the United States and Switzerland, the postal administrations of the two contracting countries are authorized to fix, by common accord, the respective reduced rates and to take the necessary measures to place them to the profit of the public of the two countries.

ARTICLE 4.

This convention to take effect when.

The present convention, which shall be considered as a second supplement to the convention of October 11, 1867, shall enter into operation July 1, 1872.

Signature.

Done in duplicate and signed in Washington the sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and in Berne the thirty-first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

[SEAL.] JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General of the United States.

The Federal Department of Posts and Telegraphs.
[SEAL.] F. CHALLET VENEL.

Approval.

I hereby approve the aforegoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.
WASHINGTON, *May* 6*th*, 1872.
[SEAL.]

[Translation.]

The Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation makes known by these presents:

That it has approved and consented to the above convention. In faith of which the present have been signed by the President and the Chancellor of the Swiss Confederation, and sealed with the seal of the Federal Council, at Berne, the tenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

In the name of the Swiss Federal Council.

The President of the Confederation,
WELTS.
[SEAL.]
The Chancellor of the Confederation,
SCHIESS.

Convention between the United States of America and Denmark. Naturalization. Concluded July 20, 1872; *Ratified January* 22, 1873; *Ratifications exchanged March* 14, 1873; *Proclaimed April* 15, 1873.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

January 22, 1873

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Denmark, relative to the naturalization of citizens and subjects of the two countries, was concluded and signed at Copenhagen by their respective plenipotentiaries on the twentieth day of July, 1872, the original of which convention, being in the English and Danish languages, is word for word as follows:

Contracting parties.

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of Denmark being desirous to regulate the citizenship of the citizens of the United States of America who have emigrated, or who may emigrate, from the United States of America to the Kingdom of Denmark, and of Danish subjects who have emigrated, or who may emigrate, from the Kingdom of Denmark to the United States of America, have resolved to conclude a convention for that purpose, and have named as their plenipotentiaries; that is to say, the President of the United States of America: Michael J. Cramer, minister resident of the United States of America at Copenhagen; and His Majesty the King of Denmark: Otto Ditlev Baron Rosenörn-Lehn, commander of Danebrog and Danebrogsmand, chamberlain, His Majesty's minister for foreign affairs, &c., &c., &c.;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles, to wit:

I det Øiemed nærmere at bestemme, hvilken statsborgerlig Stilling der skal tillægges danske Undersaatter, som ere udvandrede eller fremtidig maatte udvandre til de Forenede Stater af Amerika, saavelsom disse Staters Borgere, som ere udvandrede eller maatte udvandre til Danmark, have Hans Majestæt Kongen af Danmark og de Forenede Stater af Amerika besluttet at indgaae en Convention, og have derfor udnævnt til Deres Befuldmægtigede: Hans Majestæt Kongen af Danmark: Allerhöistsammes Udenrigsminister, Kammerherre Otto Ditlev Baron Rosenörn-Lehn, commandeur af Danebrog og Danebrogsmand, etc., etc., etc., og Præsidenten for de Forenede Stater af Amerika Herr Dr. phil. Michael J. Cramer, de Forenede Staters Ministerresident i Kjöbenhavn, hvilke, efter gjensidig Meddelelse af deres respective Fuldmagter, som befandtes at være i god og rigtig Form, ere komne overeens om og have afsluttet fölgende Artikler:

Article I.

When citizens of the United States are to be treated as citizens of Denmark.

Citizens of the United States of America who have become, or shall become, and are, naturalized, according to law, within the Kingdom of Denmark as Danish subjects, shall be held by the United

Artikel 1.

Danske Undersaatter, der ere blevne eller fremtidig maatte blive naturaliserede som amerikanske Borgere i Overeensstemmelse med de i de Forenede Stater gjældende Love, skulle af Kongeriget Dan-

States of America to be in all respects and for all purposes Danish subjects, and shall be treated as such by the United States of America.

When Danish subjects are to be treated as citizens of the United States.

In like manner, Danish subjects who have become, or shall become, and are, naturalized, according to law, within the United States of America as citizens thereof, shall be held by the Kingdom of Denmark to be in all respects and for all purposes as citizens of the United States of America, and shall be treated as such by the Kingdom of Denmark.

Article II.

Provision as to restoration to citizenship in the original country.

If any such citizen of the United States, as aforesaid, naturalized within the Kingdom of Denmark as a Danish subject, should renew his residence in the United States, the United States government may, on his application, and on such conditions as that government may see fit to impose, readmit him to the character and privileges of a citizen of the United States, and the Danish government shall not, in that case, claim him as a Danish subject on account of his former naturalization.

In like manner, if any such Danish subject, as aforesaid, naturalized within the United States as a citizen thereof, should renew his residence within the Kingdom of Denmark, His Majesty's government may, on his application, and on such conditions as that government may think fit to impose, readmit him to the character and privileges of a Danish subject, and the United States government shall not, in that case, claim him as a citizen of the United States on account of his former naturalization.

Article III.

A citizen of one country naturalized in the other, renewing his residence in the

If, however, a citizen of the United States, naturalized in Denmark, shall renew his residence in the former country without the intent to return

mark i enhver Henseende og i enhver Retning ansees som Statsborgere i de Forenede Stater af Amerika og behandles som saadanne.

Paa samme Maade skulle Borgere af de Forenede Stater af Amerika, som ere blevne eller fremtidig maatte blive naturaliserede som danske Undersaatter i Overeensstemmelse med de i Danmark gjældende Love, af de Forenede Stater af Amerika i enhver Henseende og i enhver Retning ansees som danske Undersaatter og behandles som saadanne.

Artikel 2.

Dersom en saadan dansk Under saat, der er bleven naturaliseret som Borger i de Forenede Stater, atter tager Ophold i Kongeriget Danmark, kan Hans Majestæt Kongen af Danmarks Regjering, efter hans derom fremsatte Begjæring og paa saadanne Vilkaar, som den maatte finde passende at bestemme, gjengive ham hans Egenskab og Rettigheder som dansk Undersaat, og de Forenede Staters Regjering skal i saa Fald ikke paa Grund af hans tidligere Naturalisation kunne gjöre Paastand paa, at han skal behandles som Borger af de Forenede Stater.

Naar en Borger af de Forenede Stater, der i Kongeriget Danmark er bleven naturaliseret som dansk Borger atter tager Ophold i de Forenede Stater, kan disses Regjering ligeledes efter hans derom fremsatte Begjæring og paa saadanne Vilkaar, som den maatte finde passende at bestemme, gjengive ham hans Egenskab og Rettigheder som Borger af de Forenede Stater, og skal den danske Regjering i saa Fald ikke paa Grund af hans tidligere Naturalisation kunne gjöre Paastand paa, at han skal behandles som dansk Undersaat.

Artikel 3.

Dersom imidlertid en dansk Undersaat, der er bleven naturaliseret i de Forenede Stater, paany tager Ophold i Danmark uden at have to that in which he was naturalized, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization.

In like manner, if a Dane, naturalized in the United States, shall renew his residence in Denmark without the intent to return to the former country, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in the United States.

The intent not to return may be held to exist when a person naturalized in the one country shall reside more than two years in the other country.

ARTICLE IV.

The present convention shall go into effect immediately on or after the exchange of the ratifications, and shall continue in force for ten years. If neither party shall have given to the other six months' previous notice of its intention then to terminate the same, it shall further remain in force until the end of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of such intention.

ARTICLE V.

The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by His Majesty the King of Denmark, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Copenhagen as soon as may be, within eight months from the date hereof.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their respective seals

Done at Copenhagen, the twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

MICHAEL J. CRAMER.
[SEAL.]
O. D. ROSENÖRN-LEHN.
[SEAL.]

til Hensigt at vende tilbage til de Forenede Stater, skal han ansees for at have opgivet den dersteds erhvervede Naturalisation.

original country without the intent to return, renounces his naturalization.

Paa samme Maade skal en Borger af de Forenede Stater, der er bleven naturaliseret i Danmark, ansees for at have opgivet sin erhvervede Naturalisation, naar han paany tager Ophold i de Forenede Stater uden at have til Hensigt at vende tilbage til Danmark.

When the intent not to return is held to exist.

Hensigten til ikke at vende tilbage skal antages at være tilstede, naar en Person, der er naturaliseret i det ene Land, opholder sig længere end to Aar i det andet.

ARTIKEL 4.

When convention takes effect, and how long to continue.

Nærværende Convention skal træde i Kraft umiddelbart ved Udvexlingen af Ratificationerne og skal forblive gjældende i 10 Aar. Dersom ingen af Parterne 6 Maaneder forinden har tilkjendegivet den anden sin Hensigt da at ophæve Conventionen, forbliver den fremdeles gjældende til Udlöbet af 12 Maaneder, efterat den ene Part har givet den anden denne sin Hensigt tilkjende.

ARTIKEL 5.

When to be ratified.

Nærværende Convention skal ratificeres af Hans Majestæt Kongen af Danmark og af Præsidenten for de Forenede Stater af Amerika med Senatets Raad og Samtykke, og Ratificationerne skulle udvexles i Kjöbenhavn, saasnart som muligt i Löbet af 8 Maaneder fra Dags Dato at regne.

Signatures

Til Bekræftelse heraf have de respective Befulmægtigede undertegnet denne Convention og paatrykt samme deres Segl.

Givet i Kjöbenhavn den 20de Juli i Herrens Aar Eet Tusinde Otte Hundrede og To og Halvfjerds.

O. D. ROSENÖRN-LEHN.
[SEGL.]
MICHAEL J. CRAMER.
[SEGL.]

Ratification. And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged at Copenhagen, on the 14th day of March, 1873, by Michael J. Cramer, minister resident of the United States of America at Copenhagen, and Otto Ditlev Rosenörn-Lehn, Commander of Danebrog and Danebrogsmand, chamberlain, His Majesty's minister for foreign affairs, &c., &c., &c., on the part of their respective governments:

Proclaimed. Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 15th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-seventh.

[SEAL.]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

Postal Convention between the United States and Newfoundland.

Nov. 13, 1872.

The undersigned, being thereunto duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following articles, establishing and regulating the exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and Newfoundland:

ARTICLE 1.

Exchange of mails and mail matter.

There shall be an exchange of mails between the United States of America and Newfoundland by such means of transportation as are now, or shall hereafter be, established with the approval of the respective Post Departments of the two countries, comprising letters, newspapers, books, printed matter of every kind, and patterns or samples of merchandise originating in either country and addressed to and deliverable in the other country.

ARTICLE 2.

Exchange offices.

Mail matter in closed bags, &c.

The post-offices of Boston and New York shall be the exchange-offices on the side of the United States, and the post-office of Saint John's shall be the sole office of exchange on the side of Newfoundland, for all mails transmitted between the two countries under this arrangement; and all mail-matter transmitted in either direction, between the respective offices of exchange, shall be forwarded in closed bags or pouches under seal, addressed to the corresponding exchange-office. Each mail shall be accompanied by a letter or post-bill, showing in separate columns the number of letters, newspapers, and other articles embraced therein, and the postages thereon.

ARTICLE 3.

No accounts. Each country to retain what it collects.

No accounts shall be kept between the Post Departments of the two countries upon the international correspondence, written or printed, exchanged between them, but each department shall retain to its own use all the postages which it collects thereon.

Rates of letter postage;

The single rate of international letter-postage, in full, to destination, shall be six cents on each letter weighing half an ounce (15 grams) or less, and an additional rate of six cents for each additional weight of half an ounce (15 grams) or fraction thereof, the prepayment of which shall be compulsory at the office of mailing in either country.

of newspaper, &c., postage.

The United States post-office shall levy and collect to its own use a postage-charge of two cents on each newspaper mailed in the United States and addressed to Newfoundland; and a postage-charge of two cents for each two ounces, or fraction thereof, on pamphlets, periodicals, books, other articles of printed matter, and patterns or samples of merchandise addressed to or received from Newfoundland.

The post-office of Newfoundland shall levy and collect to its own use a postage-charge of two cents on each newspaper mailed in Newfoundland and addressed to the United States, and the established rates of domestic postage chargeable in Newfoundland, on pamphlets, periodicals, books, other articles of printed matter, and patterns or samples of merchandise addressed to or received from the United States.

Letters, &c., how stamped.

Every international letter or newspaper shall be plainly stamped with the words "Paid all," in red ink, by the dispatching-office of exchange, and shall be delivered free of any charge whatever in the country of destination.

Newspapers, and all other kinds of printed matter, shall be subject to the laws and regulations of each country, respectively, in regard to their liability to be rated with letter-postage when containing written matter, or for any other cause specified in said laws and regulations, as well as in regard to their liability to customs duty under the revenue laws.

ARTICLE 4.

Exchange in open mails.

The two Post-Departments shall establish by agreement, and in conformity with arrangements in force at the time, the conditions upon which the two offices may reciprocally exchange in open mails the correspondence originating in or destined to other foreign countries to which they may respectively serve as intermediaries.

Either country forwarding or receiving such correspondence through the open mails of the other, shall account to such other country for such postage rates as are chargeable thereon, for exterior service, by its laws and regulations, or the requirements of its foreign postal arrangements.

ARTICLE 5.

Registered letters.

The two Post Departments may, by mutual agreement, provide for the transmission of registered letters in the mails exchanged between the two countries, and may settle by agreement between them all measures of detail and arrangements required to carry this convention into execution, and may modify the same in like manner, from time to time, as the exigencies of the service may require.

ARTICLE 6.

Dead letters.

Dead letters which cannot be delivered, from whatever cause, shall be mutually returned without charge, monthly, or more frequently, as the regulations of the respective offices will permit.

ARTICLE 7.

Convention when to go into operation.

This convention shall come into operation the first day of December, 1872, and shall be terminable at any time on a notice, by either party, of six months.

Signature.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington the twentieth day of November, and at Saint John's the thirteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

[SEAL.] J. W. MARSHALL,
Acting Postmaster-General.

[SEAL.] JOHN DELANY,
Postmaster-General.

Approval.

I hereby approve the aforegoing convention, and, in testimony thereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.* [SEAL.]
WASHINGTON, *November* 20, 1872.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE

To the Treaty of 8*th of May*, 1871, *between the United States and Her Britannic Majesty. Relating to the Sessions of the Commissioners under the Twelfth Article of said Treaty. Concluded January* 18, 1873; *Ratified February* 28, 1873; *Ratifications exchanged April* 10, 1873; *Proclaimed April* 15, 1873.

Jan. 18, 1873

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Ante, pp. 867, 868.

Whereas an additional article to the treaty between the United States and Her Britannic Majesty of the 8th of May, 1871, relating to the sessions of the commissioners provided for by the twelfth article of the said treaty, was concluded and signed at Washington by their respective plenipotentiaries on the 18th day of January, 1873, the original of which additional article is word for word as follows:

Additional Article to the Treaty between the United States and Her Britannic Majesty of the 8*th of May*, 1871.

Whereas, pursuant to the XIIth article of the treaty between the United States and Her Britannic Majesty of the 8th of May, 1871, it was stipulated that the commissioners therein provided for should meet at Washington; but whereas it has been found inconvenient in the summer season to hold those meetings in the city of Washington: In order to avoid such inconvenience, the President of the United States has invested Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, with full power, and Her Britannic Majesty has invested the Right Honourable Sir Edward Thornton, one of Her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, Knight Commander of the most honourable Order of the Bath, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, with like power; who having met and examined their respective powers, which were found to be in proper form, have agreed upon the following

Additional Article.

Additional article.

Sessions of the commissioners may be held at such place within the United States as the commission may prefer.

It is agreed that the sessions of the commissioners provided for by the twelfth article of the treaty between the United States and Her Britannic Majesty of the 8th of May, 1871, need not be restricted to the city of Washington, but may be held at such other place within the United States as the commission may prefer.

Additional article, when to be ratified.

The present additional article shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible thereafter.

Signature.

In witness whereof we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed the same and have hereunto affixed our respective seals.

Done in duplicate at the city of Washington, the eighteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

[SEAL.] HAMILTON FISH.
[SEAL.] EDWD. THORNTON.

Exchange of ratifications.

And whereas the said additional article has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged at Washington on the tenth day of April, 1873, by Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the

United States, and the Right Honourable Sir Edward Thornton, one of Her Britannic Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, Knight Commander of the most honourable Order of the Bath, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, on the part of their respective governments: Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said additional article to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof. Proclamation.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-seventh. [SEAL.]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

APPENDIX.—PROCLAMATIONS.

No. 1.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

April 20, 1871.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

WHEREAS objects of interest to the United States require that the Senate should be convened at twelve o'clock on Wednesday, the tenth day of May next, to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive.

Extraordinary session of the Senate convened for May 10, 1871.

Now therefore I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, have considered it to be my duty to issue this my proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on Wednesday, the tenth day of May next, at twelve o'clock on that day, of which all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the twentieth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight [SEAL.] hundred and seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

No. 2.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

May 3, 1871.

A PROCLAMATION.

Attention of the people called to the act, 1871, ch. 22. *Ante*, p. 13.

Enforcement thereof enjoined, &c.

THE act of Congress, entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes," approved April 20, A. D 1871, being a law of extraordinary public importance, I consider it my duty to issue this my proclamation calling the attention of the people of the United States thereto; enjoining upon all good citizens, and especially upon all public officers, to be zealous in the enforcement thereof, and warning all persons to abstain from committing any of the acts thereby prohibited.

Law to be enforced everywhere.

People in certain localities particularly ex-

This law of Congress applies to all parts of the United States, and will be enforced everywhere, to the extent of the powers vested in the Executive. But inasmuch as the necessity therefor is well known to have been caused chiefly by persistent violations of the rights of citizens of the United States, by combinations of lawless and disaffected persons in certain localities lately the theatre of insurrection and military conflict, I do particularly exhort the people of those parts of the country to suppress all such combinations by their own voluntary efforts through the agency of local laws, and to maintain the rights of horted to suppress illegal combinations, &c.

all citizens of the United States, and to secure to all such citizens the equal protection of the laws.

The Executive power to be fully used to secure to all citizens their constitutional legal rights.

Fully sensible of the responsibility imposed upon the Executive by the act of Congress to which public attention is now called, and reluctant to call into exercise any of the extraordinary powers thereby conferred upon me, except in cases of imperative necessity, I do, nevertheless, deem it my duty to make known that I will not hesitate to exhaust the powers thus vested in the Executive, whenever and wherever it shall become necessary to do so for the purpose of securing to all citizens of the United States the peaceful enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution and laws.

How peace and cheerful obedience to law may be made to prevail, &c.

It is my earnest wish that peace and cheerful obedience to law may prevail throughout the land, and that all traces of our late unhappy civil strife may be speedily removed. These ends can be easily reached by acquiescence in the results of the conflict, now written in our Constitution, and by the due and proper enforcement of equal, just, and impartial laws in every part of our country.

The National Government to protect citizens and restore peace and order where local communities fail, &c.

The failure of local communities to furnish such means for the attainment of results so earnestly desired imposes upon the National Government the duty of putting forth all its energies for the protection of its citizens of every race and color, and for the restoration of peace and order throughout the entire country.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this third day of May, in the year [SEAL.] of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fifth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

No. 3.

Oct. 12, 1871.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

1871, ch. 22.
Ante, p. 13.

WHEREAS unlawful combinations and conspiracies have long existed and do still exist in the State of South Carolina, for the purpose of depriving certain portions and classes of the people of that State of the rights, privileges, immunities, and protection named in the Constitution of the United States, and secured by the act of Congress approved April the twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States;"

And whereas in certain parts of said State — to wit, in the counties of Spartansburgh, York, Marion, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster, and Chesterfield — such combinations and conspiracies do so obstruct and hinder the execution of the laws of said State and of the United States as to deprive the people aforesaid of the rights, privileges, immunities, and protection aforesaid, and do oppose and obstruct the laws of the United States and their due execution, and impede and obstruct the due course of justice under the same;

And whereas the constituted authorities of said State are unable to protect the people aforesaid in such rights within the said counties;

And whereas the combinations and conspiracies aforesaid, within the counties aforesaid, are organized and armed, and are so numerous and powerful as to be able to defy the constituted authorities of said State and of the United States within the said State, and by reason of said causes the conviction of such offenders and the preservation of the public peace and safety have become impracticable in said counties;

Persons in portions of South Carolina composing unlawful combinations, &c., ordered to disperse, &c., and deliver up their arms, &c.

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, do hereby command all persons composing the unlawful combinations and conspiracies aforesaid to disperse and to retire peaceably to their homes within five days of the date hereof, and to deliver, either to the marshal of the United States for the district of South Carolina, or to any of his deputies, or to any military officer of the United States within said counties, all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises, and other means and implements, used, kept, possessed, or controlled by them, for carrying out the unlawful purposes for which the combinations and conspiracies are organized.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twelfth day of October, in the year of
[SEAL.] our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

No. 4.

Oct. 17, 1871.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.
1871, ch. 22.
Ante, p. 13.

WHEREAS by an act of Congress, entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes," approved the twentieth day of April, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, power is given to the President of the United States, when, in his judgment, the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus in any State or part of a State whenever combinations and conspiracies exist in such State or part of a State, for the purpose of depriving any portion or class of the people of such State of the rights, privileges, immunities, and protection named in the Constitution of the United States, and secured by the act of Congress aforesaid; and whenever such combinations and conspiracies do so obstruct and hinder the execution of the laws of any such State, and of the United States, as to deprive the people aforesaid of the rights, privileges, immunities, and protection aforesaid, and do oppose and obstruct the laws of the United States and their due execution, and impede and obstruct the due course of justice under the same; and whenever such combinations shall be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able by violence either to overthrow or to set at defiance the constituted authorities of said State and of the United States within such State; and whenever, by reason of said causes, the conviction of such offenders and the preservation of the public peace shall become in such State or part of a State impracticable;

Preamble.

And whereas such unlawful combinations and conspiracies for the purposes aforesaid are declared by the act of Congress afóresaid to be rebellion against the Government of the United States;

And whereas by said act of Congress it is provided that before the President shall suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, he shall first have made proclamation commanding such insurgents to disperse;

And whereas on the twelfth day of the present month of October the President of the United States did issue his proclamation, reciting therein, among other things, that such combinations and conspiracies did then exist in the counties of Spartansburg, York, Marion, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster, and Chesterfield, in the State of South Carolina, and commanding thereby all persons composing such unlawful combinations and conspiracies to disperse and retire peaceably to their homes within five days from the date thereof, and to deliver either to the marshal of the United States for the district of South Carolina, or to any of his deputies, or to any military officer of the United States within said counties, all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises, and other means and implements used, kept, possessed, or controlled by them for carrying out the unlawful purposes for which the said combinations and conspiracies are organized;

And whereas the insurgents engaged in such unlawful combinations and conspiracies within the counties aforesaid have not dispersed and retired peaceably to their respective homes, and have not delivered to the marshal of the United States, or to any of his deputies, or to any military officer of the United States within said counties, all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises, and other means and implements used, kept, possessed, or controlled by them for carrying out the unlawful purposes for which the combinations and conspiracies are organized, as commanded by said proclamation, but do still persist in the unlawful combinations and conspiracies aforesaid:

The writ of habeas corpus suspended in certain counties in South Carolina as to certain persons.

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States, and the act of Congress aforesaid, do hereby declare that, in my judgment, the public safety especially requires that the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus be suspended to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown, and do hereby suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus within the counties of Spartansburg, York, Marion, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster, and Chesterfield, in said State of South Carolina, in respect to all persons arrested by the marshal of the United States for the said district of South Carolina, or by any of his deputies, or by any military officer of the United States, or by any soldier or citizen acting under the orders of said marshal, deputy, or such military officer within any one of said counties, charged with any violation of the act of Congress aforesaid during the continuance of such rebellion.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

[SEAL.]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

J. C. Bancroft Davis, *Acting Secretary of State.*

No. 5.

Oct. 28, 1871.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Thursday, November 30, 1871, recommended to be observed as a day of National Thanksgiving.

The process of the seasons has again enabled the husbandman to garner the fruits of successful toil. Industry has been generally well rewarded. We are at peace with all nations, and tranquillity, with few exceptions, prevails at home. Within the past year we have in the main been free from ills which elsewhere have afflicted our kind. If some of us have had calamities, these should be an occasion for sympathy with the sufferers, of resignation on their part to the will of the Most High, and of rejoicing to the many who have been more favored.

I therefore recommend that, on Thursday, the thirtieth day of November next, the people meet in their respective places of worship, and there make the usual annual acknowledgments to Almighty God for the blessings He has conferred upon them, for their merciful exemption from evils, and invoke His protection and kindness for their less fortunate brethren, whom, in His wisdom, He has deemed it best to chastise.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-sixth.

[SEAL.]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

Hamilton Fish, *Secretary of State.*

No. 6.

Nov. 3, 1871.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.
1871, ch. 22.
Ante, p. 13.

Whereas in my proclamation of the twelfth day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one, it was recited that certain unlawful combinations and conspiracies existed in certain counties in the State of South Carolina for the purpose of depriving certain portions and classes of the people of that State of the rights, privileges, and immunities and protection named in the Constitution of the United States and secured by the act of Congress, approved April the twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States," and the persons composing such combinations and conspiracies were commanded to disperse and to retire peaceably to their homes within five days from said date;

And whereas by my proclamation of the seventeenth day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one, the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus were suspended in the counties named in said proclamation;

And whereas the county of Marion was named in said proclamations as one of the counties in which said unlawful combinations and conspiracies for the purposes aforesaid existed, and in which the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus were suspended;

And whereas it has been ascertained that in said county of Marion said combinations and conspiracies do not exist to the extent recited in said proclamations;

And whereas it has been ascertained that unlawful combinations and conspiracies of the character and to the extent and for the purposes described in said proclamations do exist in the county of Union in said State:

Revocation of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus as to Marion county, South Carolina.

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, do hereby revoke, as to the said county of Marion, the suspension of the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus directed in my said proclamation of the seventeenth day of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-one;

Persons composing unlawful combinations, &c., in Union county, South Carolina, ordered to disperse, &c., and deliver up their arms, &c.

And I do hereby command all persons in the said county of Union composing the unlawful combinations and conspiracies aforesaid to disperse and to retire peaceably to their homes within five days of the date hereof, and to deliver either to the marshal of the United States for the district of South Carolina, or to any of his deputies, or to any military officer of the United States within said county, all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises, and other means and implements used, kept, possessed, or controlled by them for carrying out the unlawful purposes for which the combinations and conspiracies are organized.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this third day of November, in the year of
[SEAL.] our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
Hamilton Fish, *Secretary of State.*

No. 7.

Nov. 10, 1871.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.
1871, ch. 22.
Ante, p. 13.

Whereas by an act of Congress, entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes," approved the twentieth day of April, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, power is given to the President of the United States, when, in his judgment, the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus in any State or part of a State, whenever combinations and conspiracies exist in such State or part of a State for the purpose of depriving any portion or class of the people of such State of the rights, privileges, immunities, and protection named in the Constitution of the United States, and secured by the act of Congress aforesaid; and whenever such combinations and conspiracies do so obstruct and hinder the execution of the laws of any such State, and of the United States, as to deprive the people aforesaid of the rights, privileges, immunities, and protection aforesaid, and do oppose and obstruct the laws of the United States and their due execution, and impede and obstruct the due course of justice under the same; and whenever such combinations shall be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able by violence either to overthrow or to set at defiance the constituted authorities of said State and of the United States within such State; and whenever, by reason of said causes, the conviction of such offenders and the preservation of the public peace shall become in such State or part of a State impracticable:

And whereas such unlawful combinations and conspiracies for the purposes aforesaid are declared by the act of Congress aforesaid to be rebellion against the Government of the United States;

And whereas, by said act of Congress, it is provided that, before the President shall suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, he shall first have made proclamation commanding such insurgents to disperse;

And whereas on the third day of the present month of November the President of the United States did issue his proclamation, reciting therein, among other things, that such combinations and conspiracies did then exist in the county of Union, in the State of South Carolina, and commanding thereby all persons composing such unlawful combinations and conspiracies to disperse and retire peaceably to their homes within five days from the date thereof, and to deliver either to the marshal of the United States for the district of South Carolina, or to any of his deputies, or to any military officer of the United States within said county, all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises, and other means and implements used, kept, possessed, or controlled by them for carrying out the unlawful purposes for which the said combinations and conspiracies are organized;

And whereas the insurgents engaged in such unlawful combinations and conspiracies within the county aforesaid have not dispersed and retired peaceably to their respective homes, and have not delivered to the marshal of the United States, or to any of his deputies, or to any military officer of the United States within said county, all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises, and other means and implements used, kept, possessed, or controlled by them for carrying out the unlawful purposes for which the combinations and conspiracies are organized, as commanded by said proclamation, but do still persist in the unlawful combinations and conspiracies aforesaid:

Writ of habeas corpus suspended in Union county, South Carolina.

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the act of Congress aforesaid, do hereby declare that, in my judgment, the public safety especially requires that the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus be suspended, to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown, and do hereby suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus within the county of Union, in said State of South Carolina, in respect to all persons arrested by the marshal of the United States for the said district of South Carolina, or by any of his deputies, or by any military officer of the United States, or by any soldier or citizen acting under the orders of said marshal, deputy, or such military officer within said county, charged with any violation of the act of Congress aforesaid during the continuance of such rebellion.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

[SEAL.]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

Hamilton Fish, *Secretary of State.*

No. 8.

Dec. 19, 1871.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas satisfactory information has been received by me, through Don Mauricio Lopez Roberts, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Spain, that the government of that country has abolished discriminating duties heretofore imposed on merchandise imported from all other countries, excepting the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, into Spain and the adjacent islands, in vessels of the United States, said abolition to take effect from and after the first day of January next:

Discriminating duties on merchandise imported in Spanish vessels, except, &c., to be

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by an act of Congress, of the 7th day of January, 1824, and by an act in addition thereto, of the 24th day of May, 1828, do hereby declare and proclaim that on and after the said first day of January next, so long as merchandise imported from any other country, excepting the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, into the ports of Spain and the islands adjacent thereto in vessels belonging to citizens of the United States shall be exempt from discriminating duties, any such duties on merchandise imported into the United States in Spanish vessels, excepting from the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, shall be discontinued and abolished.

discontinued as long as, &c.
1824, ch. 4, § 4.
Vol. iv. p. 3.
1828, ch. 111, § 1.
Vol. iv. p. 308.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this nineteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and [SEAL.] of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

No. 9.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

May 11, 1872.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, pursuant to the first section of the act of Congress approved the eleventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to provide for the execution of treaties between the United States and foreign nations respecting consular jurisdiction over the crews of vessels of such foreign nations in the waters and ports of the United States," it is provided that before that act shall take effect as to the ships and vessels of any particular nation having such treaty with the United States, the President of the United States shall have been satisfied that similar provisions have been made for the execution of such treaty by the other contracting party, and shall have issued his proclamation to that effect, declaring that act to be in force as to such nation.

Act of 1864, ch. 116. Vol. xiii. p. 121, declared to be in force as to the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway.

And whereas due inquiry having been made, and a satisfactory answer having been received that similar provisions are in force in the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the same accordingly.

Done at the City of Washington this eleventh day of May, in the year of [SEAL.] our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

No. 10.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

May 11, 1872.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.
1868, ch. 72.
Vol. xv. p. 77.

WHEREAS the act of Congress approved June 25th, 1868, constituted, on and after that date, eight hours a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States;

Vol. xvi. p. 1127.

And whereas on the nineteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, by executive proclamation, it was directed that from and after that date no reduction should be made in the wages paid by the government by the day to such laborers, workmen, and mechanics on account of such reduction of the hours of labor;

And whereas it is now represented to me that the act of Congress and the proclamation aforesaid have not been strictly observed by all officers of the government having charge of such laborers, workmen, and mechanics:

No reduction to be made in wages, &c., on account of reduction in hours of labor.

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, do hereby again call attention to the act of Congress aforesaid, and direct all officers of the executive department of the government having charge of the employment and payment of laborers, workmen, or mechanics employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States to make no reduction in the wages paid by the government by the day to such laborers, workmen, and mechanics on account of the reduction of the hours of labor.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this eleventh day of May, in the year of our [SEAL.] Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-sixth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
Hamilton Fish, *Secretary of State.*

No. 11.

June 1, 1872.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.
1872, ch. 193.
Ante, p. 142.
Vol. xv. p. 709.
1870, ch. 114, § 14.
Vol. xvi. p. 143.

Whereas the act of Congress, approved May 22, 1872, removes all political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of amendments to the Constitution of the United States from all persons whomsoever, except Senators and Representatives of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses and officers in the judicial, military, and naval service of the United States, heads of departments, and foreign ministers of the United States; and whereas it is represented to me that there are now pending in the several circuit and district courts of the United States proceedings by quo warranto, under the fourteenth section of the act of Congress approved May 31, 1870, to remove from office certain persons who are alleged to hold said offices in violation of the provisions of said article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and also penal prosecutions against such persons under the fifteenth section of the act of Congress aforesaid:

Prosecutions against certain persons from whom political disabilities have been removed, ordered discontinued.

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby direct all district attorneys having charge of such proceedings and prosecutions to dismiss and discontinue the same, except as to persons who may be embraced in the exceptions named in the act of Congress first above cited.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this first day of June, in the year of our [SEAL.] Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
Hamilton Fish, *Secretary of State.*

No. 12.

Sept. 4, 1872.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble

Whereas satisfactory information has been received by me from His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, through an official communication of Mr. Arinori Mori, His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, under date of the second instant, that no other or higher duties of tonnage or impost are imposed or levied in the ports of the Empire of Japan, upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, or upon the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported in the same from the United States, or from any foreign country, than are levied on Japanese ships and their cargoes in the same ports under like circumstances:

Discriminating duties on merchandise imported in Japanese vessels, to be discontinued so long as, &c.
1828, ch. 111, § 1.
Vol iv. p. 308.

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by an act of Congress of the twenty-fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, do hereby declare and proclaim that from and after the said second instant, so long as vessels of the United States and their cargoes shall be exempt from discriminating duties as aforesaid, any such duties on Japanese vessels entering the ports of the United States, or on the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported in such vessels, shall be discontinued and abolished.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

[SEAL.]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

CHARLES HALE, *Acting Secretary of State.*

No. 13.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

Oct. 11, 1872.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the revolution of another year has again brought the time when it is usual to look back upon the past, and publicly to thank the Almighty for his mercies and his blessings;

And whereas if any one people has more occasion than another for such thankfulness, it is the citizens of the United States, whose government is their creature, subject to their behests; who have reserved to themselves ample civil and religious freedom and equality before the law; who, during the last twelvemonth, have enjoyed exemption from any grievous or general calamity, and to whom prosperity in agriculture, manufactures, and commerce has been vouchsafed:

Day of Thanksgiving recommended.

Now, therefore, by these considerations, I recommend that on Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November next, the people meet in their respective places of worship, and there make their acknowledgments to God for his kindness and bounty.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eleventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

[SEAL.]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

No. 14.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

Oct. 30, 1872.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

1824, ch. 4, § 4.
Vol. iv. p. 3.
1828, ch. 111, § 1.
Vol. iv. p. 308.
Vol. xvi. p. 1127.

WHEREAS, upon information received by me from His Majesty the Emperor of the French, that discriminating duties before the date of said information levied in French ports upon merchandise imported from the countries of its origin in vessels of the United States were discontinued and abolished, and in pursuance of the provisions of an act of Congress of the 7th of January, 1824, and of an act in addition thereto of the 24th of May, 1828, I did, on the 12th day of June, 1869, issue my proclamation declaring that the discriminating duties before that date levied upon merchandise imported from the countries of its origin into ports of the United States in French vessels were thereby discontinued and abolished;

Vol. xvi. p. 1130.

And whereas, upon information subsequently received by me that the levying of such duties on all merchandise imported into France in vessels of the United States, whether from the country of its origin or from other countries, had been discontinued, I did, on the 20th of November, 1869, in pursuance of the provisions of the said acts of Congress, and by the authority in me vested thereby, issue my proclamation declaring that the discriminating duties before that date levied upon merchandise imported into the United States in French vessels, either from the countries of its origin or from any other country, were thereby discontinued and abolished;

And whereas, by the provisions of the said acts of Congress of January 7th, 1824, and of the 24th of May, 1828, as well as by the terms of the said proclamations of the 12th of June, 1869, and of the 20th of November, 1869, the said suspension of discriminating duties upon merchandise imported into the United States in French vessels was granted by the United States on condition that, and to continue so long as merchandise imported into France in vessels of the United States should be admitted into the ports of France on the same terms of exemption from the payment of such discriminating duties;

And whereas information has been received by me that, by a law of the French republic, passed on the 30th of January, 1872, and published on the 3d of February, 1872, merchandise imported into France in vessels of the United States, from countries other than the United States, is (with the exception of certain articles enumerated in said law) subjected to discriminating duties;

And whereas, by the operation of said law of the French republic of the 30th of January, 1872, the exemption of French vessels and their cargoes granted by the terms of the said proclamations of the 12th of June, 1869, and of the 20th of November, 1869, in accordance with the provisions of the acts of Congress aforesaid, has ceased to be reciprocal on the part of France towards vessels owned by citizens of the United States and their cargoes:

Discriminating duties on merchandise imported in French vessels, &c., to be imposed.

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by an act of Congress of the seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and by an act in addition thereto of the twenty-fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, do hereby declare and proclaim that on and after this date the said suspension of the collection of discriminating duties upon merchandise imported into the United States in French vessels from countries other than France, provided for by my said proclamations of the twelfth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and the twentieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, shall cease and determine, and all the provisions of the acts imposing discriminating foreign tonnage and import duties in the United States are hereby revived, and shall henceforth be and remain in full force, as relates to goods and merchandise imported into the United States in French vessels from countries other than France, so long as any discriminating duties shall continue to be imposed by France upon goods and merchandise imported into France in vessels of the United States from countries other than the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this thirtieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

[SEAL.]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
Hamilton Fish, *Secretary of State.*

No. 15.

Feb. 21, 1873.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas objects of interest to the United States require that the Senate should be convened at twelve o'clock on the fourth of March next, to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive:

Convening an extraordinary session of the Senate of the United States on March 4, 1873.

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, have considered it to be my duty to issue this my proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on the fourth day of March next, at twelve o'clock at noon on that day, of which all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-seventh.

[SEAL.]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
Hamilton Fish, *Secretary of State.*

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